1. Production of Composition

The composition was obtained by mixing 50 parts by weight of KAYARAD PET-30 (manufactured by Nippon Kayaku Co., Ltd.) as an acrylic monomer, 5 parts by weight of Nipsil E220A (manufactured by Tosoh Silica Corporation) as a silica, 45 parts by weight of methyl ethyl ketone as a solvent, 5 parts by weight of IRGACURE184 (1-hydroxy-cyclohexyl-phenyl–ketone; manufactured by BASF SE) as a photopolymerization initiator.

[0109] 2. Production of Transfer Sheet

A transfer sheet was obtained by uniformly applying the aforementioned composition onto a PET film having a thickness of 40 μm using a bar-coating method so that the dried film thickness was 5 μm, irradiating ultraviolet ray with a metal halide lamp so that the irradiation intensity was 400 mJ/cm^2 to form a layer composed of cured product of the aforementioned composition on the film surface. Application quantity of the composition after drying was 5 g/m^2.

[0110] 3. Production of Melamine Decorative Laminate

A procedure was performed in the same manner as in Comparative Example 1 except that the aforementioned transfer sheet was stacked.

[0111] In the decorative laminate in Comparative Example 3, as similarly to the case of Comparative Example 2, the plastic film was stuck, and the film was broken and could not been peeled off as shown in FIG. 11.

[0112] The melamine-formaldehyde resin was present at both the non-sticky patterned part and the other areas in the decorative paper. Due to too much improvement of the adhesive force between such resin and the layer composed of the cured product of the composition on the film surface, the plastic film was stuck. Hydroxyl group derived from the acrylic monomer in the composition further improved the adhesiveness with the melamine-formaldehyde resin.

[0113] Table 1 shows components of the decorative paper and plastic film in Examples and Comparative Examples.

[0114] [Table 1]