

TITLE

Method for Producing a Multilayer Data Carrier and
Data Carrier Produced by said Method

5

TECHNICAL FIELD

The invention relates to a method according to the
preamble of claim 1.

10

In order to protect data carriers, for example identity
cards, passports, driver's licenses, bank cards etc.
having personalized data, security features are
variously used. A very wide variety of security
15 features for protecting the blank card without
personalized data are known from the prior art. Often,
however, it is the case that the forger does not forge
a complete card but modifies or replaces the
personalized data (photograph, date of birth,
20 signature, name, etc.) on an e.g. stolen card. The
protection of these personalized data is therefore very
important. Techniques known from the prior art for
protecting such data are, for example, the
personalization of a second image in a lens structure,
25 in such a way that the image is only visible at a
particular observation angle. Another possibility for
introducing a second image is to introduce a matrix
image into the card by perforating the card. These
production methods are relatively elaborate and require
30 special devices during the card production (lens
structure) or special machines for introducing the
second image. The present invention provides a way in
which the personalization can be protected in a
straightforward way without additional machines.

35

PRIOR ART

EP 1691 989 B1 discloses a data carrier which comprises
a metal layer that is arranged between two translucent

cover layers (light transmittance less than 10%). A "watermark" effect is intended to be created by ablation of the metal layer using a laser beam.

- 5 EP 2 109 014 A1 discloses a so-called overlay of laserable polycarbonate with a holographic layer on one side. The holographic layer can be metallized and partially ablated using a laser.
- 10 WO 2009/139800 discloses a security document comprising a metallized sheet, which is laminated surface-wide between transparent layers. A large part of the sheet is modified/printed in order to form the card background. A window of the sheet is left unmodified.
- 15 After manufacture of the card, an image which is visible from the front side and rear side of the card is introduced into this window by means of laser ablation.
- 20 EP 0 420 261 relates to a method for producing a series of data carriers comprising holograms, in which the holograms are individualized by partial destruction or modification of the diffraction structures.

25 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the present invention to provide a method for producing a data carrier which is protected even better against unauthorized modifications. The

30 data carrier is nevertheless intended to be produced economically. The object is achieved according to claim 1.

The invention relates in particular to a multilayer

35 data carrier of thermoplastic (for example polycarbonate, PVC, PET-G). According to one refinement of the invention, a preferably metallized thin layer is applied partially onto one of the layers. This

metallized layer may for example be vapor deposited, applied by hot stamping or laminated together with a carrier layer (for example PET) between two layers of the data carrier. The metallized layer is
5 advantageously thinner than 4 μm , in the ideal case thinner than 1 μm . If it is laminated together with a carrier layer, the carrier should be no thicker than 50 μm , in the ideal case about 20 μm or thinner. The metallized layer may contain holographic diffraction
10 structures. The metallized layer consists, for example, of aluminum, although other metals may be envisioned, for example titanium. The techniques for applying the metal layer onto a thermoplastic sheet are known to the person skilled in the art. The thermoplastic sheet is
15 advantageously thicker than 50 μm , in the ideal case 100 μm or thicker.

The layer with the partially applied metal layer is then laminated together with the further layers of the
20 cards to form a card body. In this case, the layer with the applied metal is covered with at least one further transparent layer. The layer onto which the metal is applied may be either transparent or opaque.

25 During personalization of the card, that is to say when writing the cardholder's data onto the card, the metal layer is then partially ablated, i.e. evaporated, using a laser. At the positions where the laser strikes the metal layer, the metal sheet evaporates and a recess is
30 formed in the metal. Text or matrix images can therefore be written into the metal sheet using the laser. For this process, it is possible to use the same type of laser as is employed for the data carrier personalization known from the prior art (laser marking
35 by means of blackening). It is, however, also possible to use a laser with a different wavelength.

When the metal layer is evaporated, the sheet below the metal layer is visible through the gap left in the metal sheet. Depending on whether this sheet is transparent or opaque, the image formed in the metal layer is optimally visible in transparent view (in the case of a transparent sheet) or direct view (in the case of an opaque sheet). Owing to the reflection behavior of the metal layer, the image can be seen in direct view as "positive" (dark) or "negative" (light) depending on the viewing angle.

According to a refinement of the invention, the sheet is printed in a color before application of the metal layer, so that the color is visible through the gaps in the metal layer after the ablation of the metal layer and provides a special effect.

According to a refinement of the invention, the metal layer is introduced or applied, respectively, onto or into a transparent window in the data carrier, so that the ablated image is visible in transparent view but the rest of the data carrier comprises an opaque core layer.

According to a refinement of the invention, a thin opaque plastic layer having a special additive is used instead of a metal layer, this additive modifying the opaque plastic layer during the exposure in such a way that it becomes transparent or at least translucent. The additive is, for example, a pigment which is destroyed during the exposure to a laser. Such pigments are known to the person skilled in the art. Instead of a pigmented plastic, it is possible to use a semicrystalline opaque plastic in which the macromolecules arranged in crystallites are converted into an amorphous and transparent structure by the heat input of the laser radiation.

The opaque plastic layer may, for example, be introduced into the card structure as a co-extruded sheet or as a separate sheet by the known techniques.

5

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Exemplary embodiments of the invention will be explained in more detail below with the aid of the drawing, in which:

- 10 Fig. 1 schematically shows a plan view of a data carrier according to the invention
Fig. 2 shows a cross section through a data carrier according to the invention,
Fig. 3 shows a cross section through a data carrier
15 according to the invention according to a variant,
Fig. 4 shows a cross section through a data carrier according to another variant.

20

DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EXEMPLARY EMBODIMENTS

- Figure 1 shows a data carrier 1, which according to Figure 2 comprises an opaque core sheet 7, a lower transparent cover sheet 8 and an upper transparent
25 cover sheet 6. A metal layer is applied onto an upper side 14 of the core sheet 7, for example vapor deposited or applied by hot stamping. In what follows, a metal layer also refers to a metallized layer or a metallic layer. Such layers are known per se. They are
30 relatively thin and have for example a thickness of 4 micrometers, preferably less than 1 micrometer. The metal sheet may also be formed as a hologram. The cover sheet 6, the core sheet 7 and the lower cover sheet 8 are bonded in a manner known per se by lamination. The
35 metal layer 5 then correspondingly lies between the core sheet 7 and the cover sheet 6. Using a laser apparatus, the metal layer is removed in such a way that, for example, the ablated second image 3 and the

ablated second text 4 are formed in Fig. 1. They are preferably formed by a recess in the metal layer 5. The opaque core sheet is visible through these recesses. Before the application of the metal layer, the opaque
5 core sheet may be printed in the region of the metal layer or below the latter. The second image 3 and the second text 4 can then correspondingly be seen in a color hue. Then, the second text 4 therefore appears blue or red, for example.

10

The data carrier according to Fig. 3 has a core sheet 7', which comprises a transparent sheet 9 on which the metal layer 5' is applied, for example vapor deposited. The ablated regions are in this case visible from both
15 sides, that is to say in Fig. 3 from above through the cover sheet 6 and from below through the cover sheet 8.

Fig. 4 shows a data carrier 1' which comprises a core sheet 12 that has a transparent sheet 13, which
20 comprises a first metal layer 10 and a second metal layer 11. These metal layers 10 and 11 may likewise be vapor deposited or applied by hot stamping. These two metal sheets 10 and 11 are at a distance from one another of, for example, at least 50 micrometers or
25 preferably 100 or more micrometers. During the ablation using the laser, as indicated, the data carrier 1' is placed obliquely at a predetermined angle A. The ablation takes place in the two metal layers 10 and 11. If, owing to the laser intensity, it is not possible to
30 ablate the two metal layers 10 and 11 from the same side of the card, two matching laser processes may also be envisioned on the rear side and the front side of the data carrier 1'. In this case, the closer-lying metal layer 10 or 11 is respectively processed. By
35 identical placement of the data carrier 1' before the laser processing, the lasered image is visible in transparent view only at the corresponding viewing angle. It is also conceivable to laser two different

images with different angles from one another, and thus obtain a tilt effect between the two images, or the two metal layers 10 and 11, during observation at different angles. The core layer 12 may, as can be seen, be
5 fastened and in particular laminated between two layers, or cover sheets.

LIST OF REFERENCES

- 1 data carrier
- 5 2 metal sheet
- 3 ablated second image
- 4 ablated second text
- 5 metal layer
- 6 cover sheet
- 10 7 opaque core sheet
- 8 transparent cover sheet
- 9 transparent sheet
- 10 first metal sheet
- 11 second metal sheet
- 15 12 core sheet
- 13 transparent sheet
- 14 upper side

PATENT CLAIMS

1. A method for producing a multilayer data carrier,
5 which has a first layer of plastic that comprises an upper side on which an opaque layer partially covering this upper side is arranged, and having a second layer of plastic which is arranged on the first layer and is transparent at least in a subregion of the opaque
10 layer, characterized in that the opaque layer is partially removed using a laser until the opaque layer has at least one recess, or the opaque layer is produced from a material which is modified during the exposure in such a way that it becomes transparent or
15 at least translucent in the exposed region.

2. The method as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the opaque layer is laminated between the first and second plastic layers.

20

3. The method as claimed in claim 1 or 2, characterized in that the opaque layer is arranged in a window of the otherwise at least regionally opaque layer 1.

25

4. The method as claimed in one of claims 1-3, characterized in that the opaque layer is a metal layer.

30

5. The method as claimed in one of claims 1 to 4, characterized in that the data carrier is produced with at least two metal sheets arranged parallel above one another, and these two metal sheets are provided with recesses.

35

6. The method as claimed in claim 5, characterized in that the two metal layers are exposed vertically with respect to their plane or at an inclination with respect to their planes, so that the recesses extend

vertically or at an inclination with respect to said planes.

7. The method as claimed in claim 5 or 6,
5 characterized in that the at least two metal sheets are arranged at a distance from one another.

8. The method as claimed in one of claims 5 to 7,
10 characterized in that the at least two metal sheets are arranged in a window of an opaque core sheet.

9. The method as claimed in claim 8, characterized in that the core sheet is laminated between two transparent sheets.

15
10. The method as claimed in claim 1-4, characterized in that the opaque layer is a plastic layer, which has an additive that modifies the plastic layer during the exposure to the laser in such a way that the opaque
20 layer becomes transparent in the exposed region.

11. The method as claimed in claim 10, characterized in that the opaque plastic layer is at least 20 micrometers thick, preferably at least 50 micrometers
25 thick.

12. The method as claimed in claim 10-11, characterized in that the opaque plastic layer is exposed to the laser vertically with respect to its
30 plane or at an inclination with respect to its plane, so that the recesses extend vertically or at an inclination with respect to said plane.

13. A data carrier produced according to one of claims
35 1 to 12.

14. The data carrier as claimed in claim 13, characterized in that it is an identity card, a page of a passport, a credit card or the like.

5 15. The data carrier as claimed in claim 13 or 14, characterized in that the opaque layer is a metal layer which is vapor deposited onto a sheet, applied by hot stamping or laminated together with a carrier layer.

10 16. The data carrier as claimed in one of claims 13 to 15, characterized in that the metal layer is thinner than 4 micrometers, preferably thinner than 1 micrometer.

15 17. The data carrier as claimed in one of claims 1 to 16, characterized in that in the case of two metal layers, they are at a distance from one another of at least 50 micrometers, preferably at least 100 micrometers.

20 18. The data carrier as claimed in claim 13 or 14, characterized in that the opaque layer is produced from a plastic, and in that the latter is transparent or translucent in an exposed region.

25 19. The data carrier as claimed in claim 18, characterized in that the opaque layer is produced from a pigmented or semicrystalline plastic.

30 20. The data carrier as claimed in one of claims 13 to 19, characterized in that the ablated regions are visible from both sides of the data carrier.

35 21. The data carrier as claimed in claim 15, characterized in that owing to the reflection behavior of the metal layer, the image when viewed can be seen as positive or negative depending on the viewing angle.