

PAIRED OPTICALLY VARIABLE DEVICE WITH OPTICALLY VARIABLE PIGMENTS

This invention relates to a paired optically variable device with paired optically variable pigments and inks, paints and foils incorporating the same and a method.

5 Color from interference thin films is found in nature in fish scales, mother of pearl, etc. Naturally occurring mica, oil slicks and soap bubbles all display to some degree a level of iridescence. This iridescence or change in color as the viewing angle is changed, is a direct result of light reflecting from parallel interfaces from
10 single or multilayer thin films. In general, the larger the refractive index difference across the interface(s) the greater the color effect. Color results from the interference of light. Maximum destructive reflective light interference occurs when the thickness of the layers
15 are an odd number of quarter waves whereas maximum constructive light interference occurs when the thickness of the layers are an even number of quarter waves. Iridescent coatings which are called nacreous pigments when broken into small platelets are described in U.S.
20 Patent Nos. 3,087,828 and 3,123,490. These nacreous pigments are composed of single layer or multilayers in the optical thicknesses ranging from 10-100 nanometers typically prepared by vacuum deposition processes. These

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nacreous pigments are white or silvery and have very low color saturation regardless of the viewing orientation. Color is due mainly to simple Fresnel light reflection, scattering and/or absorption. Within many applications, it is desirable to achieve greater color saturation, i.e., chroma, than that can be achieved with nacreous pigments. In addition to chroma, there is a need for different colors and different color combinations which can be generated by using optically variable pigments. There is a particular need for such a multitude of colors for numerous anti-counterfeiting applications as well as other applications.

In general, it is an object of the present invention to provide a paired optically variable device and method utilizing paired optically variable pigments to achieve different color combinations which can be utilized in inks, paints and foils.

Another object of the invention is to provide a paired optically variable device and method in which the paired pigments have the same color at one angle and have different colors at all other angles.

Another object of the invention is to provide a paired optical variable device and method of the above character in which the pigments have high chroma.

Another object of the invention is to provide a paired device and method of the above character in which additives can be provided to achieve substantially identical colors of the paired pigments at the one angle.

Another object of the invention is to provide a paired optical variable device and method of the above character which can be readily incorporated into printing inks.

Another object of the invention is to provide a paired optically variable device and method of the above character which can be readily incorporated into paints.

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Another object of the invention is to provide a paired optically variable device and method of the above character which can be readily incorporated into foils.

Another object of the invention is to provide paired
5 optical devices of the above character which can be incorporated in polymeric films, cast films and extruded and molded parts.

Another object of the invention is to provide paired optically variable devices of the above character that are
10 not bleached by ultraviolet light.

Another object of the invention is to provide paired optically variable devices which can be paired with other paired optically variable devices.

Another object of the invention is to provide paired
15 optical variable devices which can be utilized with non-shifting interference pigments.

Another object of the invention is to provide paired optically variable pigments which can have symbols incorporated therein which only become visible at a
20 predetermined angle.

Additional objects and features of the invention will appear from the following description as set forth in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

Figure 1 is a plan view of a paired optically
25 variable device incorporating paired optically variable pigments incorporating the present invention.

Figure 2 is a cross-sectional view taken along the line 2-2 of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a graphical representation of the
30 examples shown in Tables I, II and III and showing the matching of colors of paired designs at 10° under Illuminant A.

Figure 4 is a graphical representation similar to that shown in Figure 3 but showing the divergence of
35 colors of paired designs at 45° under Illuminant A.

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Figure 5 is a graphical representation of the examples shown in Tables IV, V and VI showing the divergence of colors at 10° under Illuminant A.

5 Figure 6 is a graphical representation of the examples in Tables IV, V and VI at 45° showing the matching of colors of paired designs under Illuminant A.

Figure 7 is a graphical representation of the examples shown in Tables VII, VIII and IX showing the matching of colors of paired designs at 10° under
10 Illuminant C.

Figure 8 is a graphical representation of the examples shown in Tables VII through IX showing divergence of colors of paired designs at 45° under Illuminant C.

15 Figure 9 is a graphical representation of the examples shown in Tables X, XI and XII showing divergence of colors of paired designs at 10° under Illuminant C.

Figure 10 is a graphical representation of the examples shown in Tables X, XI and XII showing the matching of colors of paired designs at 45° under
20 Illuminant C.

Figure 11 is a graphical representation of the examples shown in Tables XIII, XIV and XV showing the matching of colors of paired designs at 10° under Illuminant F.

25 Figure 12 is a graphical representation of the examples in Tables XIII-XV showing divergence of colors of paired designs at 45° under Illuminant F.

Figure 13 is a graphical representation of the examples shown in Tables XVI-XVIII showing divergence of
30 colors of paired designs at 10° under Illuminant F.

Figure 14 is a graphical representation of the examples in Tables XVI-XVIII showing the matching of colors of paired designs at 45° under Illuminant F.

35 Figure 15 is a cross-sectional view of a paired optically variable device incorporating the present invention utilizing a symmetric metal dielectric interference stack.

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Figure 16 is a cross-sectional view of a paired optically variable device having an all dielectric symmetrical interference stack.

Figure 17 is a plan view of a pair of paired optically variable devices incorporating the present invention and utilizing paired optically variable pigments.

Figure 18 is a plan view of a paired optically variable device incorporating the present invention in which a symbol is incorporated therein and is not visible to the human eye at a predetermined angle of incidence.

Figure 19 is a plan view similar to Figure 18 but viewed at a different angle of incidence which makes visible the "SICPA" symbol incorporated in the paired optically variable device.

Figure 20 is a cross-sectional view taken along the line 20-20 in Figure 19.

Figure 21 is a plan view of a paired optically variable device incorporated into dot matrix foils with a symbol incorporated therein and having an angle of incidence in which the symbol is invisible.

Figure 22 is a view similar to Figure 21 with a different angle of incidence so that the symbol incorporated therein is visible.

Figure 23 is a cross-sectional view taken along the line 23-23 of Figure 22.

In general, the optically variable device of the present invention is for use or viewing under incident light and is comprised of a substrate having first and second surfaces. First and second optical devices are carried by the first surface of the substrate in first and second spaced apart portions on the first surface to permit viewing at the same time by a human eye. A first optically variable pigment is disposed in the first optical device and a second optical pigment is disposed in the second device. The first and second optical devices have substantially the same color at one angle of

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incidence and colors different from each other at all other angles of incidence.

More in particular as shown in Figure 1 of the drawings, the optically variable device 11 consists of a substrate 12 provided with first and upper surface 13 and a second or lower surface 14 as shown in Figure 2. The substrate 12 can be flexible or rigid and can be formed of any suitable material such as paper, plastic, cardboard, metal and the like. The substrate 12 can be opaque or transparent. Paired optically variable pigments 16 in a polymeric binder are disposed on one of the surfaces as for example on the first or top surface 13 as shown in Figure 2 so that they are not superposed but are lying in spaces which are physically separated from each other on the plane of the surface 13. When the optically variable device is viewed the paired optically variable pigments 16 can be viewed simultaneously.

Thus as shown in Figure 1, the device 11 has paired optically variable pigments 16 provided in a first optically variable device or pattern 17 and also in a second optically variable device or pattern 18. The first and second patterns 17 and 18 do not overlap and are spaced apart but are disposed adjacent to each other and as shown in Figure 2 in an abutting relationship. The first pattern 17 is in the form of a rectangle or square and is disposed within a recess 19 formed by the second pattern 18 also being in the form of a rectangle or square to form a border or frame that surrounds the first pattern 17.

The first optically variable device 17 or the first pattern 17 is provided with a first pigment formed of optically variable flakes 21 constructed in the manner hereinbefore described to provide a first color shift with angle. The second optically variable device or second pattern 18 is provided with a second pigment formed of optically variable flakes 22 also constructed in the manner hereinafter described and providing a second color

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shift with angle. As shown in Figure 2, the pigments 21 and 22 are disposed of in solidified liquid vehicles 23 and 24 respectively of a conventional type so that the optically variable devices 17 and 18 can have the desired characteristics. For example if an ink is the resulting product, a conventional ink vehicle is utilized whereas if a paint is the desired product, a paint vehicle of a suitable type is utilized.

In the first and second pigments or flakes 21 and 22 utilized, it is important that the two pigments have the same color at one angle of incidence of light and have different colors at all other angles of incidence of light. Thus by way of example, the pigments 21 and 22 can be constructed so that at a 10° angle of incidence of light, the two pigments have the same color but at any other higher angle of incidence the two optically variable pigments 21 and 22 will have different colors which for example at 45° are markedly different. Conversely, the pigments 21 and 22 could be constructed so that they have the same color at a different angle as for example an angle of 45° but have different colors at all other angles of incidence. However, it should be understood that other color matches can be found from 0°-90°. Thus by way of example with the device 11 shown in Figure 1, the pigments 21 and 22 at an angle of incidence of about 10° would have the same color or a matched color, as for example, green an another color, magenta at another angle of about 45° for the first device 17 and the color blue for the second device 18. Thus, it can be seen there is a dramatic color shift differential when shifting from 10° to 45° the angle of incidence of the paired optically variable device 11.

In one embodiment of the invention as shown in Figure 1, the inner first optically variable device (OVD) 17 had the following characteristics with respect to the outer or second optically variable device (OVD) 18.

OUTER OVD 18

INNER OVD 17

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L^*	54.91	L^*	42.69
a^*	-32.45	a^*	19.29
b^*	-11.48	b^*	-51.25

The a^* and b^* used above are used in connection with a recognized standard color space system. In the color space system, the colors are plotted in a plane of the CIELAB-system in which a^* represents red and green and b^* represents yellow and blue. The lightness of the color is on an axis at right angles to the plane going from black or $L^* = 0$ to white where $L^* = 100$. Thus the color would be grey in the center of the plane with the chroma increasing from the center toward the outer perimeter of the plane. The extreme edge of the plane defines the highest chroma. For example, a red light emitting laser would have high chroma. Between the center and edge, there are various gradations of the red as for example, a pink. Thus, there are planes of these colors which move up and down the L^* axis or the lightness value axis. For every illuminant-observer combination of the tristimulus value, the color coordinates can be readily calculated and also can be measured. It is well known to those skilled in the art of color, that any pigment or any color can have a different appearance depending upon the illuminant. For example a color under fluorescent light may be quite different from the color under sunlight or under a tungsten lamp. In accordance with the present invention, it is important that the matched colors of the pigments 21 and 22 at a certain angle be compared under the same illuminant. Thus a pigment may be irradiated with a predetermined amount of energy across the wavelength to provide a graph of power versus wavelength. The quantity of light or energy impinging or striking the pigment at a given wavelength will influence the reflectance curve. The spectral power distribution from the light source is integrated with the eye response function typically designated as $\bar{x}$, $\bar{y}$ and $\bar{z}$

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and the reflectance spectrum to yield the tristimulus values X, Y and Z.

In connection with the present invention, the L^* , a^* , b^* (CIELAB) color space is used to describe the invention since this system is the most uniform (linear in color) known to date and is generally accepted worldwide for practical use. Thus, in the CIELAB color space, the color of any optically variable device can be characterized by the three tristimulus values, X, Y and Z. These tristimulus values take into account the spectral distribution of the light source, the reflectance of the optically variable pigment and the spectral sensitivity to the human eye. It is from these X, Y and Z values that the L^* , a^* , b^* coordinates are calculated as are the related values of L^* (lightness), C^* (chroma), h (hue) and associated color differences i.e. ΔL^* , ΔC^* and Δh . The appropriate color formulae are listed below.

$$L^* = 116 (Y/Y_n)^{1/3} - 16 \quad \text{Formula 1}$$

$$a^* = 500 [(X/X_n)^{1/3} - (Y/Y_n)^{1/3}] \quad \text{Formula 2}$$

$$b^* = 200 [(Y/Y_n)^{1/3} - (Z/Z_n)^{1/3}] \quad \text{Formula 3}$$

$$C^* = (a^{*2} + b^{*2})^{1/2} \quad \text{Formula 4}$$

$$h = \arctan (b^*/a^*) \quad \text{Formula 5}$$

Where X_n , Y_n , or Z_n are tristimulus values for an ideal white diffuser and the illuminant-observer combination.

The designs for the paired optically variable pigments are selected so that in the a^* b^* diagrams of the same there are crossover points at which the optically variable pigments will have the same hue and chroma. The manner in which these colors of the optically variable pigments change with angle is dependent upon the ambient lighting conditions. Thus in connection with the present invention, three different types of illumination are considered. Illuminant A represents illumination from an incandescent (tungsten) light at a temperature of 2856° Kelvin. Illuminant C represents average sunlight with a

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correlated color temperature of 6770° Kelvin and Illuminant F represents light from a cool white fluorescent source at a correlated color temperature of 4200° Kelvin. These three illuminants have been chosen because they represent the most common forms of illumination for both interior and exterior lighting conditions.

In Tables I to VI below and in the drawings in Figures 3-6 there are shown representative samples of designs which are possible under illuminant A. Thus for example in Table I, there are shown ten examples of paired optically variable pigments. Selecting Example 1 in Table I, Design 1 has a thin film interference stack of two quarter waves at the 620 nanometers and for Design 2 four quarter waves at 587 nanometers. For Design 1 and Design 2 in this example, the color is almost the same at 10° viewing orientation.

TABLE I
PAIRED OPTICALLY VARIABLE PIGMENTS
ILLUMINANT A AT 10°

	<u>Example</u>	<u>Design 1</u>		<u>Design 2</u>
	1)	2 qw @ 620nm	and	4 qw @ 587nm
	2)	2 qw @ 691nm	"	4 qw @ 593nm
	3)	3 qw @ 697nm	"	5 qw @ 649nm
25	4)	2 qw @ 510nm	"	5 qw @ 671nm
	5)	2 qw @ 478nm	"	6 qw @ 674nm
	6)	3 qw @ 498nm	"	6 qw @ 589nm
	7)	3 qw @ 653nm	"	5 qw @ 595nm
	8)	3 qw @ 506nm	"	6 qw @ 642nm
30	9)	2 qw @ 420nm	"	5 qw @ 577nm
	10)	3 qw @ 534nm	"	4 qw @ 688nm

Table II set forth below shows the calculated color values of L*, a*, b*, h and C* for each pair in the Example 1-10 consisting of Design 1 and Design 2. Example 1 at 10°, of the pair of optical variable pigments has an L* value of 77.85 and Design 2 has an L* value of 79.76. With the angle shifted to 45°, Design 1 has an L* value of 91.89 and Design 2 has an L* value of 76.77. In addition, Table

II shows the calculated color parameters for the designs shown in Table I.

TABLE II

			COLOR VALUES FOR EXAMPLES IN TABLE I					Delta h
5	Example		L*	a*	b*	h	C*	
	1)	a, 10 deg.	77.85	29.7	62.92	64.73	69.58	0.05
		a, 45 deg.	91.89	-1.91	39.76	92.75	39.81	
		b, 10 deg.	79.76	29.84	63.08	64.68	69.78	
		b, 45 deg.	76.77	-62.02	18.75	163.18	64.79	
10	2)	a, 10 deg.	58.53	36.17	53.01	55.69	64.17	-0.7
		a, 45 deg.	83.1	23.44	55.06	66.94	59.84	
		b, 10 deg.	78.03	35.82	53.9	56.39	64.72	
		b, 45 deg.	78.58	-58.41	26.6	155.51	64.18	
15	3)	a, 10 deg.	81.33	-52.1	43.3	140.27	67.74	0.28
		a, 45 deg.	49.72	-30.43	-66.53	245.42	73.16	
		b, 10 deg.	75.85	-52.49	44.06	139.99	68.53	
		b, 45 deg.	48.94	9.95	-53.89	280.46	54.8	
20	4)	a, 10 deg.	92.04	-15.83	27.36	120.05	31.61	0.49
		a, 45 deg.	78.01	-30.76	-24.94	219.04	39.6	
		b, 10 deg.	77.84	-15.65	27.6	119.56	31.72	
		b, 45 deg.	53.19	-35.35	-33.02	223.05	48.37	
25	5)	a, 10 deg.	87.69	-28.3	4	171.96	28.58	0.35
		a, 45 deg.	68.76	-25.8	-43.28	239.2	50.39	
		b, 10 deg.	58.53	-29.83	4.4	171.61	30.15	
		b, 45 deg.	75.5	27.99	-0.05	359.91	27.99	
30	6)	a, 10 deg.	44.24	37.16	-4.47	353.15	37.43	1.76
		a, 45 deg.	71.36	31.84	56.4	60.55	64.77	
		b, 10 deg.	73.84	37.62	-5.69	351.39	38.05	
		b, 45 deg.	65.35	-78.45	15.06	169.13	79.88	
35	7)	a, 10 deg.	68.32	-71.62	-11.06	188.78	72.46	-0.38
		a, 45 deg.	39.55	13.83	-79.77	279.84	80.96	
		b, 10 deg.	57.19	-71.73	-11.56	189.16	72.66	
		b, 45 deg.	60.07	57.93	-31.07	331.79	65.73	
40	8)	a, 10 deg.	41.61	37.4	-19.15	332.89	42.02	-1.6
		a, 45 deg.	68.68	32.58	55.37	59.53	64.24	
		b, 10 deg.	57.74	38.71	-18.47	334.49	42.89	
		b, 45 deg.	77.91	-21.93	29.77	126.39	36.97	
	9)	a, 10 deg.	70.53	-28.52	-41.34	235.4	50.22	2.38
		a, 45 deg.	51.31	-12.96	-53.61	256.41	55.15	
		b, 10 deg.	49.98	-30.65	-40.7	233.02	50.95	

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	b,	45 deg.	67.43	54.11	-2.19	357.68	54.15	
10)	a,	10 deg.	35.03	35.58	-63.93	299.1	73.16	
	a,	45 deg.	59.41	33.45	43.83	52.65	55.13	
	b,	10 deg.	46.5	34.99	-63.1	299.01	72.15	0.09
5	b,	45 deg.	77.49	36.42	46.37	51.85	58.96	

The color difference at 10° viewing angle as well as that for a 45° viewing angle for each example is set forth below in Table III. The total color difference delta E (ΔE) between the colors of the paired optically variable pigments are calculated from L^* , a^* , and b^* using Formula 6:

$$\Delta E^* = [(\Delta L^*)^2 + (\Delta a^*)^2 + (\Delta b^*)^2]^{1/2} \quad \text{Formula 6}$$

TABLE III

TOTAL COLOR DIFFERENCE (DELTA E) FOR
EXAMPLES IN TABLE I

Pair Total Color Difference (Delta E)			
	Des. Pair Example	10 Deg.	45 Deg.
15	1	1.92	65.45
	2	19.52	86.77
	3	5.55	42.32
	4	14.20	26.50
	5	29.20	69.34
20	6	29.63	117.94
	7	11.14	68.83
	8	16.20	60.93
25	9	20.67	86.04
	10	11.52	18.50

Design pairs are from the 10 degree designs.

Note: The 45° data shows the color difference at 45° for the 10 degree color pairs.

Thus the lower the ΔE value, the closer the colors match. ΔE includes not only hue and color saturation but the brightness of the paired optically variable pigments as well.

Figures 3 and 4 of the drawings are graphical representations of what has been presented in Tables I, II, and III. Figure 3 shows how closely the colors are

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matched in hue and chroma for the examples of the paired designs of the paired optically variable pigments in the a^*b^* color space. From Figure 3 it can be seen that the pairs are of almost identical colors at the 10° orientation. However, when the pairs are tilted to 45° the two designs of each color pair and each of the examples have widely different color properties which is what is desired in accordance with the present invention. Thus there have been provided ten examples of paired optically variable pigments. Each have essentially no hue and chroma difference at 10° but at 45° have widely divergent hue and chroma contrasts. In the graphs in Figure 3 and 4, the paired designs are identified in accordance with Tables I, II and III. Thus Example 1 with design 1 is labeled "1-1" and Example 1 with design 2 is labeled "1-2".

In Tables IV, V and VI below there are set forth eight examples of paired designs for paired optically variable pigments in accordance with the present invention in which the converse of that obtained in the ten examples in Tables I, II and III has been given in which color differences are minimized at 45° and color changes occur at a shifted angle, as for example at 10°.

TABLE IV

PAIRED OPTICALLY VARIABLE PIGMENTS
ILLUMINANT "A" AT 45°

	<u>Example</u>	<u>Design 1</u>		<u>Design 2</u>
	1)	3 qw @ 480nm	and	4 qw @ 679nm
	2)	3 qw @ 520nm	"	4 qw @ 684nm
30	3)	4 qw @ 604nm	"	6 qw @ 625nm
	4)	2 qw @ 589nm	"	6 qw @ 646nm
	5)	3 qw @ 576nm	"	6 qw @ 678nm
	6)	4 qw @ 568nm	"	5 qw @ 690nm
	7)	2 qw @ 491nm	"	5 qw @ 668nm
35	8)	3 qw @ 618nm	"	5 qw @ 637nm

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TABLE V

COLOR VALUES FOR EXAMPLES IN TABLE IV

	Example		L*	a*	b*	h	C*	Delta h ¹
5	1) a,	10 deg.	50.82	36.66	27.48	36.85	45.82	-0.02
	a,	45 deg.	77.26	28.97	56.77	62.96	63.73	
	b,	10 deg.	47.7	46.3	-62.59	306.49	77.85	
	b,	45 deg.	79.69	29.26	57.38	62.98	64.41	
10	2) a,	10 deg.	37.69	37.4	-43.45	310.72	57.33	0.06
	a,	45 deg.	64	33.27	51.52	57.14	61.33	
	b,	10 deg.	48.92	40.45	-63.25	302.6	75.07	
	b,	45 deg.	78.5	33.36	51.52	57.08	61.37	
15	3) a,	10 deg.	74.39	45.24	34.56	37.38	56.93	0.62
	a,	45 deg.	81.34	-49.76	40.03	141.19	63.86	
	b,	10 deg.	62.14	55.64	-23.07	337.48	60.24	
	b,	45 deg.	76.13	-49.57	40.76	140.57	64.17	
20	4) a,	10 deg.	85.13	21.38	58.48	69.91	62.27	0.38
	a,	45 deg.	91.67	-15.3	25.98	120.49	30.15	
	b,	10 deg.	57.13	32.12	-16.24	333.18	35.99	
	b,	45 deg.	78.01	-15.16	26.14	120.11	30.22	
25	5) a,	10 deg.	38.07	2.39	-86.75	271.58	86.78	-1.33
	a,	45 deg.	46.99	33.03	-4.13	352.87	33.29	
	b,	10 deg.	59.37	-38.13	6.59	170.2	38.7	
	b,	45 deg.	74.75	32.92	-3.34	354.2	33.09	
30	6) a,	10 deg.	83.74	7.45	79.7	84.66	80.04	0.03
	a,	45 deg.	69.8	-66.9	-7.77	186.62	67.35	
	b,	10 deg.	76.72	15.34	8.92	30.18	17.74	
	b,	45 deg.	59.47	-66.82	-7.71	186.59	67.26	
35	7) a,	10 deg.	89.99	-24.07	14.12	149.61	27.9	0.8
	a,	45 deg.	72.65	-28.4	-36.59	232.19	46.31	
	b,	10 deg.	77.78	-20.8	30.47	124.32	36.89	
	b,	45 deg.	52.36	-29.21	-36.58	231.39	46.81	
40	8) a,	10 deg.	53.77	-52.94	-55.48	226.34	76.69	0.16
	a,	45 deg.	39.14	30.35	-58.22	297.53	65.65	
	b,	10 deg.	73.21	-69.53	44.19	147.56	82.38	
	b,	45 deg.	48.88	30.35	-58.63	297.37	66.02	

¹Delta h is calculated between the "a" and "b" pair at 45° incidence.

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TABLE VI

TOTAL COLOR DIFFERENCE (DELTA E)
FOR EXAMPLES IN TABLE IV

	Des. Pair	ΔE 10 Deg.	ΔE 45 Deg.
5	1	90.64	2.52
	2	22.06	14.50
	3	59.83	5.26
	4	80.51	13.66
10	5	103.96	27.77
	6	71.56	10.33
	7	20.67	20.31
	8	102.89	9.75

Design pairs are from the 45 degree designs.

15 Note: The 10° data shows color difference for the 45 degree pairs at 10°.

20 Graphical representations of the data shown in Tables IV, V and VI are shown in Figures 5 and 6 of the drawings in which Figure 5 shows the color divergence at the 10° with illuminant A and Figure 6 shows no color divergence at an angle of 45° with illuminant A.

25 Tables VII, VIII and IX below have the same data as Tables I, II and III except for illuminant C and with Figures 7 and 8 giving graphical representations showing the matching of colors at 10° and a divergence of the colors at 45°.

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TABLE VII
PAIRED OPTICALLY VARIABLE PIGMENTS
ILLUMINANT "C" AT 10°

	<u>Example</u>	<u>Design 1</u>		<u>Design 2</u>
5	1)	2 qw @ 625nm	and	4 qw @ 582nm
	2)	2 qw @ 683nm	"	4 qw @ 586nm
	3)	3 qw @ 692nm	"	5 qw @ 641nm
	4)	2 qw @ 509nm	"	5 qw @ 662nm
	5)	2 qw @ 475nm	"	6 qw @ 663nm
10	6)	3 qw @ 644nm	"	5 qw @ 586nm
	7)	3 qw @ 495nm	"	5 qw @ 698nm
	8)	3 qw @ 501nm	"	6 qw @ 630nm
	9)	2 qw @ 410nm	"	5 qw @ 567nm
	10)	3 qw @ 528nm	"	4 qw @ 674nm

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TABLE VIII

COLOR VALUES FOR EXAMPLES IN TABLE VII

			L'	a'	b'	h	C'	Delta E
20	1)	a, 10 deg.	72.64	20.06	61.26	71.87	64.46	
		a, 45 deg.	90.38	-7.77	42.78	100.29	43.48	
	b,	10 deg.	76.96	20.89	60.38	70.91	63.9	0.96
		45 deg.	78.94	-67.69	24.79	159.88	72.08	
25	2)	a, 10 deg.	56.51	27.2	52.22	62.49	58.88	
		a, 45 deg.	81.46	11.68	52.49	77.45	53.78	
	b,	10 deg.	75.65	26.22	53.5	63.89	59.58	-1.4
		45 deg.	79.98	-66.71	29.87	155.88	73.09	
30	3)	a, 10 deg.	82.81	-62.64	49.66	141.59	79.94	
		a, 45 deg.	54.05	2.14	-59.72	272.05	59.76	
	b,	10 deg.	76.65	-63.43	50.66	141.39	81.18	0.2
		45 deg.	50.87	28.79	-52.27	298.85	59.67	
35	4)	a, 10 deg.	92.3	-22.4	30.75	126.07	38.05	
		a, 45 deg.	80.93	-22.21	-19.14	220.75	29.32	
	b,	10 deg.	77.62	-21.83	30.05	126	37.14	0.07
		45 deg.	55.54	-22.03	-30.15	233.85	37.34	
40	5)	a, 10 deg.	89.1	-29.92	7.74	165.49	30.9	
		a, 45 deg.	71.49	-6.53	-39.38	260.58	39.92	
	b,	10 deg.	59.27	-30.64	8.59	164.34	31.82	1.15
		45 deg.	74.52	27.69	-1.75	356.39	27.75	
	6)	a, 10 deg.	70.39	-64.05	-8.22	187.31	64.58	
		a, 45 deg.	41.49	56.46	-77.43	306.1	95.83	
	b,	10 deg.	59.12	-62.93	-9.48	188.57	63.64	-1.26
		45 deg.	58.86	71.26	-33.23	335	78.63	

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5	7)	a,	10 deg.	41.84	41.97	-10.45	346.02	43.25	0.33
		a,	45 deg.	68.52	21.46	53.63	68.2	57.77	
		b,	10 deg.	72.02	43.2	-11.02	345.69	44.59	
		b,	45 deg.	67.3	-83.81	20.31	166.38	86.24	
	8)	a,	10 deg.	40.08	46.15	-21.57	334.95	50.95	0.9
		a,	45 deg.	66.48	22.23	52.91	67.21	57.39	
		b,	10 deg.	58.15	46.02	-22.39	334.05	51.17	
		b,	45 deg.	77.88	-35.97	36.76	134.38	51.43	
10	9)	a,	10 deg.	70.7	-5.86	-41.68	261.99	42.09	0.55
		a,	45 deg.	51.51	16.22	-50.64	287.76	53.18	
		b,	10 deg.	51.82	-6.18	-41.04	261.44	41.51	
		b,	45 deg.	66.24	55.65	-0.31	359.68	55.65	
	10)	a,	10 deg.	35.28	65.89	-64.15	315.77	91.96	-0.06
		a,	45 deg.	57.52	25.14	42.43	59.35	49.32	
		b,	10 deg.	47.88	66.02	-64.13	315.83	92.04	
		b,	45 deg.	76.79	21.61	53.51	68.01	57.71	

TABLE IX

Pair Total Color Difference (Delta E)
For Examples in Table VII

20	Des. Pair	ΔE	ΔE
		10 Deg.	45. Deg.
25	1	4.49	63.60
	2	19.21	81.60
	3	6.29	27.85
	4	14.71	27.67
	5	29.85	50.95
	6	11.40	49.74
	7	30.21	110.42
	8	18.09	61.47
30	9	18.89	65.61
	10	12.60	22.51

Design pairs are from the 10° designs.

Note: The 45° data shows color difference at 45° for the 10° color pairs.

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In Tables X, XI and XII there are shown the designs corresponding to the designs shown in Tables IV, V and VI under illuminant C rather than illuminant A. Figures 9 and 10 represent graphically the information set forth in Tables X through XII and show the divergence in colors at 10° and the matching of colors at 45°.

TABLE X
PAIRED OPTICALLY VARIABLE PIGMENTS
ILLUMINANT "C" AT 45°

10	1)	3 qw @ 490nm	and	4 qw @ 673nm
	2)	4 qw @ 600nm	"	6 qw @ 617nm
	3)	2 qw @ 587nm	"	6 qw @ 637nm
	4)	4 qw @ 560nm	"	5 qw @ 680nm
	5)	3 qw @ 571nm	"	6 qw @ 668nm
15	6)	2 qw @ 482nm	"	5 qw @ 657nm
	7)	2 qw @ 395nm	"	5 qw @ 646nm
	8)	3 qw @ 612nm	"	5 qw @ 625nm

TABLE XI
COLOR VALUES FOR EXAMPLES IN TABLE X

			L*	a*	b*	h	C*	Delta h
20	1)	a, 10 deg.	43.43	38.9	-1.07	358.4	38.91	
		a, 45 deg.	70.12	20.71	53.98	69.01	57.82	
		b, 10 deg.	47.94	67.28	-64.17	316.4	92.98	
		b, 45 deg.	77.06	20.51	54.79	69.48	58.5	-0.47
25	2)	a, 10 deg.	70.59	43.92	26.21	30.82	51.15	
		a, 45 deg.	82.82	-59.26	46.22	142.1	75.15	
		b, 10 deg.	60.93	61.29	-27.55	335.8	67.19	
		b, 45 deg.	76.86	-60.25	46.8	142.2	76.29	-0.11
30	3)	a, 10 deg.	82.42	10.57	56.87	79.47	57.85	
		a, 45 deg.	91.91	-21.75	28.77	127.1	36.06	
		b, 10 deg.	57.36	32.99	-17.27	332.4	37.23	
		b, 45 deg.	77.83	-21.76	28.84	127	36.13	0.05
35	4)	a, 10 deg.	82.62	-10.03	81.72	97	82.34	
		a, 45 deg.	71.62	-61.4	-5.38	185	61.64	
		b, 10 deg.	75.75	14.17	7.59	28.19	16.07	
		b, 45 deg.	61.33	-61.68	-5.15	184.8	61.9	0.24

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5)	a,	10 deg.	41.84	48.94	-82.46	300.7	95.89	
	a,	45 deg.	45.27	36.34	-7.16	348.9	37.04	
	b,	10 deg.	60.34	-41.51	12.6	163.1	43.38	
	b,	45 deg.	73.45	35.39	-6.69	349.3	36.02	-0.45
5	6)	a,	10 deg.	90.18	-29.4	13.02	156.1	32.15
	a,	45 deg.	73.57	-10.13	-35.74	254.2	37.15	
	b,	10 deg.	77.72	-32.2	36.15	131.7	48.42	
	b,	45 deg.	54.15	-9.56	-36.36	255.3	37.6	-1.1
10	7)	a,	10 deg.	65.11	3.21	-49.13	273.7	49.24
	a,	45 deg.	47.28	16.19	-47.11	289	49.82	
	b,	10 deg.	77.22	-54.22	47.36	138.9	71.99	
	b,	45 deg.	51.67	17.42	-48.07	289.9	51.13	-0.95
15	8)	a,	10 deg.	57.8	-21.96	-48.94	245.8	53.64
	a,	45 deg.	39.33	57.93	-59.39	314.3	82.97	
	b,	10 deg.	73.45	-86.61	49.34	150.3	99.68	
	b,	45 deg.	50.08	57.92	-59.69	314.1	83.17	0.15

TABLE XII

Pair Total Color Difference (Delta E)
For Examples in Table X

20	Design Pair	ΔE	ΔE
		10°	45°
25	1	69.34	6.99
	2	57.32	6.07
	3	81.41	14.08
	4	78.28	10.30
	5	132.51	28.20
	6	26.42	19.44
	7	112.94	4.66
	8	118.67	10.75

30 Design pairs are from the 45° designs.

Note: The 10° data shows color difference for the 45° color pairs.

In Tables XIII, XIV and XV set forth below designs are shown corresponding to the designs in Tables I through III except for illuminant F rather than illuminant A and graphical representations of the data presented therein

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are shown in Figures 11 and 12 in which Figure 11 shows the matching of colors at 10° and Figure 12 showing the divergence of colors at 45°.

TABLE XIII

5

PAIRED OPTICALLY VARIABLE PIGMENTS
ILLUMINANT "F" AT 10°

	1) 2 qw @ 640nm	and	4 qw @ 582nm
	2) 3 qw @ 689nm	"	5 qw @ 644nm
	3) 2 qw @ 499nm	"	5 qw @ 663nm
10	4) 3 qw @ 656nm	"	6 qw @ 684nm
	5) 2 qw @ 466nm	"	6 qw @ 664nm
	6) 3 qw @ 490nm	"	5 qw @ 694nm
	7) 3 qw @ 647nm	"	6 qw @ 704nm
	8) 3 qw @ 497nm	"	6 qw @ 637nm
15	9) 4 qw @ 620nm	"	6 qw @ 605nm
	10) 3 qw @ 637nm	"	5 qw @ 583nm
	11) 2 qw @ 405nm	"	4 qw @ 708nm
	12) 3 qw @ 525nm	"	4 qw @ 677nm

TABLE XIV

20

COLOR VALUES FOR EXAMPLES IN TABLE XIII

			L*	a*	b*	h	C*	Delta h
	1)	a, 10 deg.	70.42	17.33	68.25	75.75	70.42	
		a, 45 deg.	91.01	-0.06	52.65	90.03	52.35	
		b, 10 deg.	81.78	18.02	66.68	74.88	69.07	0.87
25		b, 45 deg.	76.56	-50.36	24.67	153.9	56.08	
	2)	a, 10 deg.	82.02	-47.88	50.35	133.56	69.48	
		a, 45 deg.	47.02	3.11	-70.45	272.53	70.52	
		b, 10 deg.	78.72	-48.35	50.78	133.59	70.12	-0.03
30		b, 45 deg.	44.8	17.49	-56.3	287.26	58.96	
	3)	a, 10 deg.	92.38	-18.21	27.65	123.37	33.11	
		a, 45 deg.	75.84	-14.15	-29	243.98	32.26	
		b, 10 deg.	82.31	-17.81	27.35	123.08	32.64	0.29
35		b, 45 deg.	47.84	-18.63	-36.81	243.15	41.25	

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	4)	a,	10 deg.	70.22	-52.74	4.55	175.07	52.93	0.8
		a,	45 deg.	39.29	36.13	-87.28	292.48	94.46	
		b,	10 deg.	56.94	-53.73	5.39	174.27	54	
		b,	45 deg.	74.02	41.47	-11.9	343.98	43.14	
5	5)	a,	10 deg.	86.1	-21.62	0.36	179.06	21.62	2.38
		a,	45 deg.	65.94	-2.79	-48.83	266.73	48.91	
		b,	10 deg.	50.31	-24.08	1.4	176.68	24.12	
		b,	45 deg.	80.28	22.17	-1.29	356.67	22.21	
10	6)	a,	10 deg.	44.03	27.44	-3.71	352.3	27.69	0.87
		a,	45 deg.	72.06	16.14	59.42	74.8	61.57	
		b,	10 deg.	79.12	28.38	-4.28	351.43	28.7	
		b,	45 deg.	59.34	-62.69	9.29	171.57	63.37	
15	7)	a,	10 deg.	66.41	-49.94	-8.6	189.77	50.67	0.68
		a,	45 deg.	38.08	41.75	-87.76	295.44	97.18	
		b,	10 deg.	66.48	-49.32	-7.89	189.09	49.95	
		b,	45 deg.	65.69	48.61	-19.05	338.6	52.21	
20	8)	a,	10 deg.	41.58	30.62	-17.96	329.62	35.5	-0.78
		a,	45 deg.	69.56	16.73	58.62	74.07	60.96	
		b,	10 deg.	52.11	32.22	-18.3	330.4	37.06	
		b,	45 deg.	82.18	-19.46	27.98	124.82	34.08	
25	9)	a,	10 deg.	65.12	50.15	-18.32	339.93	53.4	0.05
		a,	45 deg.	87.08	-29.95	72.63	112.41	78.57	
		b,	10 deg.	67.08	50.75	-18.6	339.88	54.05	
		b,	45 deg.	73.08	-62.1	47.61	142.52	78.25	
30	10)	a,	10 deg.	62.04	-44.38	-23.12	207.52	50.04	-0.31
		a,	45 deg.	37.3	45.43	-85.71	297.93	97	
		b,	10 deg.	49.09	-44.37	-23.42	207.83	50.17	
		b,	45 deg.	61.23	52.61	-34.86	326.47	63.11	
35	11)	a,	10 deg.	65.91	-3.46	-49.97	266.03	50.09	-0.51
		a,	45 deg.	48.12	10.55	-55.9	280.68	56.89	
		b,	10 deg.	43.12	-3.06	-50.61	266.54	50.7	
		b,	45 deg.	68.5	43.66	-6.27	351.83	44.11	

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12)	a,	10 deg.	34.16	48.14	-69	304.9	84.13	
	a,	45 deg.	59.75	18.29	47.59	68.98	50.98	
	b,	10 deg.	42.9	47.78	-69.2	304.62	84.09	0.28
	b,	45 deg.	80.42	20.93	54.69	69.06	58.55	

5

TABLE XV

TOTAL COLOR DIFFERENCE (DELTA E)
FOR EXAMPLES IN TABLE XIII

Pair Total Color Difference (Delta E)			
Des. Pair		III. F Delta E	
		10 Deg.	45 Deg.
10	1	11.49	59.34
	2	3.36	20.30
	3	37.40	29.41
	4	13.34	83.17
15	5	35.89	55.58
	6	35.11	94.28
	7	0.95	74.37
	8	10.66	49.07
20	9	2.07	43.08
	10	12.95	56.66
	11	22.80	63.05
	12	8.75	22.01

Design pairs are from the 10° designs.

Note: The 45° data shows color difference at 45° for the 10° color pairs.

25

In Tables XVI, XVII and XVIII set forth below, data are shown corresponding to the designs in Tables IV through VI except with illuminant F rather than illuminant A. Graphical representations of these designs are shown in Figure 13 and 14 in which Figure 13 shows a divergence in colors at 10° and Figure 14 shows the matching of colors at 45°.

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TABLE XVI
PAIRED OPTICALLY VARIABLE PIGMENTS
ILLUMINANT F AT 45°

5	1)	4 qw @ 597nm	and	6 qw @ 621nm
	2)	2 qw @ 576nm	"	6 qw @ 638nm
	3)	3 qw @ 566nm	"	6 qw @ 666nm
	4)	5 qw @ 573nm	"	6 qw @ 698nm
	5)	4 qw @ 555nm	"	5 qw @ 677nm
	6)	2 qw @ 475nm	"	5 qw @ 656nm
10	7)	2 qw @ 394nm	"	5 qw @ 648nm
	8)	3 qw @ 608nm	"	5 qw @ 627nm

TABLE XVII

COLOR VALUES FOR EXAMPLES IN TABLE XVI

				L'	a'	b'	h	C'	Delta h
15	1)	a,	10 deg.	75.86	31.97	33.73	46.54	46.47	
		a,	45 deg.	82	-45.7	46.24	134.66	65.02	
		b,	10 deg.	58.73	48.61	-21.89	335.75	53.31	
		b,	45 deg.	79.13	-44.8	46.61	133.86	64.65	0.8
20	2)	a,	10 deg.	87.43	6.52	61.63	83.96	61.98	
		a,	45 deg.	91.97	-17.59	26.08	124	31.46	
		b,	10 deg.	51.8	30.69	-17.82	329.85	35.49	
		b,	45 deg.	82.27	-17.75	26.59	123.73	31.97	0.27
25	3)	a,	10 deg.	35.02	43.33	-95.12	294.49	104.53	
		a,	45 deg.	47.02	24.04	-2.29	354.55	24.15	
		b,	10 deg.	50.72	-28.44	2.8	174.39	28.58	
		b,	45 deg.	79.81	24.6	-2.59	353.99	24.74	0.56
30	4)	a,	10 deg.	45.06	-20.31	-40.84	243.56	45.61	
		a,	45 deg.	66.06	47.12	-16.88	340.29	50.05	
		b,	10 deg.	63.59	-52.86	-4.05	184.38	53.01	
		b,	45 deg.	68.27	47.87	-17.36	340.07	50.92	0.22
35	5)	a,	10 deg.	87.84	-11.09	92.92	96.81	93.58	
		a,	45 deg.	64.39	-43.16	-17.6	202.18	46.61	
		b,	10 deg.	82.22	5.43	9.35	59.86	10.81	
		b,	45 deg.	52.37	-43.48	-17.16	201.54	46.75	0.64

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6)	a,	10 deg.	88.27	-21.64	8.33	158.96	23.19	
	a,	45 deg.	68.69	-6.07	-44.24	262.19	44.66	
	b,	10 deg.	81.49	-29.72	37.27	128.57	47.67	
	b,	45 deg.	46.21	-4.92	-45.15	263.78	45.42	-1.59
5	7)	a,	10 deg.	61.81	1.24	-55.67	271.27	55.68
	a,	45 deg.	45.3	10.27	-52.64	281.04	53.64	
	b,	10 deg.	79.83	-42.51	47.11	132.06	63.46	
	b,	45 deg.	45.01	10.35	-53.08	281.04	54.08	0
10	8)	a,	10 deg.	49.35	-13.76	-62.12	257.51	63.62
	a,	45 deg.	38.39	41.5	-63.37	303.22	75.75	
	b,	10 deg.	72.05	-67.21	51.64	142.46	84.75	
	b,	45 deg.	45.64	41.56	-63.88	303.04	76.21	0.18

TABLE XVIII

TOTAL COLOR DIFFERENCE (DELTA E)
FOR EXAMPLES IN TABLE XVI

15

Pair Total Color Difference (Delta E)			
	Des. Pair	ΔE	ΔE
		10 Deg.	45 Deg.
20	1	60.53	3.03
	2	90.37	9.71
	3	122.42	32.80
	4	52.50	2.38
	5	85.37	12.03
	6	30.80	22.53
25	7	113.15	0.53
	8	127.72	7.27

Design pairs are from the 45° designs.

Note: The 10° data shows color difference at 10° for the 45° color pairs.

In viewing the data set forth in the foregoing tables,
30 it can be seen that there is a color difference for
different types of illumination. In other words, under
one illuminant there may be an exact color match whereas
under another illuminant there may no longer be an exact
color match. Thus there is a color change which
35 traditionally is known as color metamerism. In viewing

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Table III, example 1 gives the lowest color difference of 1.92 whereas example 6 gives the highest color difference of 29.63 for designs for matching colors at 10°. Table VI for matching colors at 45°, the minimum color difference is 2.52 for example 1 and the maximum color difference is 27.77 for example 5. Similar analyses can be carried out for Tables IX, XII, XV and XVIII, to give a minimum of 4.49 and a maximum 30.21 for Table IX, a minimum of 4.66 and a maximum 28.2 for Table XII, a minimum 0.95 and a maximum of 37.4 for Table XV and a minimum of 0.53 and a maximum of 32.8 for Table XVIII.

Similarly, the data in Tables I through XVIII can be analyzed to ascertain the paired designs under the illuminants A, C and F as set forth below in Table XIX.

15

TABLE XIX

TOTAL COLOR DIFFERENCE FOR
 PAIRED OPTICALLY VARIABLE PIGMENTS
 FROM DIELECTRIC THICKNESS TRACKS
 UNDER ILLUMINANTS "A", "C" AND "F"

20	Pair	Ill.	Angle	Delta E	Designs 1 and 2
	1	A	10	1.92	2 qw @ 620 & 4 qw @ 587
	3	A	10	5.55	3 qw @ 697 & 5 qw @ 649
	1	A	45	2.52	3 qw @ 480 & 4 qw @ 679
	3	A	45	5.26	4 qw @ 604 & 6 qw @ 625
25	1	C	10	4.49	2 qw @ 625 & 4 qw @ 582
	3	C	10	6.29	3 qw @ 692 & 5 qw @ 641
	7	C	45	4.66	2 qw @ 395 & 5 qw @ 646
	2	C	45	6.99	4 qw @ 600 & 6 qw @ 617
	7	F	10	0.95	3 qw @ 647 & 6 qw @ 704
30	9	F	10	2.07	4 qw @ 620 & 6 qw @ 605
	7	F	45	0.53	2 qw @ 394 & 5 qw @ 648
	4	F	45	2.38	5 qw @ 573 & 6 qw @ 698

As can be seen in Table XIX above, the best two design pairs for each illuminant and at each angle have been selected. For example, two design pairs at a 10° viewing angle under Illuminant A were shown to have the lowest color mismatch. Similarly, two different paired designs had the best color match at a 45° viewing angle under Illuminant A. Those which have been selected are the ones which have the smallest color difference for the chosen angle. Similarly, the examples have been selected for the best two color matched pairs under Illuminant C and similarly for Illuminant F under the two different orientations. Using this criteria the best overall design pair was found under Illuminant F at 45°. By reviewing Table XIX, the color difference for the pair: 2 qw at 394 nanometers and 5 qw at 648 nanometers has a ΔE at 0.53.

In Table XX set forth below, the two design pairs selected in Table XIX were analyzed to ascertain whether or not a color match still existed under different illuminants. When those designs are forced under Illuminant A, the color difference in terms of ΔE is now 36.44 and when it is placed under Illuminant C it has a value of only 6.15. Thus it can be seen that when the best pair of optically variable pigments under Illuminant F is placed under a different illumination the color match is no longer an exact color match. Other paired designs were also viewed under different illuminants to see the effect in their ΔE color difference and this data has been tabulated in Table XX.

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TABLE XX

Best 2 Under Ill. A, C & F

	Pair	Code(*)	L*	a*	b*	hue	C*	Delta E	
10 Deg. Ill. A Design (known) under e C									
5	1	4C1	74	19.13	60.87	72.55	63.8	12.52	
		4C2	75.31	27.54	51.69	61.95	58.56		
	2	4C1	83.46	-59.1	54.67	137.23	80.51	15.77	
		4C2	77.45	-48.41	44.75	137.25	65.92		
45 Deg. Ill. A Design (known) under C									
10	1	4C1	73.58	18.87	54.16	70.79	57.35	11.19	
		4C2	75.42	27.01	46.7	59.96	53.94		
	2	4C1	83.39	-56.17	50.41	138.09	75.48	14.80	
		4C2	77.66	-45.77	41.57	137.76	61.83		
15	10 Deg. Ill. A Design (known) under F	1	7F1	76.2	15.29	67.44	77.22	69.15	13.84
			7F2	79.96	22.85	56.47	67.97	60.92	
		2	7F1	84.08	-43.8	60.17	126.05	74.43	14.95
			7F2	80.08	-40.99	46.04	131.68	61.64	
20	45 Deg. Ill. A Design (known) under F	1	7F1	75.6	15	59.87	75.93	61.72	12.08
			7F2	79.79	22.48	51.36	66.37	56.06	
		2	7F1	84.01	-41.84	55.32	127.1	69.37	13.13
			7F2	80.19	-39	43.08	132.16	58.11	

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	Pair	Code(*)	L*	a*	b*	hue	C*	Delta E
10 Deg. III. C Design (known) under A								
	1	5A1	76.56	30.65	63.38	64.19	70.4	9.83
		5A2	81.04	24.43	69.53	70.64	73.7	
5	2	5A1	80.3	-56.04	37.75	146.03	67.57	12.63
		5A2	74.21	-64.27	45.14	144.92	78.54	
45 Deg. III. C. Design (known) under A								
	1	5A1	44.65	-9.94	-47.69	258.22	48.72	26.98
		5A2	48.76	15.53	-55.58	285.61	57.71	
10	2	5A1	80.42	-53.18	35.31	146.42	63.83	11.42
		5A2	74.5	-60.78	41.44	145.71	73.57	
10 Deg. III. C Design (known) under F								
	1	7F1	74.77	15.89	67.78	76.8	69.62	7.41
		7F2	81.78	18.02	66.68	74.88	69.07	
15	2	7F1	82.84	-46.46	54.11	130.65	71.32	7.93
		7F2	77.77	-52.41	52.79	134.8	74.39	
45 Deg. III. C Design (known) under F								
	1	7F1	45.55	10.33	-52.99	281.03	53.98	4.12
		7F2	44.83	13.98	-54.75	284.32	56.51	
20	2	7F1	82.9	-44.16	50.23	131.32	66.88	7.86
		7F2	77.88	-50.07	48.97	135.64	70.03	
	Pair	Code(*)	L*	a*	b*	hue	C*	Delta E

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10 Deg. III. F Design (known) under A

	1	5A1	65.98	-70.89	-18.99	195	73.39	28.11
		5A2	65.84	-63.36	8.09	172.72	63.88	
5	2	5A1	68.31	55.32	4.94	5.11	55.54	22.70
		5A2	68.99	53.67	-17.69	341.76	56.52	

45 Deg. III. F Design (known) under A

	1	5A1	35.45	-7.52	-26.69	254.27	27.73	36.44
		5A2	48.87	11.84	-54.49	282.26	55.76	
10	2	5A1	76.53	-45.75	39.82	138.96	60.66	111.57
		5A2	69.92	50.45	-16.31	342.09	53.02	

10 Deg. III. F Design (known) under C

	1	4C1	71.45	-66.19	-4.28	183.7	66.33	18.17
		4C2	69.19	-54.17	9.16	170.41	54.94	
15	2	4C1	62.73	65.58	-12.97	348.82	66.85	14.03
		4C2	64.51	64.5	-26.84	337.41	69.86	

45 Deg. III. F Design (known) under C

	1	4C1	47	16.12	-46.81	289	49.51	6.15
		4C2	52.05	12.67	-46.18	285.34	47.88	
20	2	4C1	77.8	-40.92	39.28	136.17	56.72	121.10
		4C2	65.7	60.89	-25.17	337.54	65.89	

25 In the event that the present invention is utilized for preparing optically variable pigments to be used with currency to prevent counterfeiting, it should be appreciated that bank-note exchange is most likely to take place under cool fluorescent lighting as typically found in banks and retail stores. It is therefore believed that design pairs should be utilized which have matching colors

under such lighting as for example Illuminant F as set forth above. Utilizing such principles the best overall design pair would be one involving two quarter waves at 394 nanometers and five quarter waves at 648 nanometers.

5 Although the design pair involving two quarterwaves at 394 nanometers and five quarterwaves at 648 nanometers is the best overall design pair, the design at 394 nanometers does not have much of an optical shift, as can be seen by referring to Figures 13 and 14. This design pair, labeled
10 "7-1" and "7-2" does have a divergence of color at 10°, but the change in color for the two quarterwave design is small. Thus, a preferable design pair would be Pair 4, which has the designs five quarterwaves at 573 nanometers and six quarterwaves at 698 nm. Both of these designs
15 have substantial color shift with angle. They are widely separated in color at 10° and have a fairly good color match at 45°.

It can be seen by referring to Tables II, V, VIII, XI, XIV and XVII that the color match in terms of hue is, for
20 all practical purposes, an exact match. The ΔE differences for the various design pairs as shown in Tables III, VI, IX, XII, XV and XVIII are a consequence of slight variations of brightness, L^* and in chroma, C^* . These color variations can be minimized by adding a black
25 or neutral transparent pigment or nontransparent pigment to the design of the pair which has the highest chroma and brightness value. The addition is made until the brightness and chroma are matched to the lower chroma and brightness design of the pair. Thus, all design pairs can
30 be optimized for color matching by the judicious additions of other color modifying materials.

All the foregoing principles can be utilized in conjunction with the optically variable device 11 shown in Figure 1 in which paired optically variable pigments
35 utilizing those principles can be incorporated into the two different optical variable devices 17 and 18 shown therein and which can be utilized in the form of an ink or a paint with the appropriate vehicles for the pigments.

To achieve high color saturation and to have large color travel as a function of viewing angle which is desired in connection with the present invention, interference type pigments are utilized. In such pigments, metal dielectric or all dielectric interference stacks are utilized.

A typical metal dielectric asymmetric interference stack 31 as shown in Figure 15 is formed as a sheet on a soluble release layer 32 deposited on a flexible web 33 serving as a substrate. The multilayer interference thin film stack 31 can be removed by passing the web or substrate through a solvent bath. As the soluble release layer 32 dissolves, the thin sheet of interference film 31 disintegrates into a multitude of flakes. Since the flakes have two planar surfaces, it is desirable to provide an optical design for the multilayer interference stack or film so that it is symmetric and presents the same design on each side. After collecting the flakes and washing them to free them of release material, a pigment is produced by grinding the flakes to a size ranging from 2 to 200 microns and preferably a size ranging from 2 to 20 microns by grinding or pulverizing without destroying the color characteristics of the flakes. The flakes should have an aspect ratio of at least 2 to 1 with respect to the surfaces of the flakes and the thicknesses of the flakes and preferably 10 to 1 in order to preserve the correct particle orientation when they are placed in the desired vehicle for an ink or a paint to maximize the brightness and color purity of the ink or paint.

Thus in accordance with the present invention it is desirable to utilize a symmetric metal dielectric stack 31 as shown in Figure 15 which can be comprised of only three materials and five layers to produce a strongly dichroic optically variable pigment. It is comprised of a semi-opaque metal layer 36 which is formed on the release coat 32 carried by the flexible web 33. The layer 36 is followed by a dielectric layer 37, a thick metal reflecting layer 38, another dielectric layer 39 and a



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final thin semi-opaque metal layer 41. For the production of a hot stamping dichroic foil (i.e., an optically variable foil), only three layers are required. These three layers would consist of: 36, 37 and 38, as shown in Figure 15. In this form, the layers 36 and 38 are inverted. When the multilayer thin film is separated from the release coat 32 and the flexible web 33 and attached by means of an adhesive to a counter surface, the layer 36 faces the viewer. By way of example each of the thin metal layers 36 and 41 may be formed of a nominal five nanometer thick layer of chromium and each of the dielectric layers 37 and 39 can be formed from a suitable dielectric material such as silicon dioxide to an optical thickness of a plurality of half waves at a particular design wavelength. The metal reflecting layer 38 may be formed of a layer of aluminum formed to the thickness of approximately 80 nanometers to provide opacity and high reflection. Although a layer of reflecting metal of greater thickness can be utilized, it is believed that it is preferable to minimize the stress in this layer by providing a thin layer as well as to maintain the correct aspect ratio for the product when in the form of a pigment.

It should be appreciated that the materials mentioned are by way of example only and that other grey metals such as nickel and Inconel when n and k (n =real part of refractive index and k =imaginary part of the refractive index) have a high nk product can be utilized in place of chromium. Also in place of silicon dioxide having an index of refraction of 1.46 for the dielectric, other low index materials having an index of refraction of 1.65 or less such as magnesium fluoride having an index of 1.38 and aluminum oxide having an index of 1.65 can be utilized or even lower reflecting metals, such as chromium, nickel or palladium for example, can be used for lower reflecting pigments. In place of aluminum as the metal reflecting layer, the optical metals such as gold, copper and silver can be utilized.

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It also should be appreciated if desired, an asymmetric metal dielectric interference stack can be provided if that is desired. When such is the case, the metal reflecting layer 37 can be formed directly onto the release layer followed by the dielectric layer 39 and the thin metal semitransparent metal layer 41. It must be appreciated that such a three-layer design when removed from the web would produce an optically variable pigment with lower chroma than a five-layer symmetrical stack but would nevertheless have dichroic features, i.e., color shift with viewing angle, and could potentially be used to produce lower chroma pairs of pigments with a color match at one angle and no color match at any other angle. These pigments would be equivalent to those already described, except that they would have lower overall chroma so that the designs listed in Tables I, IV, VII, X, XIII and XVI would have chroma compression around the origin of the a*b* plot, but nevertheless would have essentially the same color hue match.

If desired an all dielectric interference stack can be provided where that is deemed appropriate where the additional layers typically required can be provided without undue expense. As is shown in Figure 16, an all dielectric interference stack 51 can be provided on a release coat 52 carried by a flexible web or substrate 53. Such a dielectric stack is comprised of alternate layers 54 and 56 with the low index layers being identified as L1 through L5 and having an index refraction of 1.35 to 1.65 and the high index layers being identified as H1 through H4 having a high index of refraction of 1.7 to 2.4 for a total of nine layers. A wide variety of low and high index materials can be utilized in such a multilayer stack. For example, zinc sulfide can be utilized with magnesium fluoride and titanium dioxide can be utilized with silicon dioxide. Other dielectric materials can also be used such as germanium, silicon, indium tin oxide, indium oxide and silicon monoxide.

The design of an all dielectric stack may be expressed as follows:

$$(L/2 \ H \ L/2)^n$$

where L and H designate quarter wave optical thickness of the low and high index layers respectively such that $L/2$ represents an eighth wave optical thickness of the low index layer where $n \geq 2$. Such a multilayer stack can be separated from the web 53 in the same manner hereinbefore described and reduced to the sizes hereinbefore described to provide platelets with an aspect ratio in which the major planar dimension of the surfaces is at least two to one with respect to the thickness and preferably ten to one to maximize brightness and color purity of the ink or paint in which pigment platelets or flakes or particles are to be used. Again it should be appreciated, that if desired an asymmetric all dielectric stack can be created merely by combining the first four layers L1 and L2 and H1 and H2.

For example, in connection with the foregoing it has been found that paired optically variable foils and/or pigments with the same matched colors at 0° and 45° for an all-dielectric design can be achieved in which chroma and hue match. One design consists of $(1 \text{ QW ZrO}_2 / 1 \text{ QW SiO}_2)^3 / 1 \text{ QW ZrO}_2$ and an additional design: $(1 \text{ QW ZrO}_2 / 3 \text{ QW SiO}_2)^3 / 1 \text{ QW ZrO}_2$ in which the thicknesses of the quarter wave ranged from 400 nanometers to 2500 nanometers. For the single quarter wave design there are three possible matched pairs at 0° two matched pairs at 45° . Conversely, analyzing chroma and hue variation for the design $(1 \text{ QW ZrO}_2 / 3 \text{ QW SiO}_2)^3 / 1 \text{ QW ZrO}_2$ at 0° there are two color match pairs at 45° and there are four color match pairs achievable. Table XXI shows the dielectric pairs that have a color match at 0° or at 45° .

In connection with the foregoing, it should be appreciated that merely increasing the number of pairs of the dielectric design does not make it possible to achieve the coincidence of color matching. However, by increasing the individual thicknesses of the layers, coincidence in color matching can be achieved.

TABLE XXI
Dielectric Pairs That Match Hue and Chroma at Angle

	Design	Angle	Design Pair	a*	b*	L*
5	(ZrO ₂ /SiO ₂) ³ ZrO ₂	0 Deg.	1 qw @ 495nm	-43.8	-6.41	83.61
			1 qw @ 1480nm	-45.25	-5.56	57.96
			1 qw @ 540nm	-33.6	50.83	90.95
			1 qw @ 1680nm	33.75	54.24	75.20
10	(ZrO ₂ /SiO ₂) ³ ZrO ₂	45 Deg.	1 qw @ 610nm	-26.63	57.32	88.97
			1 qw @ 1860nm	-26.7	55.05	73.70
			1 qw @ 550nm	-37.45	-1.47	83.25
			1 qw @ 1630nm	-39.42	-1.2	59.28
15	(ZrO ₂ /3 SiO ₂) ³ ZrO ₂	0 Deg.	1 qw @ 590nm	16.18	44.19	78.33
			1 qw @ 870 nm	18.2	42.68	61.57
			1 qw @ 615nm	43.49	17.89	70.62
			1 qw @ 940nm	44.46	16.09	46.57
20	(ZrO ₂ /3 SiO ₂) ³ ZrO ₂	45 Deg.	1 qw @ 700nm	45.13	9.82	67.18
			1 qw @ 1030nm	45.68	7.98	48.90
			1 qw @ 760nm	30.4	-20.84	55.39
			1 qw @ 2220nm	31.32	-19.38	51.52

Thus it can be seen that metal-dielectric as well as all dielectric interference thin films can be utilized in the optically variable pigments utilized herein to provide the paired optically variable pigments hereinbefore described.

The optically variable pigments of the present invention are inherently light fast. This inherency is derived from the fact that the color that emanates from the pigment is due to an interference effect and is not based on any chromophore that can be bleached by ultraviolet light. All the materials used in the construction of the optically variable pigment do not have any color or any chromophore and are, in fact, colorless in themselves. For example, the metals aluminum and chromium are silver and grey and the dielectric magnesium fluoride is water-white transparent.

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In Figure 17, there is shown a pair of paired optically variable devices incorporating the present invention. On the left-hand side of Figure 17 there is shown a first or one paired optically variable device 71 and on the right-hand side there is shown a second or another paired optically variable device 72 with both devices 71 and 72 having the same color at one viewing angle. Thus device 71 has a centrally disposed first or inner optically variable device 76 in the form of a circle seated within a circular hole 77 provided in the second or outer optically variable device 78 in the form of a square or rectangle. Similarly, the second paired optically variable device 72 consists of an inner or first optically variable device 81 in the form of a circle which is disposed within a hole 82 provided in a second or outer variable device 83 in the form of a rectangle or square. The two devices 71 and 72 lie generally in the same plane and are disposed side by side in relatively close proximity to each other. The device 76 in the form of the circle in device 71 and the device 83 in the form of a rectangle carry the same optically variable pigment and similarly, the device 78 and the device 81 of the device 71 and the device 72 respectively carry the same optically variable pigment.

Thus by way of example as shown below, the pigment carried by the devices 76 and 83 can carry a pigment which shifts from green to magenta and devices 78 and 81 can carry a pigment which shifts from green to blue. When the devices 71 and 72 are at one angle both devices 71 and 72 can have the same color of green whereas when the devices 71 and 72 are shifted at an angle, the devices will have two colors, magenta and blue with device 71 having a magenta center and a blue border and conversely the device 72 will have a blue center and a magenta border.

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In connection with the optically variable devices, it is possible to take batches of the optically variable pigments which may vary slightly in hue and blend the same to achieve the same color specification in production quantities. Also, color additive theory makes it possible to provide a multitude of additional colors if desired.

Also in accordance with the present invention in the event there is color metamerism at a certain color under a desired illuminant and if it is desired to achieve an exact color match, this can be achieved by adding color used subtractively or additively to achieve an exact color.

In Figures 18, 19 and 20 there is disclosed another embodiment of a paired optically variable device 91 utilizing paired optically variable pigments incorporating the present invention. The optically variable device 91 is mounted on a substrate 92 of the type hereinbefore described having a surface 93. An optically variable device 94 has an optically variable pigment in the form of flakes 96 disposed in a solidified clear vehicle 97 on the surface 93. Another optically variable device 98 which utilizes an optically variable pigment 99 is disposed in a clear solidified toner vehicle 101 on surface 102 and provides a symbol or message which for example can be in the form of a logo 106. The symbol or logo 106 disappears at one angle of incidence with the optically variable pigments 96 and 99 having the same color as for example green so that the symbol is masked at normal incidence but appears when the device is tilted to a different angle to cause color shifts to occur as for example a color shift from green to blue with one pigment and green to magenta with the other pigment. Thus by way of example there could appear a green square at normal incidence and at an angle, the symbol 106 would appear in blue on a magenta background as depicted in Figure 19.

The optically variable device 91 can be manufactured in a number of ways. For example the optically variable pigment 96 which in this example could be a green to magenta optically variable pigment 96 would be placed in the solidified liquid vehicle 97 on the surface 93. The symbol or logo 106 is then formed on the surface of the solidified liquid vehicle 97 by various means. It can be either printed onto the surface 102 or it can be imaged using a toner by means of electrophotography. In case of the electrophotographic process, a toner that may be clear or black can be provided in the form of an image or symbol. Once the toner image has been formed on the surface 102, the image is then dusted with the other optically variable pigment 99 of the pair. This dusting is known as a "bronzing technique". In accordance with the description above, the optically variable pigment 99 can be a green-to-blue shifter. In order to fuse the optically variable pigment 99 to the toner vehicle image, the device is overlaid with a layer of flexible sheeting and passed through a heated laminator. This causes the toner to melt and to allow the overlying pigment 99 to become embedded in the toner vehicle 101. During the process of melting, the planer platelets align themselves parallel to the surface of the device, i.e., the surface 93. After passing through the laminator, the flexible sheeting is removed from the solidified toner image. No sticking of the toner to the flexible sheet occurs because pigment is between the toner and the flexible sheet. Alternatively, the logo 106 could be printed using gravure, silk screen, intaglio or other printing methods.

Another embodiment of a paired optically variable device is shown in Figures 21, 22 and 23 in which the paired optical device 111 is provided on a substrate 112 which can be of a suitable type. It can be flexible or rigid and can be formed of cloth, paper, plastic and the like. The substrate 112 is provided with an upper surface 113 which has first and second optically variable

devices 116 and 117 disposed thereon. The devices 116 and 117 are in the form of optically variable foils 118. The optically variable devices 116 and 117 are placed upon the surface 113 of the substrate 112 by first and second
5 hot stamps (not shown) which are in registration into a dot matrix. As in the previous embodiments of the invention, the foils utilized in the devices 116 and 117 are of substantially the same color at the same angle of incidence and are of different colors at all other angles
10 of incidence. Thus, as in the previous embodiments, one of the foils could shift from green-to-blue and the other one could shift from green-to-magenta so that at one angle, the optically variable foil in the devices 116 and 117 have the same color as for example green and at
15 another angle the optically variable thin layer coatings in the devices 116 and 117 have two different colors, blue and magenta. In the dot matrix shown in Figures 21 and 22, the dots 116 utilized in the device 111 can be of a green-to-blue shifter whereas the dots 117 can be the
20 green-to-magenta shifter. These foils can be made either by placing optically variable pigment flakes into a hot stamp polymer film carried by a release coat on a flexible substrate or by placing multilayer optically variable thin film coatings serving as optically variable specular foils
25 carried by a release coat on a flexible substrate. Thus in the hot stamp matrix transfer shown in Figure 21 at one angle, all of the dots have the same color whereas in Figure 22 at a different angle, the pattern of the dots which make up the numeral 20 are formed of the green to
30 magenta shifter so that when the angle of incidence is changed for the paired optically variable device 111 the dots on the substrate 112 will change from an all green color to a blue color for the background and to a magenta for the numeral 20 to provide a good contrast so that the
35 numeral 20 can be readily seen by the human eye. With such an arrangement it can be seen that symbols, numerals and other devices such as a logos can be incorporated into the optically variable devices to aid in identification and also to provide anti-counterfeiting capabilities.

Although the embodiment shown in Figures 21, 22 and 23 has been disclosed as being a hot stamp transfer device, it should be appreciated that the same principles can be utilized in conjunction with a paint or an ink incorporating the optically variable pigments of the present invention.

From the foregoing, it can be seen that the paired optically variable devices of the present invention all utilize the same principal of having two interference designs having optically variable properties and that the paired optically variable designs have the same color at one angle of incidence and at all other angles have non-matching colors. Thus, in the case of pigments, it can be seen that even though it is difficult to even replicate one of the pigments with its color shift, to provide a pair of pigments in which the pair of pigments have the same matching color at the same angle would be much more difficult to replicate. Therefore the use of paired optically variable pigments contained in a printed image would make counterfeiting very difficult if not impossible. In accordance with the present invention it should be appreciated that these paired optically variable pigments can also be paired with another pair of optically variable pigments or paired with non-shifting pigment. Also, one interference optically variable pigment can be paired with a non-shifting pigment so that the non-shifting pigment matches the color of an optically variable pigment at a certain angle. Thus by example in Figures 21 and 22, the dot matrix can include a set of dots in registration having a pigment which is in the form of a non-shifting color which matches the color of a shifting pigment, as for example green, so that the composite would have an overall green color at one angle and at different angles there would be a number 20 in magenta against a green background.

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In connection with the foregoing, it should be appreciated that the highest chroma and the greatest color change with angle has been found with the metal dielectric type designs rather than with an all dielectric designs having the same number of layers. This is because the metal dielectric designs involve selective color absorption in addition to interference. The pigments display high chroma and hue changes with viewing angle while maintaining high luminance. The gamut of colors available to suppress counterfeiting is markedly increased by the use of paired optically variable devices in accordance with the present invention.



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WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A paired optically variable device comprising a substrate having a first surface, first and second optically variable devices carried by the first surface of the substrate in spaced apart positions on the first surface of the substrate to permit viewing at the same time by the human eye, a first optically variable pigment disposed in the first optically variable device and a second optically variable pigment disposed in the second optically variable device, said optically variable pigments having the same color at one angle of incidence and having different colors at all other angles of incidence.
2. A device as in Claim 1 wherein said one angle of incidence is a low angle of incidence.
3. A device as in Claim 1 wherein said one angle of incidence is a high angle of incidence.
4. A device as in Claim 1 wherein said first and second pigments are disposed in an ink vehicle.
5. A device as in Claim 1 wherein said first and second pigments are disposed in a paint vehicle.
6. A device as in Claim 1 together with a release coat carried by the first surface of the substrate and a hot stamp polymer film disposed over the release coat, said first and second pigments being disposed in said polymer film to form first and second foils.
7. A device as in Claim 1 further including additional first and second optically variable pigments carried by the substrate, additional first and second optically variable pigments having the same color at the same angle of incidence but at an angle of incidence different from the color match angle for the first named first and second optically variable pigments.
8. A device as in Claim 7 wherein said additional first and second optically variable pigments have a different color at another angle which is different from the color of the first named first and second optically variable pigments at another angle.

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9. A device as in Claim 1 further including a non-shifting pigment carried by the substrate, said non-shifting pigment having the same color as the matching color of the first and second optically variable pigments.

5 10. A device as in Claim 1 wherein said same angle of incidence of the first and second optically variable pigments is an angle of incidence from 0° to 10°.

10 11. A device as in Claim 1 wherein said other angle of incidence of the first and second optically variable pigments is at an angle of incidence of 30° and greater.

12. A device as in Claim 1 wherein said optically variable pigments have the same color with an illuminant at a temperature of 2856° Kelvin.

15 13. A device as in Claim 1 wherein said optically variable pigments have the same color with an illuminant at 6770° Kelvin.

14. A device as in Claim 1 wherein said optically variable pigments have the same color with an illuminant having a temperature of 4200° Kelvin.

20 15. A device as in Claim 1 further including a symbol, said symbol being formed by a predetermined arrangement of the first and second optically variable pigments.

25 16. A device as in Claim 15 in which one of the first and second optically variable pigments is in the form of a symbol and the other of the first and second optically variable pigments is in the form of a background and in which the color of the symbol matches the color of the background at a given angle.

30 17. A paired optically variable device adapted to be viewed by the human eye comprising a substrate having a first surface, first and second optically variable devices carried by the first surface of the substrate in spaced apart positions on the first surface of the substrate to
35 permit viewing at the same time by the human eye, a first optically variable specular foil disposed in the first optically variable device and a second optically variable specular foil disposed in the second optically variable device, said optically variable specular foils having the

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same color at one angle of incidence and having different colors at all other angles of incidence.

18. A paired optically variable device comprising a substrate having a first surface, first and second optical devices carried by the first surface of the substrate in spaced apart positions on the first surface of the substrate to permit viewing at the same time by the human eye, said first optical device being an optically variable device, a first optically variable pigment disposed in the first optical device and a non-shifting pigment disposed in the second optical device, said optically variable pigments having the same color at one angle of incidence as the color of the non-shifting pigment.

19. An optically variable device which is adapted to be used with another optically variable device for viewing at the same time by the human eye, said another optically variable device being formed by a single optically variable multilayer thin film interference stack having a structure and exhibiting a color at one angle of incidence and different colors at all other angles of incidence, said optically variable device comprising a single optically variable multilayer thin film interference stack having a structure which is different from the structure of the single optically variable thin film interference stack of the another optically variable device and which exhibits a color which is the same color of the another optically variable device at the same angle of incidence but which is of different colors for all other angles of incidence.

20. An optically variable device as in Claim 19 wherein the color exhibited by the single optically variable multilayer thin film interference stack can be in reflection or transmission.

21. A method for creating a paired colored reflectance for viewing at the same time by a human eye from a substrate having a surface with paired first and second optical devices thereon having colored pigments therein, the first optical device having an optically

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variable pigment, forming the optically variable pigment so that it has one color at one angle of incidence that is the same color at the same angle of incidence as the color of the pigment in the second optical device, illuminating
5 the paired optical devices from a light source so that the paired optical devices reflect the same color at said one angle of incidence and reflect different colors at all other angles of incidence.

22. A method as in Claim 21 together with the use of
10 an additional paired first and second optical device on the surface of the substrate which also can be viewed at the same time by the human eye as the first named paired optically variable devices, the method further including causing the additional paired first and second optical
15 devices when illuminated from the same light source to reflect colors at said one angle which is the same as the colors for the first named paired first and second optical devices at said one angle and different colors at other angles which are colors different from the different
20 colors of the first named paired first and second optical devices.

23. A method as in Claim 21 wherein said second optical device has a non-shifting pigment, the method further including the step of providing a non-shifting
25 pigment which is the same color when illuminated from the same light source as the color reflected by the first optical device.

24. A method as in Claim 20 further including the step of arranging the first and second optical devices to
30 provide a symbol which is invisible at said one angle of incidence and which is visible at other angles of incidence.

This Sheet Has Been Replaced

