

Radio frequency identification sheet material

The utility model relates to the field of radio frequency identification, in particular, to materials containing radiofrequency labels in their layers and intended for printing and stamping by commonly available printing methods.

The following terms and abbreviations will be used hereinafter.

Radio frequency identification (abbr. RFID) is a method of transmitting wireless information in which the data stored in so-called transponders or RFID tags by means of radio signals are read or written. Generally, the RFID tags are passive, in other words, they do not include batteries.

Chip – an integrated (micro)circuit is a microelectronic device with the complexes of input resistances and/or building networks made of the semiconductor plate. The chip processes signals when receiving and transmitting information by means of the radio frequency communication with a reader, it contains a protected memory, user memory, a unique identification number, it may contain a processor for cryptography processing, programmable space to run microprograms, etc.

The antenna is a conductor configuration, which geometrically and technically is made in accordance with the type of chip used. The antenna can be closed (HF range) and open type (UHF range). The antenna comes in different shapes: the circle, oval, square, rectangle, and other free geometric shapes. The antenna's shape is designed in accordance with the specification of the chip used. The antenna is made of materials containing conductive substances, such as aluminum, copper, silver, tin, gold, graphite, and other materials. The antenna is to be applied on the substrate made of thin-film, synthetic materials, and paper by etching, silk screen printing (screen printing), thermal transfer, stamping, inkjet, offset, as well as flexographic and digital printing with special inks.

The RFID inlay is a part of the RFID product that consists of the substrate and contains at least one chip and one antenna. The location of the antennas and chips can be either synchronous relative to the sides of the sheet material with the radiofrequency tag or asynchronous, depending on the intended design and configuration of the future RFID product. The additional components can be located on the inlay, for example, capacitors, resistors, sensors, microcontrollers, etc.

The RFID tag is a combination of the chip and antenna.

The RFID product is a final product, containing an RFID tag, for example, a card, tag, label, sticker, packaging, bracelet, or other forms of the product that can be obtained by cutting it from the sheet of RFID material that includes an RFID inlay.

The RFID reader is a device designed to exchange data with RFID products, for example, information reading and writing.

The closest analog of the claimed utility model is a sheet material with radio frequency identification, known from JP 5916028 patent, which is a paper of standardized sizes formats
5 A0-A10, B0-B10, as well as Japanese paper size formats (JIS).

The expansion of the sheet materials arsenal is a technical problem which the utility model aimed to solve.

The technical result is the creation of a technical solution as an alternative to the known solution.

10 The claimed technical solution makes it possible to produce a sheet material suitable for commercial printing with a sheet feed, including the modern digital presses HP Indigo, Canon ImagePress, Konica Minolta AccurioPRESS, Ricoh Pro, Xerox iGen 5, and others.

The claimed technical result is achieved due to the fact that the sheet material with radio frequency identification is made in the form of the rectangular sheet with a layer for printing,
15 with a length of 480 mm and a width of 325 mm, it contains an antenna and a chip located inside the sheet, furthermore, one of the sheet angles is has a 45° bevel and is 10 mm.

The utility model is explained using Fig. 1-3, which shows:

Fig. 1 is a general view of sheet material with twenty-four radio frequency tags;

Fig. 2 – general view of the sheet material with one radio frequency tag;

20 Fig. 3 – layer material sectional view.

Positions 1-16 are shown in Fig. 1-3:

1 – sheet material;

2 – the place of the radio frequency identification tag (RFID tag);

3 – the smaller side of the sheet;

25 4 – the larger side of the sheet;

5 – the distance from the smaller side of the sheet to the antenna;

6 – the distance from the large side of the sheet to the antenna;

7 – the distance between the centers of the adjacent antennas located horizontally;

8 – the distance between the centers of the adjacent vertically located antennas;

30 9 – antenna length;

10 – antenna width;

11 – position angle;

12 – beveled angle size;

13 – printing layer;

35 14 – synthetic plastic adhesive layer;

15 – chip;

16 – antenna.

The sheet material with radio frequency identification is made in the form of rectangular
5 sheet 1 with a length of 480 mm — the larger side of sheet 4 — and a width of 325 mm — the smaller side of sheet 3.

The positional angle 11 is made with a 45° bevel with a size of 10 mm and ensures the correct location of the sheet at various stages of the final product's manufacturing by the printing plants: typing, stamping, and die-cutting. Position angle 11, in contrast to the graphically plotted
10 angle, is more convenient and universal, as it allows to check the correct location of the sheet in the middle of the stack.

The device is a sandwich structure (Fig. 3), in which the first layer for printing 13, the layer of synthetic plastic adhesive 14, the chip 15 (not shown in Fig. 1), the layer with the antenna 16 on the substrate, the second layer of the synthetic plastic adhesive composition 14,
15 the second layer for printing 13.

Printing layer 13 can be made of offset, craft or recycled paper, cardboard, synthetic paper, represents the PET (Polyethylene terephthalate), PVC (Polyvinyl chloride), PP (Polypropylene), PE (Polyethylene), natural or synthetic fabric, the artificial leather on the basis of PVC (Polyvinyl chloride) or PU (Polyurethane), or the layer of another suitable material. The
20 sheet material can be either white or painted in any color; have markings, patterns or inscriptions; have a textured surface or additional coating, including a primer, which provides better retention of paint on the surface.

The substrate where antenna 16 and chip 15 are located can be made, for example, of PET, special paper, or another suitable flexible material.

25 Antenna 16 can be made by means of etching or aluminum sputtering, alloys based on copper, silver, tin, gold, graphite, or other conductive materials suitable for chip 15's operation.

MIFARE Ultralight C, MIFARE Ultralight EV1, MIFARE Ultralight Nano, NTAG 215, NTAG DNA, ICODE SLIX 2, UCODE 8, UCODE DNA, and others can be used as chip 15.

As such, antenna 16 and chip 15 are placed inside sheet 1.

30 Antenna 16, in this particular case, is made in a rectangular shape with a length of 72 mm and a width of 41 mm. What's more, in the example in Fig. 1, the distance from the smaller side of the sheet to the edge of the antenna 16 is 20 mm, the distance from the larger side of the sheet to the edge of the antenna 16 is 34 mm.

Antenna 16 can be made as a round shape and has a radius of 15–60 mm, as well as a
35 square shape with a side length of 15–60 mm or any other suitable shape.

Depending on the purpose, more than one antenna 16 with a chip 15 can be located in the sheet. Twenty-four RFID tags, which respectively comprise twenty-four antennas 16 on the substrate, are shown in Fig. 1. In this case, the distance between the centers of the adjacent horizontally located antennas 16 is 92.5 mm, and the distance between the centers of adjacent vertically arranged antennas is 57 mm.

In general, there can be from 1 to 150 RFID tags, for example, 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 24, 25, 36, 48, 50, 72, while the positioning and geometry of the antennas and chips are determined by the future shape of the final product.

LEDs, sensors, transducers, thin-film batteries, and other electronic components can also be placed inside sheet 1.

Positional elements can be located inside the sheet, whereby the induction sensors find the location of the RFID tags for positioning the sheet during printing, cutting, or other necessary operations in punching and other printing machines. The resulting sheet thickness varies from 0.15 mm to 1.0 mm.

The machine-readable unique sheet number can be applied on each sheet, for example, the barcode, QR code, and other graphic elements. The tags located on the RFID sheet are linked by this number. When forming a print file, the unique numbers of RFID tags located inside the sheet material are known to the printing house in advance, which makes it possible to print this information in one pass, thereby avoiding additional manipulations for reading data from RFID tags and their subsequent additional application of graphics to RFID products.

After printing, the sheet material with radio frequency identification can be further processed, for example, partial foil stamping, varnishing, application of laminating films based on BOPP (biaxially oriented polypropylene film), PVC, PET.

The sheet material with radio frequency identification can have a front and back side made of one or different grades and colors of paper, or contain the paper on one side and synthetic material on the other side, fabric, or have a siliconized layer on one side and other combinations, including those containing the metallized layers, magnetic layers, and other materials.

The sheet material is used as follows.

The sheet material is to be placed in the equipment for printing images. The bevel of one of the angles is necessary for the sheet material positioning when printing. The sheet material is placed in the machine for subsequent high-precision cutting of products of various shapes or other processing (folding, embossing, embossing, etc.) after printing.

The claimed sheet material can be used to produce classic paper cards with an RFID tag: transport cards, key cards (Skipass, hotel, office), parking cards, labels, tags, postcards, packages, stickers, and other similar products containing the RFID tag inside.

Claims

1. A sheet material with radio frequency identification is *characterized by the fact*
5 *that* it is made in the form of a rectangular sheet having four corners with a layer for printing,
and has a length of 480 mm and a width of 325 mm, wherein the sheet material comprises
positional elements located inside the sheet material for finding the positioning of the sheet
material when processing the sheet material, e.g. printing, cutting, punching, wherein the
positional elements are detectable by induction sensors of processing machines and the sheet
10 material contains an antenna and a chip placed inside the sheet material, and a bevel at one of the
four corners of the sheet material.

2. The sheet material according to claim 1 *is characterized by the fact that* the
printing layer is based on paper material.

3. The sheet material according to claim 1 *is characterized by the fact that* it
15 comprises more than one antenna and one chip.

4. The sheet material according to claim 1 *is characterized by the fact that* it
comprises additional electronic components, comprising at least one of LEDs, sensors,
transducers and thin-film batteries.

5. The sheet material according to claim 1 *is characterized by the fact that* it
20 comprises a plurality of RFID tags and a graphic element representing a unique sheet number of
each sheet, wherein the plurality of RFID tags are linked to the unique sheet number.

6. The sheet material according to claim 1 *is characterized by the fact that* the bevel
is angled at 45° from one side of the sheet material and a length of 10 mm opposite the angle.