

Description

The present invention relates to oriented polyester polyamide or polycarbonate film coated on one or both sides with a primer coating composition comprising a hydrolyzed aminofunctional silane which renders the film more receptive to lamination with other polymeric film materials such as polyvinylbutyral, polyolefins and other polymers.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Oriented polyester film, particularly biaxially oriented film composed of polyethylene terephthalate (PET) has been widely used as a packaging material or as a base for microfilm, reprographic films, proofing films and the like. It has good optical clarity and toughness which renders it extremely suitable for such applications.

Polyester films have recently found expanded applications as transparent and translucent layers applied to solid substrates and particularly to transparent substrates. Thus, such films may be applied to windows and viewing or lighting media to control the transparency thereof. Another more recent application for polyester film involves its use as an antilacerative layer in the construction of automotive glazing products such as windshields, rear windows, sun roof panels and the like, and in architectural safety glass. One of the simpler automotive glazing products may comprise a flexible interlayer of polyvinylbutyral sandwiched between glass on one side and a high modulus film, for example polyester film, on the opposite side.

Polyvinylbutyral layers are used in sandwich automotive glass construction to prevent breaking of the glass in the case of impact (so called safety glass), whereas the role of the polyester film positioned on the interior glass surfaces is to prevent skin lacerations caused by hard impact of the head or body with automotive glass causing the glass to shatter, as a consequence of an automobile accident. Constructions of this type and techniques for applying the polyester film to automotive glass surfaces are disclosed in European copending application Serial Number 89100861.7, filed January 19, 1989 (DF 1213) the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference.

The above referenced copending application teaches the use of a layer of plasticized polyvinylbutyral (PVB) as an adhesive layer to facilitate adhesion of the polyester film to the glass. While PVB adheres very well to glass, the adhesion between it and polyester film is not as great, particularly at subfreezing temperatures. Corona discharge treatment and flame treatment have been used to give adhesion between PVB sheet and polyester film as disclosed in US Patent No. 3,900,673. Coatings of gelatin and PVDC and acrylic latex coatings have also given adhesion between polyester film and PVB. However, none of these methods of imparting adhesion give adhesion at the subfreezing temperatures to which windows in automobiles and buildings are commonly subjected. It is believed that any improvement of the adhesion of the polyester film to the PVB improves the function of the polyester film as an antilacerative shield.

Numerous primer coatings are known in the prior art for the application to the surface of polyester film to improve the adhesion of the film to various materials. Examples of such coatings include compositions based on vinylidene chloride polymers (US Patent 2,698,240), thermosetting acrylic or methacrylic polymers (US Patent 3,819,773) and like materials. Certain water dispersible copolyesters have also been disclosed as adhesives for laminating sheets of polyester film to one another or to sheets of nylon film, as taught in US Patents 3,563,942 and 3,779,993. Solvent based polyurethane adhesives have also been used to promote adhesion, but with attendant problems of solvent emissions and safety.

The use of silane coupling agents to improve the bonding properties of polyethylene sheets and polyester sheets is known. For example, polyester sheets and polyethylene sheets primed with either vinyl trimethoxy silane or chloropropyltrimethoxy silane have been successfully laminated using a hot melt adhesive such as an ethylene/vinylacetate terpolymer or an elastomeric polyester as disclosed by E. Plueddemann, "Bonding Through Coupling Agents", Plenum Press, New York, 1985. In addition, the use of N-2-aminoethyl -3-aminopropyltrimethoxy silane (sold under the trademark Z-6020 by Dow Chemical) as a primer coating to enhance the adhesion of an ionomer resin (salt of a copolymer of ethylene and methacrylic acid) to glass and to polycarbonate sheets is disclosed in US Patent. 4,663,228. U.S. Patent 3,477,901 discloses a primer coating for adhering polyolefin to various surfaces, the primer coating being a mixture of a silane and either a monocarboxylic acid or a different silane. Related silanes such as N-3-aminopropyltrialkoxo silanes are known to enhance the adhesion between polyurethane films and glass substrates, as disclosed in published European Patent Application 171,917.

U.S.-A-4 310600 discloses a coating of silica, silanol and multifunctional acrylate monomers. None of these prior art disclosures, however, addresses the problem of the maintenance of good adhesion between polyester film and polyvinylbutyral or other polymer films at subfreezing temperatures where many

primer materials fail.

Accordingly, it is an object of this invention to provide an oriented, self supporting film material having enhanced adhesion when laminated with other polymer films.

A further object is to provide a primer coating for polyester film which enhances adhesion between polyester and polyvinylbutyral films and imparts resistance to delamination even at subfreezing temperatures.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

These and other objects of the invention may now be achieved by the provision of an oriented polyester polyamide or polycarbonate film which has been primer-coated with a hydrolyzed aminofunctional silane.

The aminofunctional silanes useful as a primer layer for the purposes of this invention are diamino or triamino silanes responding in their unhydrolyzed state to the general formula:



wherein X is a radical selected from the group consisting of $H_2NR^1HNR^1$ - and $H_2NR^1HNR^1HNR^1$ -; the R^1 's are the same or different groups selected from the group consisting of C_1 to C_8 alkyl or phenyl; R^2 is a hydrolyzeable group selected from the group consisting of C_1 to C_8 alkoxy, an acetoxy group or a halide; R^3 is a nonreactive, nonhydrolyzeable group selected from the group consisting of C_1 to C_3 alkyl or phenyl; (a) is an integer ranging from 1 to 3; (b) is an integer ranging from 0 to 2, with the sum of (a) and (b) being 3.

Examples of suitable silanes include N-(2-aminoethyl)-3-aminopropyl methyl dimethoxysilane, N-(2-aminoethyl)-3-aminopropyl trimethoxysilane, N-(2-aminoethyl)-3-aminopropyl tris(2-ethylhexoxy) silane, N-(6-aminohexyl)-3-aminopropyl trimethoxysilane, N-(2-aminoethyl)aminomethyphenethyl trimethoxysilane and N-[N-(2-aminoethyl)-2-aminoethyl]-3-aminopropyl trimethoxysilane.

The more preferred silanes for the purposes of this invention are diamino primary amines having the following formula:



wherein the R^1 's are the same or different alkyl radicals having from 1 to 3 carbon atoms, R^2 is a C_1 to C_3 alkoxy group, (a) is 3 and (b) is 0.

The most preferred are silanes of the above formula wherein R^1 and R^2 are C_1 to C_3 alkyl radicals, R^3 is a C_1 to C_3 alkoxy group, (a) is 3 and (b) is 0. The most preferred silane is N-(2-aminoethyl)-3-aminopropyl trimethoxy silane having the formula:



The hydrolyzed aminosilane is applied to the film as an aqueous solution at any suitable stage during manufacture of the film, i.e., before or during the stretching operation, or it may also be applied to the finished film. The resultant primed polyester film is found to exhibit excellent adhesion to other polymeric materials and can be readily laminated to other polymeric films. Adhesive qualities are maintained even at subfreezing temperatures.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The primer formulation of this invention is prepared by mixing the aminosilane with water at a level within the range of about 0.2 to about 6% by weight. Optionally, a weak acid such as acetic acid may be added to facilitate hydrolysis. At least one of the hydrolyzeable groups of the silane is hydrolyzed into a silanol group ($SiOH$). It is believed that the hydrolysis product of the aminosilane has a partially hydrolyzed, cyclized structure, with the amino group probably forming ionic bonds to the silicon portion of the molecule. Thus, the term hydrolyzed as used herein also may refer to such partially hydrolyzed structures.

Although the preferred exemplified film which may be primer coated in accordance with the present invention is polyester film, the invention is equally applicable to other high modulus films including polyamide film and polycarbonate film. The base film used normally has a higher modulus or stiffness than the polymer or sheet to be laminated to it, and a higher melting or softening point.

The preferred oriented polyester film base for the purposes of this invention is made from polyethylene terephthalate, although the invention is equally applicable to film based on a crystallizable polyester resulting from the polycondensation of a glycol such as ethylene glycol or butane diol and mixtures thereof with terephthalic acid or mixtures of terephthalic acid and other dicarboxylic acids such as isophthalic acid, diphenic acid and sebacic acid, or their polyester forming equivalents, which polyesters are made by methods well known in the art. The film may be produced by techniques also well known in the art using well known apparatus.

For example, the polyester is melted and extruded as an amorphous sheet onto a polished revolving casting drum to form a cast sheet of the polymer. Thereafter, the film is axially stretched in one direction, either in the direction of extrusion (longitudinal), or perpendicular to the direction of extrusion (transverse) in the case of monoaxially oriented film, and in two directions, in the case of biaxially oriented film, that is, the film is stretched in both the longitudinal and transverse directions. The first stretching, to impart strength and toughness to the film, can range from about 3.0 to about 5.0 times.

The hydrolyzed aminosilane primer coating of this invention in the form of an aqueous solution may be applied in-line at one of three stages during the film manufacture; the pre-draw stage at the point between the casting of the amorphous sheet and the first stretch such as disclosed, for example, in British Patent No. 1,411,564, the inter-draw stage subsequent to the uniaxial drawing but prior to biaxial drawing such as disclosed, for example, in the U.S. Patent No. 4,214,035; or the post draw stage subsequent to biaxial stretching, but prior to winding the film. Normally, the heat applied to the film during the stretching or final conditioning stages is sufficient to evaporate off the water and other volatiles and dry the primer coating, although a separate drying step would be required if the coating were applied subsequent to such heating steps. The coating may also be applied off-line to finished film such as by first subjecting the film surface to a corona discharge treatment prior to the coating operation. The film surface is then dried to remove the water.

In one preferred embodiment, the primer coating is applied after the film is uniaxially stretched, that is, after the film is stretched in one direction, but before the film is stretched in the orthogonal direction. In another preferred embodiment, the polyester film is first stretched in the longitudinal direction prior to coating. In this preferred embodiment, after longitudinal stretching, the film is coated by any of the well known techniques employed in the art. For example, coating may be effected by roller coating, spray coating, slot coating or immersion coating. In a preferred embodiment, the polyester film is coated by means of a gravure cylinder. Also, the uniaxially drawn film is preferably subjected to a corona discharge by a corona discharge apparatus prior to coating as is known in the art. The discharge treatment decreases the hydrophobic character of the polyester film surface, which permits the water based coating to more easily wet the surface and thus improve the adhesion of the coating to the surface.

The hydrolyzed amino silane of the present invention is applied to the base film as an aqueous solution at a concentration of from about 0.2 to about 6% by weight of the hydrolyzed aminosilane. A weak acid such as acetic, phosphoric or the like is then added at a level of from about 0.1 to about 0.5% by weight to facilitate hydrolysis. The preferred level of addition of the acid is about 0.2% by weight. The preferred concentration of the hydrolyzed aminosilane is within the range of about 0.5 to about 2.5% by weight. The preferred concentration is such to yield a final dry primer coating weight of from about 0.5 mg/m² to about 100 mg/m² of film.

Preferably the range is from about 1 mg/m² to about 7.5 mg/m², with about 4 mg/m² being the target weight for coatings applied in-line. Where the coating is applied off-line to finished film, the target dry coating weight is about 49 mg/m².

The coating of this invention may be applied to one or both sides of the film, or it may be applied to one side and a different coating such as a thermosetting acrylic or methacrylic polymer applied to the opposite side, such as taught in U.S. Patent Number 4,214,035. The coating may also in some cases be applied over a different primer coating to which it will adhere and which is already present on the surface of the film, such as a thermosetting acrylic coating as described in U.S. Patent 3,819,773.

An especially significant application in the glass field is the utilization of polyester film coated on one side with the primer coating of this invention and on the opposite side with an abrasion resistant coating such as a radiation curable hydrolyzed vinyl-functional silane composition also containing a multifunctional crosslinking agent and an optional photoinitiator, such as disclosed in EP application, Publication Number 0 317 858. Such materials have shown to improve the abrasion resistance of the surfaces of a variety of plastic films, including polyester film making the films more useful in applications where the surface is likely to be subjected to abrasion. Examples of suitable vinyl-functional silanes disclosed in the referenced application include vinyl alkoxy silanes such as vinyltriethoxysilane, vinyltrimethoxysilane and vinyltris (2-methoxyethoxy) silane. Preferred crosslinkers are multi functional acrylate or methacrylate monomers such

as ethoxylated trimethylpropane triacrylate.

Other suitable abrasion resistant coatings may also be used such as are disclosed for example in US Patents 4,177,315, 4,239,798, 4,310,600 and 4,348,462.

The coating composition may also contain other ingredients so long as such ingredients do not detract from the adhesion promoting action of the hydrolyzed aminosilane. Such would include minor amounts of colloidal silica, dyes, pH regulating agents and wetting agents. The primer coating is present on the film surface as a continuous coating, which term is also intended to include cases where the primer may form a plurality of islands or segregated regions of coating.

Scrap film made during production that is coated with the primer coatings of the invention can be ground and mixed with fresh polyester, re-melted and re-extruded to produce oriented film. Such film produced containing significant quantities of primed scrap reclaim, exhibits very little degradation of physical properties due to the presence of the coating impurity and color generation is also low. Thus, the primed film of this invention offers commercial advantage to the film manufacturer over many other primed films, such as films primed with vinylidene chloride containing polymers as disclosed in U.S. Patent Numbers 2,627,088 and 2,698,240, which tend to degrade and discolor when reclaimed as set forth above.

As indicated above, the primer coated film of this invention forms excellent adhesive bonds with other plastic films to which it is laminated. Examples of such films include polyvinylbutyral, polycarbonate, polyurethane polyolefins such as polyethylene or polypropylene, polystyrene and similar films. Laminates may be made by forming a sandwich of the films and heating the structure to a temperature below the melting point of the polyester film but above the melting point of the other film, preferably while simultaneously applying moderate pressure to the sandwich structures. Preferred heating temperatures generally range from about 125°C to 225°C. The other plastic films used to form the laminates may themselves be primer coated if desired.

An especially significant application in the glass field is the utilization of polyester film coated on one side with the primer coating of this invention. The primed side of the polyester film is laminated to a sheet of polyvinylbutyral that is also laminated to a sheet of glass. For this application the preferred aminosilane is N-(2-aminoethyl)-3-aminopropyl trimethoxysilane (AE-APTMS). Polyester film primed with AE-APTMS has high adhesion to polyvinylbutyral at normal temperatures and also has good adhesion to polyvinylbutyral at subfreezing temperatures where adhesion fails with other primers and treatments.

The polyester film of this invention can be sandwiched between two layers of PVB and two layers of glass with at least one side of the film primed with aminosilane and the other side either being primed with aminosilane and/or having a metal or metal oxide coating for solar control and IR reflection. In another configuration the polyester film is laminated to the interior or inboard surface of the glass as an anti-lacerative layer with a layer of PVB between the film and the glass; the side of the film primed with aminosilane is laminated to the glass and the other side of the film is protected by an abrasion resistant coating.

The thickness of polyester film suitable for use in this invention may generally range from 6 μm to 250 μm or more. In multilayer automotive windshield applications the preferred thickness is on the order of 75 to 100 μm .

The following examples are illustrative of the invention.

Example I

N-2-(aminoethyl-3-aminopropyl)trimethoxysilane (AE-APTMS) was dispersed in ordinary tap water to form a concentration of 1.0% by weight AE-APTMS. Acetic acid was then added at a concentration of 0.2% by weight to facilitate hydrolysis.

Polyethylene terephthalate polymer was melted and extruded through a slot die onto a casting drum maintained at a temperature of about 20°C. The melt froze to form a cast sheet. The cast sheet was longitudinally stretched at a draw ratio of approximately 3.5 to 1 while maintained at a temperature of about 80°C. The longitudinally drawn film was corona treated by a corona discharge apparatus and thereafter coated by reverse gravure with the solution of hydrolyzed amino silane prepared above. The corona treated, longitudinally drawn, coated film was dried at a temperature of about 100°C. Thereafter, the film was stretched in the transverse direction at a draw ratio of 3.9 to 1 to produce a biaxially drawn film. The biaxially drawn film was then heat set at a maximum temperature of 230°C. The dry weight of the coating was about 2.5 mg/m² of film.

The thickness of the base film was about 75 μm .

EXAMPLES 2 - 4

Primer coated films were prepared exactly as set forth in Example 1 above except that the concentration of AE-APTMS in the coating solution was 1.5% by weight in Example 2, 2.0% by weight in Example 3 and 2.5% by weight in Example 4.

EXAMPLES 5 - 8

In order to perform comparative tests, solutions of N-3-aminopropyltrimethoxy silane (APTMS) having the formula $\text{H}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{Si}(\text{OCH}_3)_3$ were prepared by the same method as in Example 1. Primer coated films were prepared exactly as set forth in Example 1. The concentration of APTMS in the coating solution was 1.0% by weight in Example 5, 1.5% by weight in Example 6, 2.0% by weight in Example 7 and 2.5% by weight in Example 8.

EXAMPLES 9 - 10

Primer coated films were prepared by the same method as set forth in Example 1. For Example 9, the primer coating was an acrylic latex applied from an aqueous dispersion at a concentration of 4% by weight. (The acrylic coating is a copolymeric latex as described in US Patent No. 4,571,363.) For Example 10, the primer coating was an aqueous dispersion of a water dispersible copolyester applied at a concentration of 4% by weight. (The water dispersible copolyester coating is described in US Patent No. 4,493,872.)

Adhesion of each of the films prepared above to polyvinylbutyral was evaluated by laminating the film to a polyvinylbutyral sheet and then testing the peel strength of a ca. 25mm wide strip by doing a 180° peel test in an Instron tester. A ca. 150 mm x 200 mm sheet of the coated film was laminated to "Saflex TG" (sold by Monsanto Chemical Company), a PVB sheet used in automotive safety glass, and to glass by placing the side coated with aminosilane in contact with the PVB and placing the PVB in contact with the glass. A 25 mm wide strip of plain PET film (12.5 μm thick) was placed between the coated film and the PVB in order to provide a nonadhered leader for doing the peel test. A polyamide sheet of "Kapton"® (a Dupont trademark) was placed on top of the polyester to serve as a release liner and another piece of glass was placed on top of the Kapton. This construction was sandwiched between two pieces of cardboard, which serves to distribute pressure evenly, and the assembly was placed in a hydraulic press that had been preheated to 150°C. The platens of the press were closed sufficiently for contact to be made top and bottom between the platens and the cardboard and the construction was allowed to preheat for five minutes. Pressure was then increased to 1 N/mm², and maintained for 30 minutes. With the pressure maintained at 1 N/mm² the platens were cooled to room temperature with circulating water. Once the platens had cooled to room temperature the laminate was removed. 25 mm wide strips were cut in the PET film using a scalpel.

To test the peel strength, the laminated sample, PET/PVB/glass, was placed in an Instron tester with the glass/PVB clamped in the lower jaws of the Instron and the nonadhered leader hanging free and pointing down toward the jaws. A length of #610 "Scotch"® tape (a 3M trademark) was doubled over and attached to the nonadhered leader. The length of Scotch tape was then clamped in the upper jaws of the Instron. The angle between the leader and PVB/glass was 180°. The peel was done at a rate of 25 mm/min. for a length of 25 mm. The peak force needed to peel the PET from the PVB was read from the strip chart. Three laminated samples were made for each example. For each 6 x 8 laminated sample three pulls were done at room temperature (23°C) and three pulls were done at -10°C. Results are shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1

Film	180° Peel Strength (g/mm)	
	23 °C	10 °C
Example 1	270*	145
Example 2	229	211
Example 3	155*	193
Example 4	297	179
Example 5	149	0.0
Example 6	95	0.0
Example 7	134	0.0
Example 8	179	0.0
Example 9	68	0.0
Example 10	0.0	0.0

* PVB delaminated from the glass

As can be seen from the Table, film samples primed using the AE-APTMS amino silane of this invention exhibit a marked improvement in peel resistance in both the room temperature test and also when tested after conditioning at -10 °C for 24 hours when compared with samples primed with a standard water dispersible copolyester or an acrylic latex. Film samples primed with APTMS showed adhesion at room temperature, but essentially no adhesion after the 24 hour conditioning at -10 °C.

EXAMPLE 11

N-2-(aminoethyl-3-aminopropyl)trimethoxysilane was coated off-line (meaning on a coating line separate from the film production line) onto finished, crystallized, biaxially oriented PET film and nip laminated to PVB. The coating was 1.5% Z-6020 (sold by Dow Corning) with 0.2% acetic acid added to promote hydrolysis. The film, running at 30 m/min, was corona treated and then coated using reverse gravure. The coating weight was 68.5 mg/m². The coated film was then nip laminated to 750 µm sheet of polyvinylbutyral using a nip roll at 104 °C and 70 N/mm pressure. The PET/PVB laminate was laminated to glass and tested as described for Examples 1-10. At 23 °C the peel adhesion was 224 g/mm. At ca. -10 °C the peel adhesion was 25 g/mm.

EXAMPLE 12

A polyester film coated on one side with AE-APTMS for adhesion to polyvinylbutyral may be coated on the opposite side with a suitable anti-abrasion coating as follows:

48.0 grams of vinyltrimethoxysilane are added dropwise at room temperature to 72 grams of Nalco 1034A, a commercially available acidic colloidal silica, with gentle stirring using a magnetic stirrer. The mixture was stirred for 4 hours at room temperature in a closed container and was then heated to 60 °C in a water bath for 30 minutes while still being stirred.

4.8 grams of SARTOMER C-9035, a water-soluble, highly ethoxylated trimethylolpropane triacrylate commercially available from ARCO Specialty Chemicals, was mixed with 4.0 grams of isopropanol, 0.9 grams of IRGACURE 500®, a photoinitiator commercially available from Ciba-Geigy, and 0.2 grams of a fluorinated surfactant commercially available from 3M under the trademark Fluoral®. The resulting mixture was added to 12 grams of the silica/vinyltrimethoxysilane condensate to form the radiation curable coating composition.

The coating composition is applied, using a #18 Meyer rod, to a 100 µm thick, acrylic-primed side of polyester film, which was primed on the other side with AE-APTMS aminosilane in accordance with Example 1 of this invention. The coating is first dried in an oven maintained at 75 °C for one minute and then crosslinked by UV irradiation by passing the coated polyester film four times through a RPC Equipment Co. Model QC 1202 processor at 7.6 m/min using two 8 watt/mm lamps. The above coating was found to significantly improve the abrasion resistance of the coated side of the film surface rendering the film more useful in automotive windshield applications.

Claims

1. An oriented self-supporting polyester, polyamide or polycarbonate film having a continuous primer coating composition on one or both sides thereof, characterized in that said coating composition consists of the dried residue of a hydrolyzed aminosilane compound having the formula in the unhydrolyzed state:



wherein X is a radical selected from the group consisting of $\text{H}_2\text{NR}^1\text{HNR}^1$ - and $\text{H}_2\text{NR}^1\text{HNR}^1\text{HNR}^1$ -; the R^1 's are the same or different groups selected from the group consisting of C_1 to C_8 alkyl or phenyl; R^2 is a hydrolyzable group selected from the group consisting of C_1 to C_8 alkoxy, an acetoxy group or a halide; R^3 is a nonreactive, nonhydrolyzable group selected from the group consisting of C_1 to C_3 alkyl or phenyl; (a) is an integer ranging from 1 to 3; (b) is an integer ranging from 0 to 2, with the sum of (a) and (b) being 3, and that said primer coating composition is present at a weight within the range of 0.5 mg/m² to 100 mg/m² of film surface on a dry weight basis, to improve the adhesion of other polymers to said film.

2. Film according to claim 1, characterized in that said aminosilane compound is selected from the group consisting of:

N-(2-aminoethyl)-3-aminopropyl methyl dimethoxysilane, N-(2-aminoethyl)-3-aminopropyl trimethoxysilane, N-(2-aminoethyl)-3-aminopropyl tris(2-ethylhexoxy) silane, N-(6-aminoethyl)-3-aminopropyl trimethoxysilane, N-(2-aminoethyl)-aminomethylphenethyl trimethoxysilane and N-[N-(2-aminoethyl)-2-aminoethyl]-3-aminopropyl trimethoxysilane.

3. Film according to claim 1 or 2, characterized in that said amino silane compound has the following formula in the unhydrolyzed state:



wherein the R^1 's are the same or different alkyl radicals having from 1 to 3 carbon atoms, R^2 is a C_1 to C_3 alkoxy group, (a) is 3 and (b) is 0.

4. Film according to claim 3, characterized in that said amino silane compound is N-(2-aminoethyl)-3-aminopropyl trimethoxysilane.

5. Film according to one of claims 1 to 4, characterized in that said film is a polyester film.

6. Film according to claim 5, characterized in that said film is prepared by melt extruding a substantially amorphous polyester film and thereafter orienting the film by stretching it sequentially in two directions and heat setting the film, said primer coating composition being applied to said film as an aqueous solution prior to stretching the film in one direction, or subsequent to stretching in one direction but prior to stretching in a mutually perpendicular direction, or subsequent to stretching in two directions.

7. Film according to claim 6, characterized in that said film is subjected to a corona discharge treatment prior to the application of said primer coating composition.

8. Film according to claim 6 or 7, characterized in that said primer coating composition is applied subsequent to stretching in one direction but prior to stretching in a mutually perpendicular direction.

9. Polyester film according to claim 5, having a film of a different polymer adhered to the primer coated surface of said polyester film, wherein said polymer is poly(vinylbutyral) or polyethylene or polyurethane.

10. A laminate structure comprising a glass sheet, a poly(vinyl butyral) sheet adhering to the glass sheet, and the primer coated surface of the polyester film according to claim 5 adhering to the poly(vinylbutyral) sheet.



11. A laminated structure according to claim 10, characterized in that said structure comprises a second sheet of polyvinylbutyral adhering to the primed film, and a second sheet of glass adhering to the poly(vinyl butyral).
12. The laminated structure according to claim 11, characterized in that the primed film has a thin metal or metal oxide coating on one side.
13. The structure according to claim 10, characterized in that the surface opposite the primer coated surface of said polyester film is coated with an abrasion resistant coating.
14. Film according to claim 1, characterized in that said film is a polyamide film.
15. Film according to claim 1, characterized in that said film is a polycarbonate film.
16. Film according to claim 5, characterized in that said polyester film is a biaxially oriented polyethylene terephthalate film.

Patentansprüche

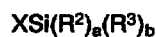
1. Eine orientierte, selbsttragende Polyester-, Polyamid- oder Polycarbonatfolie mit einer durchgehenden Haftvermittlerbeschichtung auf einer oder auf beiden Seiten der Folie, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Beschichtung aus dem getrockneten Rückstand einer hydrolysierten Aminosilan-Verbindung besteht, die in unhydrolysiertem Zustand die Formel
- $$XSi(R^2)_a(R^3)_b$$
- aufweist
wobei X ein Rest ist, ausgewählt aus der Gruppe bestehend aus $H_2NR^1HNR^1$ und $H_2NR^1HNR^1HNR^1$; R^1 für Gruppen derselben oder verschiedener Art steht, ausgewählt aus der Gruppe (C_1 bis C_8) Alkyl oder Phenyl;
 R^2 eine hydrolysierbare Gruppe bedeutet, ausgewählt aus der Gruppe (C_1 bis C_8) Alkoxy, Acetoxy oder einem Halogenid; R^3 eine nicht-reaktive, nicht-hydrolysierbare Gruppe bedeutet, ausgewählt aus der Gruppe (C_1 bis C_8) Alkyl oder Phenyl;
(a) eine ganze Zahl von 1 bis 3 bedeutet;
(b) eine ganze Zahl von 0 bis 2 bedeutet, wobei die Summe von (a) und (b) 3 ist und die Haftvermittlerbeschichtung mit einem Gewicht von 0,5 mg/m² bis 100 mg/m² Folienoberfläche auf der Basis von Trockengewicht vorhanden ist, um die Haftung anderer Polymere an die Folie zu verbessern.
2. Folie nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Aminosilan-Verbindung ausgewählt ist aus der Gruppe N-(2-aminoethyl)-3-aminopropylmethyldimethoxysilan, N-(2-aminoethyl)-3-aminopropyltrimethoxysilan, N-(2-aminoethyl)-3-aminopropyl-tris(2-ethylhexoxy)silan, N-(6-aminoethyl)-3-aminopropyltrimethoxysilan, N-(2-aminoethyl) aminomethylphenethyltrimethoxysilan und N-[N-(2-aminoethyl)-2-aminoethyl]-3-aminopropyltrimethoxysilan.
3. Folie nach einem der Ansprüche 1 oder 2, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Aminosilan-Verbindung in unhydrolysiertem Zustand folgende Formel hat:
- $$H_2NR^1HNR^1Si(R^2)_a(R^3)_b$$
- wobei R^1 Alkylreste derselben oder verschiedener Art bedeutet mit 1 bis 3 Kohlenstoffatome, R^2 eine C_1 bis C_3 Alkoxygruppe ist, (a) 3 und (b) 0 ist.
4. Folie nach Anspruch 3, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Aminosilan-Verbindung N-(2-aminoethyl)-3-aminopropyltrimethoxysilan ist.
5. Folie nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 4, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Folie eine Polyesterfolie ist.



6. Folie nach Anspruch 5, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Folie hergestellt wird durch Schmelzextrudierung einer im wesentlichen amorphen Polyesterfolie, wobei die Folie anschließend durch Streckung aufeinanderfolgend in zwei Richtungen orientiert und durch Hitze fixiert wird; dabei wird die Haftvermittlerbeschichtung vor der Streckung in eine Richtung oder im Anschluß an die Streckung in eine Richtung aber vor Streckung in Gegenrichtung, oder im Anschluß an die Streckung in zwei Richtungen als wäßrige Lösung auf die Folie aufgetragen,
7. Folie nach Anspruch 6 dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Folie vor dem Auftragen der Haftvermittlerbeschichtung einer Koronaentladung unterzogen wird.
8. Folie nach Anspruch 6 oder 7, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Haftvermittlerbeschichtung nach der Streckung in eine Richtung, jedoch vor der Streckung in Gegenrichtung aufgetragen wird.
9. Polyesterfolie nach Anspruch 5 mit einer Folie verschiedener Polymere, die auf der haftvermittlerbeschichteten Oberfläche der Polyesterfolie anhaftet, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß es sich bei dem Polymer um Polyvinylbutyral oder Polyethylen oder Polyurethan handelt.
10. Ein Laminat bestehend aus einer Glasplatte, einer an der Glasplatte anhaftenden Polyvinylbutyral-Schicht und der mit Haftvermittler beschichteten Oberfläche der Polyesterfolie nach Anspruch 5, die wiederum an der Polyvinylbutyral-Schicht haftet.
11. Ein Laminat nach Anspruch 10, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß eine zweite Polyvinylbutyral-Schicht an der mit Haftvermittler beschichteten Folie und eine zweite Glasplatte an dieser Polyvinylbutyral-Schicht haftet.
12. Ein Laminat nach Anspruch 11, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die mit Haftvermittler versehenen Folie auf einer Seite eine dünne Metall- oder Metalloxydbeschichtung hat.
13. Ein Laminat nach Anspruch 10, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die der mit Haftvermittler beschichteten Seite der Polyesterfolie entgegengesetzten Seite mit einer abriebfesten Beschichtung versehen ist.
14. Folie nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß es sich um eine Polyamidfolie handelt.
15. Folie nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß es sich um eine Polycarbonatfolie handelt.
16. Folie nach Anspruch 5, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Polyesterfolie eine biaxial orientierte Polyethylenterephthalatfolie ist.

Revendications

1. Pellicule autoporteuse orientée, à base de polyester, polyamide ou polycarbonate, comportant sur une de ses faces ou sur les deux une composition de revêtement primaire continu, caractérisée en ce que ladite composition de revêtement consiste en le résidu séché d'un composé de type aminosilane hydrolysé de formule, à l'état non hydrolysé:



dans laquelle X est un radical choisi parmi $\text{H}_2\text{NR}^1\text{HNR}^1-$ et $\text{H}_2\text{NR}^1\text{HNR}^1\text{HNR}^1-$; les radicaux R^1 sont identiques ou différents et choisis parmi des groupes alkyle en C_1-C_8 ou phényle; R^2 est un groupe hydrolysable choisi parmi un groupe alcoxy en C_1-C_8 , le groupe acétoxy ou un halogénure; R^3 est un groupe non réactif, non hydrolysable, choisi parmi un groupe alkyle en C_1-C_8 ou le groupe phényle; (a) est un nombre entier allant de 1 à 3; (b) est un nombre entier allant de 0 à 2, la somme de (a) et (b) étant égale à 3, et en ce que ladite composition de revêtement primaire est présente à un poids de couche dans la plage allant de $0,5 \text{ mg/m}^2$ à 100 mg/m^2 de surface de la pellicule, en poids sec, pour l'amélioration de l'adhérence d'autres polymères à ladite pellicule.

2. Pellicule selon la revendication 1, caractérisée en ce que ledit composé de type aminosilane est choisi parmi les suivants:



N-(2-aminoéthyl)-3-aminopropylméthyldiméthoxysilane, N-(2-aminoéthyl)-3-aminopropyltriméthoxysilane, N-(2-aminoéthyl)-3-aminopropyl-tris(2-éthylhexoxy)silane, N-(6-aminohexyl)-3-aminopropyltriméthoxysilane, N-(2-aminoéthyl)aminométhyl-phénéthyltriméthoxysilane et N-[N-(2-aminoéthyl)-2-aminoéthyl]-3-aminopropyltriméthoxysilane.

3. Pellicule selon la revendication 1 ou 2, caractérisée en ce que ledit composé de type aminosilane correspond à la formule suivante, à l'état non hydrolysé:



dans laquelle les radicaux R^1 sont des radicaux alkyle identiques ou différents, ayant de 1 à 3 atomes de carbone, R^2 est un groupe alcoxy en $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_3$, (a) est 3 et (b) est 0.

4. Pellicule selon la revendication 3, caractérisée en ce que ledit composé de type aminosilane est le N-(2-aminoéthyl)-3-aminopropyltriméthoxysilane.

5. Pellicule selon l'une des revendications 1 à 4, caractérisée en ce que ladite pellicule est une pellicule de polyester.

6. Pellicule selon la revendication 5, caractérisée en ce que ladite pellicule est produite par extrusion à chaud d'une pellicule de polyester essentiellement amorphe, et ensuite orientation de la pellicule par étirage de celle-ci successivement en deux directions, et thermofixage de la pellicule, ladite composition de revêtement primaire étant appliquée sur ladite pellicule, sous forme d'une solution aqueuse, avant l'étirage de la pellicule dans une direction, ou après l'étirage dans une direction mais avant l'étirage dans une direction perpendiculaire à celle-ci, ou après l'étirage dans les deux directions.

7. Pellicule selon la revendication 6, caractérisée en ce que ladite pellicule est soumise à un traitement par effet couronne, avant l'application de ladite composition de revêtement primaire.

8. Pellicule selon la revendication 6 ou 7, caractérisée en ce que ladite composition de revêtement primaire est appliquée après l'étirage dans une direction mais avant l'étirage dans une direction perpendiculaire à celle-ci.

9. Pellicule de polyester selon la revendication 5, comportant une pellicule d'un polymère différent, adhérent à la surface revêtue de primaire de ladite pellicule de polyester, ledit polymère étant un poly(butylal de vinyle) ou polyéthylène ou polyuréthane.

10. Structure stratifiée comprenant une plaque de verre, une feuille de poly(butylal de vinyle) adhérent à la plaque de verre, et la surface revêtue d'un primaire de la pellicule de polyester selon la revendication 5 adhérent à la feuille de poly(butylal de vinyle).

11. Structure stratifiée selon la revendication 10, caractérisée en ce que ladite structure comprend une seconde feuille de poly(butylal de vinyle) adhérent à la pellicule revêtue d'un primaire, et une seconde plaque de verre adhérent au poly(butylal de vinyle).

12. Structure stratifiée selon la revendication 11, caractérisée en ce que la pellicule revêtue d'un primaire comporte sur un côté un mince revêtement de métal ou d'oxyde métallique.

13. Structure selon la revendication 10, caractérisée en ce que la face opposée à la face revêtue d'un primaire de ladite pellicule de polyester est revêtue avec un revêtement résistant à l'abrasion.

14. Pellicule selon la revendication 1, caractérisée en ce que ladite pellicule est une pellicule de polyamide.

15. Pellicule selon la revendication 1, caractérisée en ce que ladite pellicule est une pellicule de polycarbonate.

16. Pellicule selon la revendication 5, caractérisée en ce que ladite pellicule de polyester est une pellicule de poly(téréphtalate d'éthylène) orientée biaxialement.

