

SPECIFICATION

PIGMENT COMPOSITION

5 TECHNICAL FIELD

[0001]

The present invention relates to a pigment composition.

BACKGROUND ART

[0002]

10 A pigment dispersion liquid, generally obtained by dispersing a pigment in a liquid medium, is produced by conducting a dispersing process for a combination of a pigment, water, an organic solvent, a resin and the other additives with a disperser. In particular, a pigment dispersion liquid for producing an inkjet
15 recording pigment ink is prepared by dispersing a pigment in a liquid medium with a dispersing agent such as a water-soluble polymer compound, a surfactant and the like. Higher dispersibility (agglomeration stability, sedimentation stability) is required for the prepared pigment ink, in order to ensure
20 storage stability, discharge stability, and the like. The agglomeration stability and the sedimentation stability of the pigment ink are determined by primarily the performance of the employed dispersing agent.

[0003]

25 Various types of dispersing agents including nonionic surfactants, anionic surfactants, block copolymers having hydrophilic block and hydrophobic block, resin emulsions

containing resin particles and the like have been examined in the past (see Patent Document 1 and Patent Document 2). However, the conventional dispersing agents are not permitted to be used in medicinal additives and food additives, or even if it is permitted to be used, it is difficult to disperse the pigment to obtain an appropriate viscosity. More specifically, when the concentration of the dispersing agent is increased to ensure the agglomeration stability and the sedimentation stability of the pigment ink, problems such as an increase in the viscosity of the ink, a generation of a stick baking in the case of the thermal head, and the like are occurred, and thus it is difficult to satisfy both of the stability of the ink and the performances as the ink. Thus, there has been no report on a technology, which can achieve printing over the tablets such as drug medicine tablets and the like with an inkjet system.

[0004]

In addition to above, while water-color inks containing acid mucopolysaccharides, which serve as medicinal additives and food additives, and colorants, are reported (Patent Document 3), an anionic or a nonionic surfactant is also employed as a dispersing agent for the pigment when a pigment ink is produced therewith, similarly as in the conventional technology.

[RELATED DOCUMENTS]

[PATENT DOCUMENTS]

[0005]

[Patent Document 1]

Japanese Laid-open Patent Publication No. H01-204979 (1989)

[Patent Document 2]

Japanese Laid-open Patent Publication No. H10-279870 (1998)

[Patent Document 3]

Japanese Laid-open Patent Publication No. S63-210181 (1988)

5 DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

[0006]

The object of the present invention is to provide a pigment composition with an improved dispersibility, which can be utilized for drug medicines and the like.

10 [0007]

The present inventors have eagerly made investigations in order to solve the above-described problems, and according to the results of the investigations, it is found that better dispersion of the pigment is achieved by blending 0.1 part by weight (pbw) or more of chondroitin sulfate or its salt to 1 pbw of a pigment, and thus the present invention is made on the basis of such finding.

More specifically, the present invention relates to:

(1) A pigment composition containing a pigment and chondroitin sulfate or its salt, in which the content of chondroitin sulfate or its salt is equal to or larger than 0.1 part by weight (pbw) over 1 pbw of the pigment.

(2) The pigment composition as described in (1), in which the pigment is an aluminum lake.

(3) An ink for printing over a drug medicine, containing the pigment composition described in (1) or (2).

25 [0008]

The pigment composition of the present invention exhibits

enhanced dispersibility of the pigment.

DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

[0009]

Chondroitin sulfate employed as a pigment agent of the
5 present invention is a purified substance obtained by an
extraction from fishes such as sharks, salmons or the like, and is
a polymer having a structure based on disaccharide-repetition
structural unit of D-glucuronic acid and N-acetyl-D-galactosamine,
in which sulfate group is bound to N-acetyl-D-galactosamine.
10 Salts of chondroitin sulfate include, for example, sodium
chondroitin sulfate and calcium chondroitin sulfate, and sodium
chondroitin sulfate is preferably employed. The content of
chondroitin sulfate or its salt is equal to or larger than 0.1 pbw,
and preferably 0.1 to 5 pbw, and more preferably 0.1 to 2 pbw,
15 over 1 pbw of the pigment. While it is essential to blend it at a
ratio of equal to or larger than 0.1 pbw in view of ensuring the
dispersibility, excessive amount of the blending ratio causes an
increased viscosity, which causes, for example, an insufficient
discharge when it is employed as the ink for the inkjet equipment,
20 and therefore it is preferable to be contained at equal to or
lower than 5 pbw.

[0010]

Sodium chondroitin sulfate is a mixture of multiple
structures represented by A to E having sulfate group in different
25 sites, and in particular, chondroitin-4-sulfate (also referred to
as chondroitin sulfate A) and chondroitin-6-sulfate (chondroitin
sulfate C) having sulfuric acid at a site of carbon 4 and carbon 6

of N-acetyl-D-galactosamine, respectively, are typical structures. For example, Japanese Pharmaceutical Codex sodium chondroitin sulfate [for injection, ocular instillation (shark), for internal use (shark), for internal use (shark/porcine)] commercially available from Maruha Nichiro Foods, inc., Japanese Pharmaceutical Codex sodium chondroitin sulfate (N grade, ND grade) commercially available from SEIKAGAKU CORPORATION, may be available in the use. [0011]

According to the present invention, the pigment compositions with improved dispersibility can be obtained by employing chondroitin sulfate or its salts, without a need for employing the conventional dispersing agent for the pigment such as anionic or nonionic surfactant and the like. [0012]

The types of the pigments available in the present invention are not particularly limited, and typical exemplified pigments include inorganic pigments such as carbon black, medical charcoal, titanium dioxide, iron sesquioxide, yellow iron sesquioxide, black iron oxide, calcium carbonate and the like. In addition, the available pigments includes edible tar dyes such as Red No.2 (known as Amaranth), Red No. 3 (known as Erythrosine), Red No. 102 (known as new Coccine), Red No. 104 (known as Phloxine B), Red No. 105 (known as Rose Bengal), Red No. 106 (known as Acid Red), Yellow No. 4 (known as Tartrazine), Yellow No. 5 (known as Sunset Yellow FCF), Green No. 3 (known as Fast Green FCF), Blue No. 1 (known as Brilliant Blue FCF), Blue No. 2 (known as Indigo Carmine), Red No. 227 (known as Fast Acid Magenta), Red No. 230-

(1) (known as Eosine YS), Red No. 230-(2) (known as Eosine YSK), Red No. 231 (known as Phloxin BK), Red No. 232 (known as Rose Bengal K), Orange No. 205 (known as Orange II), Orange No. 207 (known as Erythrosine Yellowish NA), Yellow No. 202-(1) (known as Uranine), Yellow No. 202 -(2) (known as Uranine K), Yellow No. 203 (known as Quinoline Yellow WS), Green No. 201 (known as Alizarine Cyanine Green F), Green No. 204 (known as Pyranine Conc.), Green No. 205 (known as Light Green SF Yellowish), Blue No. 205 (known as Alphazurine FG), Brown No. 201 (known as Resorcin Brown), Red No. 401 (known as Violamine R), Red No. 502 (known as Ponceau 3R), Red No. 503 (known as Ponceau R), Red No. 504 (known as Ponceau SX), Red No. 506 (known as Fast Red S), Orange No. 402 (known as Orange I), Yellow No. 402 (known as Polar Yellow 5G), Yellow No. 403-(1) (known as Naphthol Yellow S), Yellow No. 406 (known as Metanil Yellow), Yellow No. 407 (known as Fast Light Yellow 3G), Green No. 402 (known as Guinea Green B), Purple No. 401 (known as Alizurool Purple), Black No. 401 (known as Naphthol Blue Black), and aluminum lakes thereof, which are available for the use in drug medicines. These pigments may be preferably blended at a ratio within a range of from 0.1 to 20 % by weight over the pigment composition of the present invention.

[0013]

The pigment composition of the present invention may be employed as an ink or paint. In addition, the pigment composition of the present invention exhibits better dispersibility of the pigment and is stable against the agglomeration or the sedimentation, and thus in particular, may be preferably employed

as the ink for the inkjet applications. In addition, the present invention employs chondroitin sulfate or its salt as a dispersing agent, and thus may be employed to prepare an edible pigment composition by employing a combination with an edible pigment.

5 More specifically, the pigment composition may be employed as, for example, an ink for printing over the tablets such as drug medicines and the like.

[0014]

The pigment composition of the present invention may be
10 prepared by adding chondroitin sulfate or its salt in a liquid medium in advance and then adding a pigment, or by mixing a pigment and a liquid medium and then adding chondroitin sulfate or its salt, and thereafter dispersing the pigment by employing a disperser such as a high pressure homogenizer, a ball mill, a sand
15 mill, a sand grinder, a bead mill and the like.

[0015]

Water or a mixed solvent of water and a water-soluble organic solvent may be preferable for the above-described liquid medium. Typical water-soluble organic solvents may include, for
20 example: alcohols such as methyl alcohol, ethyl alcohol, n-butyl alcohol, isobutyl alcohol, tert-butyl alcohol, n-propyl alcohol, inpropyl alcohol and the like; amides such as dimethylformamide, dimethylacetamide and the like; ketones such as acetone, methyl ethyl ketone and the like; ethers such as tetrahydrofuran, dioxane,
25 ethylene glycol methyl ether, ethylene glycol ethyl ether, diethylene glycol methyl ether, diethylene glycol ethyl ether, triethylene glycol monomethyl ether, triethylene glycol monoethyl

ether and the like; polyalcohols such as ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, butylene glycol, diethylene glycol, triethylene glycol, 1,2,6-hexanetriol, thiodiglycol, polyethylene glycol, polypropylene glycol, glycerin, diglycerin, polyglycerin and the like; N-methylpyrrolidone; 1,3-dimethyl-2-imidazolidinone; and the like.

[0016]

Additives such as water soluble resins, organic amines, surfactants, PH adjusters, chelating agents, antiseptic agents, viscosity adjusters, antifoaming agents and the like may be added to the pigment composition of the present invention, as required.

[0017]

While the present invention will specifically described in reference to Examples and Comparative Examples as described below, it is understood that the scope of the present invention is not limited to these Examples.

EXAMPLES

[0018]

Example 1

10 grams (g) of a dispersion liquid of pulverized Blue No. 2 aluminum lake, 1 g of sodium chondroitin sulfate, 15 g of glycerin and 74 g of purified water were mixed and stirred to obtain a pigment composition. The dispersion liquid of pulverized Blue No. 2 aluminum lake employed here was obtained by adding 10 g of aluminum lake of Blue No. 2 to 90 g of purified water and then pulverizing the mixture by employing a high pressure homogenizer. "Nanomizer" (YOSHIDA KIKAI CO., LTD.) was employed for the high

pressure homogenizer, and the pulverization processing was conducted at a processing pressure of 200 MPa.

[0019]

Comparative Examples 1 to 15

5 Similar methods as employed in Example 1 were conducted to produce pigment compositions of Comparative Example 1 without blending a dispersing agent and Comparative Examples 2 to 15 with different dispersing agents other than sodium chondroitin sulfate. The formulations of the compositions of Comparative Examples 1 to
10 15 are shown in Table 1 and Table 2. The units of the blending ratio of the respective components in the tables are "gram (g)."

[0020]

The evaluations on the dispersibility of the above-described pigment compositions were carried out by an observation with a
15 polarization-microscope at 400 magnifications for the state of the dispersion of Blue No. 2 aluminum lake, which was stirred and mixed and then was left at a room temperature for 24 hours. The results are shown in Table 1 and Table 2. The evaluated results of the dispersibility in these tables indicate the following
20 states: AA better dispersed; BB not dispersed; and CC not dispersed and rapidly aggregated.

[0021]

[Table 1]

Table 1

COMPONENTS	EXAMPLE	COMPARATIVE EXAMPLES						
	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DISPERSION LIQUID OF PULVERIZED EDIBLE BLUE No. 2 ALUMINUM LAKE	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
SODIUM CHONDROITIN SULFATE	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CARRAGEENAN	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
HYALURONIC ACID	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
POLYOXYETHYLENE HYDROGENATED CASTOR OIL	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
POLYOXYETHYLENE SORBITAN MONOSTEARATE	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
POLYOXYETHYLENE SORBITAN OLEATE	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
BENZALKONIUM CHLORIDE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
GLYCERIN	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
PURIFIED WATER	74	75	74	74	74	74	74	74
GROSS QUANTITY	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
DISPERSIBILITY	AA	BB	CC	CC	BB	BB	BB	BB

[0022]

[Table 2]

Table 2

COMPONENTS	COMPARATIVE EXAMPLES							
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
DISPERSION LIQUID OF PULVERIZED EDIBLE BLUE NO. 2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
GLYCERINE FATTY ACID ESTER	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
POLYVINYL ALCOHOL	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
HYDROXYPROPYLCELLULOSE	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
HYDROXYPROPYL METHYLCELLULOSE	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
SODIUM CARBOXYMETHYLCELLULOSE	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0
SODIUM POLYACRYLATE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0
POLYVINYLPYRROLIDONE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
GLYCERIN	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
PURIFIED WATER	74	74	74	74	74	75	75	74
GROSS QUANTITY	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
DISPERSIBILITY	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	CC	CC	BB

5 [0023]

According to the results in Table 1 and Table 2, it was found that improved dispersibility was obtained only in the case of blending sodium chondroitin sulfate.

[0024]

Example 2

5 g of Blue No. 2 aluminum lake, 0.5 g of sodium chondroitin sulfate, 10 g of glycerin and 84.5 g of purified water were mixed and stirred to obtain a dispersion liquid.

5 A pulverization processing was conducted for the dispersion liquid by employing an agitator and zirconia beads. The proportion of the beads and the sample in volume ratio at the time of the mixing and the pulverization was 1:1, and two-step pulverization processing of rough pulverization and fine pulverization was
10 conducted. The pulverization processing, in this case, was conducted at the room temperature (at about 25 degrees C).

[0025]

Comparative Examples 16 to 18

Reduced blending ratio of sodium chondroitin sulfate was
15 employed and such reduced amount was compensated by increasing the ratio of purified water to provide pigment compositions having the formulation shown in Table 3 by conducting similar method as in Example 2 (Comparative Examples 16-18). The units of the blending ratio of the respective components in the tables are "gram (g)."

20 [0026]

The evaluations on the dispersibility of the above-described pigment compositions were carried out by an observation with a polarization-microscope at 400 magnifications for the state of the dispersion of Blue No. 2 aluminum lake, which was mixed and then
25 was left at a room temperature for 72 hours. The viscosity measurements were conducted with a digital viscometer. The results are shown in Table 3. The evaluated results of the

dispersibility in the table indicate the following states: AA better dispersed; and BB not dispersed.

[0027]

[Table 3]

Table 3

COMPONENTS	EXAMPLE	COMPARATIVE EXAMPLES		
	2	16	17	18
EDIBLE BLUE NO. 2 ALUMINUM LAKE	5	5	5	5
SODIUM CHONDROITIN SULFATE	0.5	0.375	0.25	0.05
GLYCERIN	10	10	10	10
PURIFIED WATER	84.5	84.625	84.75	84.95
GROSS QUANTITY	100	100	100	100
SODIUM CHONDROITIN SULFATE/PIGMENT	0.10	0.075	0.05	0.01
VISCOSITY [cP]	2.3	4.1	5.0	7.5
DISPERSIBILITY	AA	BB	BB	BB

5

[0028]

It was found that it cannot sufficiently disperse Blue No. 2 aluminum lake if the blending ratio of sodium chondroitin sulfate is equal to or lower than 0.075 pbw over 1 pbw of the pigment as in Comparative Example 16.

10

[Industrial Applicability]

[0029]

Since the pigment composition of the present invention exhibits better dispersibility, such composition can be preferably employed in an ink for a writing implement such as an ordinary ball-point pen or the like, or a paint, or in particular, an inkjet recording pigment ink.

15

CLAIMS

1. A pigment composition containing a pigment and chondroitin sulfate or its salt,

5 wherein a content of chondroitin sulfate or its salt is equal to or larger than 0.1 part by weight (pbw) over 1 pbw of the pigment.

2. The pigment composition according to claim 1, wherein the
10 pigment is an aluminum lake.

3. An ink for printing over a drug medicine, containing the pigment composition according to claim 1 or 2.