

[SS 11] oil and polyglycerol and di and tri

Results in EPODOC 21

[SS 12] ..li



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PN - CN106243842 A 20161221

PR - CN20161609097 20160729

AP - CN20161609097 20160729

DT - I

CNOI - C09D5/08 ; C09D5/14 ; C09D5/18 ; C09D123/00 ; C09D7/61 ; C09D7/63 ; C09D7/65

CNOL - C09D123/00, C08L9/00, C08L91/00, C08L33/04, C08L67/04, C08L91/06, C08K13/02, C08K2003/2289, C08K2003/222, C08K2003/2272, C08K2003/2231, C08K2003/2224, C08K5/17, INV

CNOA - C08K2201/011 ; C08L2201/02 ; C08L2205/035

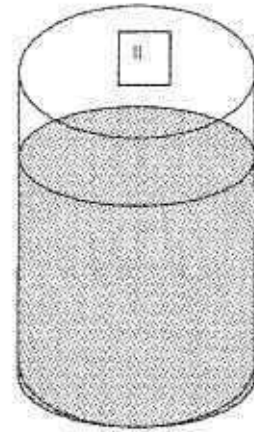
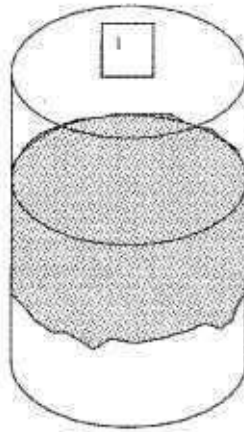
PA - QUANZHOUYUE

TI - Teaching equipment surface protective coating

AB - The invention relates to a teaching equipment surface protective coating comprising the following components: polyolefin elastomer, copal resin, isoprene rubber, base **oil**, orange **oil**, polyacrylate emulsion, **polyglycerol** polyricinoleate, polylactic acid, limonene, penicillin, dodecyl ethoxy sulfo betaine, hydrogen peroxide, cobalt oxide powder, magnesium oxide powder, oxidized paraffin, iron oxide red, tin oxide powder, cuprous oxide powder, pyrophyllite powder, lead oxide powder, benzene hexabromide, nano magnesium hydroxide, amidinourea phosphate, Triethylene Glycol **Di**-2-ethylhexoate, ethanolamine, glycol ether, vinyl acetate, ethoxylated trimethylolpropane triacrylate, isopropyl **tri**(dioctylpyrophosphate) titanate and fluoranthene. The teaching equipment surface protective coating product has more excellent flame retardance, acid and alkali resistance and mildew-preventing and antibacterial performance, and the product performance is improved.

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PN - WO2012020075 A2 20120216
 PNFP - WO2012020075 A3 20120628
 PR - DE20101034389 20100813
 AP - WO2011EP63812 20110811
 DT - **
 CT - |EP| ISR (A3)
US4350605 A 19820921
 [XY] (HUGHETT PAUL D)
 [X] 1,3,8,11-13,16-20,22
 * example 4; claim - *
 [Y] 1-28;
US4072742 A 19780207
 [XY] (BOUILLON CLAUDE, et al)
 [X] 1,3,4,6,7,11-13
 * example 17; claim - *
 [Y] 1-28;
WO2004091555 A2 20041028
 [XY] (COGNIS DEUTSCHLAND
 GMBH [DE], et al)
 [X] 1,3
 * examples 39,47; claim - *
 [Y] 1-28;
WO9817238 A1 19980430
 [XY] (BEIERSDORF AG [DE], et al)
 [X] 1,3,4,9,10,16
 * example 23; claim - *
 [Y] 1-28;
WO9618374 A1 19960620
 [XDY] (ESTEE LAUDER INC [US])
 [XD] 1,3,4,6,8
 * example -; claim - *
 [Y] 1-23;
US4695451 A 19870922
 [XY] (STRAW ALAN [GB], et al)
 [X] 1,3,6,8,12,13,16-20,23-25
 * column 1, lines 25-61;
 example -; claims 1,3,6 *
 [Y] 1-28;
WO2009126854 A2 20091015
 [A] (KOBO PRODUCTS INC [US], et
 al)
 [A] 1-28
 * example 10 *;
US2007292373 A1 20071220
 [XY] (RUSS JULIO GANS [US], et al)
 [X] 1,3-5,11-13
 * example -; claim - *
 [Y] 1-22;



WO2009015857 A2 20090205
 [Y] (CLARIANT INT LTD [CH], et al)
 [Y] 1-28
 * claim - *;
DE4440499 A1 19950518
 [Y] (GEN ELECTRIC [US])
 [Y] 1-28
 * claim - *

CCI - A61K8/4973 ; A61Q15/00 ;
A61K8/064

PA - (A2 A3)
 BEIERSDORF AG [DE]; MIERTSCH
 HEIKE [DE]; URBAN MICHAEL [DE];
 HUETTL MATTHIAS [DE]; MUEHLEN
 NICOLE [DE]

TI - (A2 A3)
 STABILIZED W/O EMULSIONS

AB - (A2 A3)
 The invention encompasses
 cosmetic or dermatological
 preparations based on water-in-
oil emulsions. The preparations
 comprise at least one W/O
 emulsifier and one or more
 sorbitan mono-, **di-**, **tri-** or
 tetraoleates and, moreover, are
 free from **polyglycerol**
 emulsifiers. The emulsifier
 combination results in an
 increased stability of the
 emulsion.

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PN - US5326499 A 19940705

PR - DE19914127719 19910822

AP - US19920933191 19920820

DT - **

CT - US2346928 A []; US4009119 A [];
US4454113 A []; US4664844 A [];
US4895681 A []; US4950420 A [];
US4976888 A []; EP0149812 A2 [];
EP0322830 A2 []; JPS6083559 A [];
JPS61227756 A []; JPS55159810 A []

CTNP - [] Database WPIL, An 81 12382D, & JP A 55159810, Dec. 13,
 1980, Antifoam for Production of Paper Pulp Comprises
 Glycerine Ester, Fatty Acid and Poly:Alcohol Ester Emulsion

CCI - B01D19/0404 ; D21H17/00 ; D21H17/14 ; D21H21/12

PA - BASF AG [DE]

TI - Antifoams for the paper industry, based on **oil**-in-water emulsions

AB - Antifoams for the paper industry are based on **oil**-in-water emulsions in which the **oil** phase accounts for from 5 to 50% by weight of the emulsion and contains (a) an alcohol of not less than 12 carbon atoms, fatty esters of alcohols of not less than 22 carbon atoms and C1-C36-carboxylic acids, distillation residues which are obtainable in the preparation of alcohols having a relatively large number of carbon atoms by the oxo synthesis or by the Ziegler method and which may be alkoxylated, a mixture of the stated compounds and/or (b) a fatty ester of a C12-C22-carboxylic acid with a monohydric to trihydric C1-C18-alcohol and, if required, (c) a hydrocarbon having a boiling point above 200 DEG C. or a fatty acid of 12 to 22 carbon atoms, in combination with (d) from 1 to 80% by weight of polyglyceryl esters which can be prepared by not less than 20% esterification of a **polyglycerol** mixture which contains, as essential components, **di**-, **tri**- and tetraglycerol and, if required, polyglycerols having higher degrees of condensation with saturated or unsaturated C12-C36-fatty acids.

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PN - JP2004196781 A 20040715

PNFP - JP3833648B B2 20061018

PR - JP20030395033 20031126; JP20020352213 20021204

AP - JP20030395033 20031126

DT - I

FI - A23K1/16&301C; A23K20/105; A23K20/111; A23K20/158; A23K20/163; A23K40/10; A23L1/30&Z; A23L1/302; A23L33/115; A23L33/15; A61K31/122; A61K47/04; A61K47/10; A61K47/14; A61K47/34; A61K47/36; A61K47/44; A61K7/00&B; A61K7/00&C; A61K7/00&J; A61K7/00&M; A61K8/02; A61K8/19; A61K8/30; A61K8/34; A61K8/35; A61K8/37; A61K8/72; A61K8/73; A61P17/00; A61P3/02&101; A61P37/02; A61P39/06; A61P9/00; B82Y5/00

FT - 2B150/AB10; 2B150/BC01; 2B150/CJ08; 2B150/DA37; 2B150/DA57; 2B150/DA58; 2B150/DA61; 2B150/DD19; 4B018/LE02; 4B018/MD07; 4B018/MD23; 4B018/ME14; 4B018/MF08; 4C076/AA12; 4C076/BB01; 4C076/CC07; 4C076/CC11; 4C076/CC18; 4C076/CC22; 4C076/CC40; 4C076/DD21; 4C076/DD38; 4C076/DD46; 4C076/EE23; 4C076/EE30; 4C076/FF15; 4C076/FF36; 4C076/FF43; 4C076/GG41; 4C083/AA122; 4C083/AB051; 4C083/AB052; 4C083/AC111; 4C083/AC421; 4C083/AC422; 4C083/AC491; 4C083/AC492; 4C083/AD191; 4C083/AD192; 4C083/AD351; 4C083/AD352; 4C083/BB51; 4C083/CC02; 4C083/DD23; 4C083/DD27; 4C083/EE01; 4C083/EE05; 4C083/EE12; 4C206/AA01; 4C206/AA02; 4C206/CB27; 4C206/MA03; 4C206/MA05; 4C206/MA37; 4C206/MA72; 4C206/MA83; 4C206/NA03; 4C206/ZA36; 4C206/ZA89; 4C206/ZB07; 4C206/ZC22; 4C206/ZC37

PA - (A)
NOF CORP; NISSHIN PHARMA INC

TI - (A)
WATER-SOLUBLE COMPOSITION CONTAINING COENZYME Q10

AB - (A)
PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain a water-soluble composition containing coenzyme

Q<SB>10</SB>, free from the deposition, precipitation or flotation of the coenzyme Q<SB>10</SB> formulated in a high concentration without using a dissolution medium such as oil-and-fat, keeping a homogeneous and stable dissolved (solubilized) state, having excellent acid resistance, salt resistance and heat resistance necessary as an additive for pharmaceuticals, food products, drink products, cosmetics and feeds and having remarkably improved absorbability in the body, and provide a method for the production of the composition.

- (A)

SOLUTION: This water-soluble composition containing coenzyme Q<SB>10</SB> is composed of (A) 5-40 mass% coenzyme Q<SB>10</SB>, (B) 5-30 mass% monoester of a **polyglycerol** having an average polymerization degree of 10 and an 18C fatty acid, (C) 1-18 mass% mono-, di-, tri- or penta-ester of a **polyglycerol** having an average polymerization degree of 3-6 and an 18C fatty acid, (D) water and optionally (E) 10-80 mass% solubilizing assistant. The composition has an average particle diameter of ≤ 110 nm.

- (A)

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PN - JPH05263378 A 19931012

PNFP - JP3222209B B2 20011022

PR - DE19914127719 19910822

AP - JP19920219184 19920818

DT - I

CCI - B01D19/0404 ; D21H17/00 ; D21H17/14 ; D21H21/12

FI - B01F17/00; B01F17/42; B01J13/00&A; D21C3/28; D21D1/20; D21H17/14; D21H21/12; D21H3/08

FT - 4D077/AA05; 4D077/AC03; 4D077/AC10; 4D077/BA01; 4D077/BA07; 4D077/DA02; 4D077/DA02Y; 4D077/DC14Y; 4D077/DC19Y; 4D077/DC27Y; 4D077/DC32Y; 4D077/DC33Y; 4D077/DC36Y; 4D077/DD03Y; 4D077/DD04Y; 4D077/DD08Y; 4D077/DD09Y; 4D077/DD17Y; 4D077/DD19Y; 4D077/DD32Y; 4D077/DD36Y; 4D077/DE02Y; 4D077/DE04Y; 4D077/DE07Y; 4D077/DE09Y; 4D077/DE29Y; 4G038/AA01; 4G038/AA11; 4G038/AA13; 4G038/AA21; 4G038/CA01; 4G038/CA02; 4G038/CA03; 4G038/CB01; 4G038/DA01; 4G038/DA02; 4G038/DA13; 4G038/DA14; 4G038/DA15; 4G038/DB01; 4G038/DB05; 4G038/EA05; 4G038/EB04; 4G065/AA01; 4G065/AA06; 4G065/AB01X; 4G065/AB02Y; 4G065/AB03X; 4G065/AB03Y; 4G065/AB05X; 4G065/AB05Y; 4G065/AB10Y; 4G065/AB11Y; 4G065/AB12X; 4G065/AB12Y; 4G065/AB13Y; 4G065/AB18Y; 4G065/AB32X; 4G065/AB33X; 4G065/AB38Y; 4G065/BA07; 4G065/CA03; 4G065/DA10; 4G065/EA01; 4G065/EA02; 4G065/EA05; 4L055/AG34; 4L055/AG97; 4L055/AH35; 4L055/BA18; 4L055/BB03; 4L055/EA32; 4L055/FA30

AB - (A)

PURPOSE: To obtain an antifoaming agent for inhibiting hot liquid from foaming and to provide a defoaming method. CONSTITUTION: This antifoaming agent for paper industry contains an emulsion comprising 5-50 wt.% oil phase, a ≥ 12 C alcohol, a fatty ester of a ≥ 22 C alcohol and a 1-36C carboxylic acid, an alkylated distillation residue obtained in the preparation of alcohols by the oxo synthesis or by the Ziegler method, a mixture of the above compounds and/or a fatty ester of a 12-22C carboxylic acid with a

monohydric to trihydric 1-18C alcohol and, if needed, a hydrocarbon having >200 deg.C boiling point or a 12-22C fatty acid, in combination with 1-80 wt.% polyglyceryl esters prepared by >=20% esterification of a **polyglycerol** mixture containing, as essential components, **di**-, **tri**- and tetraglycerols and, if needed, polyglycerols having higher degrees of condensation with 12-36C fatty acids.

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PN - JPS56164743 A 19811217
 PR - JP19800032872 19800315
 AP - JP19800032872 19800315
 DT - I
 CT - JPS53145960 A []; JPS477764 A [];
JPS51144764 A []
 FI - A23C11/02
 FT - 4B001/AC01; 4B001/AC02; 4B001/AC03; 4B001/AC06; 4B001/AC15; 4B001/AC17;
 4B001/AC40; 4B001/AC44; 4B001/AC99; 4B001/BC02; 4B001/BC03; 4B001/EC01
 PA - TAIYO KAGAKU KOGYO CO LTD
 TI - PREPARATION OF COFFEE WHITENER OF GOOD FLAVOR
 AB - PURPOSE:To prepare a coffee whitener, having a good flavor and the emulsion state stable for a long term, by incorporating a **polyglycerol** ester of a higher saturated fatty acid with glycerol in a basic raw material in a specific proportion. CONSTITUTION: Myristic acid, palmitic acid, stearic acid or behenic acid individually or a combination of one or more thereof in an optional proportion is mixed with **di**-, **tri**- or tetraglycerol simply or a mixture of one or more thereof in an optional proportion to prepare a fatty acid ester of **polyglycerol**. The resultant fatty acid ester in an amount of 0.1-2.0% is incorporated in a basic raw material to prepare the aimed coffee whitener. The raw material is constituted of an edible animal or vegetable **oil** or fat, dairy product, e.g. skim milk powder, a glucide, e.g. sugar, and other additives.

7/21 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - GB1137129 A 19681218
 PR - GB19650054684 19651223; AU19650053587 19650105
 AP - GB19650054684 19651223
 DT - **
 CCI - C09D4/06 ; C08F283/06
 CLC - C09D4/06, C08F271/00 , INV
C09D4/06, C08F265/00 , INV
 PA - PALM PAINTS LTD
 TI - Aqueous latex
 AB - 1,137,129. Polymerizable composition. BALM PAINTS Ltd. 23 Dec., 1965 [5 Jan., 1965], No. 54684/65. Heading C3P. A composition free from addition polymerization initiator comprises a dispersion of filmforming polymer in a liquid containing at least 50% by weight of water, an autoxidizable material which in the presence of oxygen provides radicals to initiate addition polymerization and a non-autoxidizable ethylenically

unsaturated monomer which is readily homopolymerizable by such radicals. The autoxidizable material may contain a natural or synthetic drying **oil** moiety or an allylic moiety, the materials used in the examples being dehydrated castor **oil**, an alkyd resin modified with dehydrated castor **oil** or linseed **oil**, tung **oil**, glycerol tri- or mono-allyl ether and allylated **polyglycerol**. Specified ethylenically unsaturated monomers are alkyl acrylates, methacrylates, itaconates and fumarates, vinyl benzene, vinyl toluenes and vinyl esters. The composition may also comprise an electrontransfer catalyst, e.g. a metal "drier" such as an organic salt of cobalt or sodium bisulphite. Examples are given of the application to glass, hardboard or timber surfaces of compositions comprising a monomer selected from 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate, vinyl toluene, n-butyl methacrylate, di-n-butyl fumarate, divinyl benzene, 2-ethylhexyl acrylate and lauryl methacrylate, an autoxidizable material and an aqueous latex of a copolymer of 2-ethylhexyl acrylate with methyl methacrylate, vinyl acetate or styrene or of an ethyl acrylate-methyl methacrylate copolymer. A TiO₂ pigment paste is present in the composition employed in Examples XXIII and XXIV.

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PN - GB768748 A 19570220

PR - US19530398886 19531217

AP - GB19540036295 19541215

DT - **

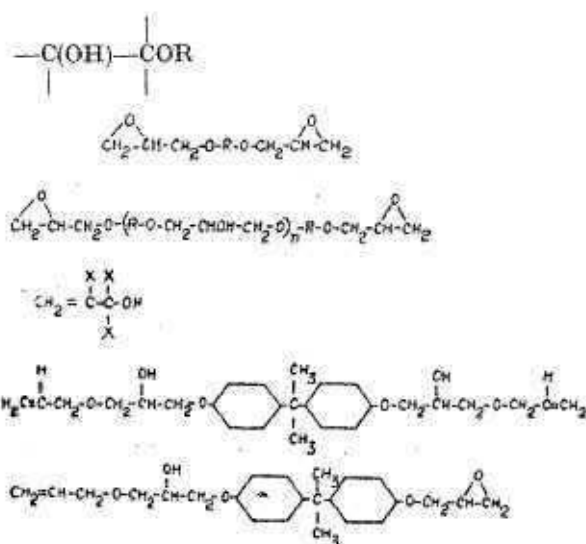
CCI - C08G65/48 ; C07D303/24 ;
C08F16/00 ; C08G59/1438 ;
C08G59/1444 ; C08G59/1494 ;
C08G63/676 ; C08G65/3312 ;
C08G65/3322

IDT - 124BC4B3C

PA - BATAAFSCHE PETROLEUM

TI - Process for the preparation of fusible or liquid hydroxy-substituted allylic ethers and derivatives thereof

AB - Resinous products employed in the manufacture of surface coating compositions, films and infusible castings, thermoplastic polymers, plasticizers, stabilizers, and cross-linking and hardening agents are prepared from fusible or liquid hydroxy allylic ethers obtained by reacting a polyether polyepoxide with such an amount of a beta-gamma ethylenically unsaturated alcohol that at least one of the epoxy groups of the polyepoxide is opened to form a <FORM:0768748/IV(a)/1> group, where R is the radical of the unsaturated alcohol. Polyether



polyepoxides are compounds containing at least one ether group and at least one 1:2-epoxy group. They may be monomeric or polymeric, saturated or unsaturated aliphatic, cycloaliphatic, aromatic or heterocyclic and may be substituted with halogen atoms, hydroxy groups and ether radicals. Those mentioned are epoxy-alkoxy ethers of **di**- or polyhydric alcohols or phenols, examples of which include 4:41-bis-(2-hydroxy-3:4-epoxybutoxy)diphenyl - dimethyl methane, diglycidyl ether, 1:3 - bis - (4:5 - epoxybutoxy)5 - chlorobenzene, 1:4 - bis - (3:4-epoxybutoxy)2-chlorocyclohexane, 1:2:3:4-tetra - (2 - hydroxy - 3:4 - epoxybutoxy) butane and the glycidyl ethers of the dihydroxy benzenes, bisphenol, 2:2 - bis - (4:1 - hydroxyphenyl) - butane, 4:41 - dihydroxybenzophenone, 1:5-dihydroxynaphthalene, glycerol, propylene glycol, diethylene glycol, hexanetriol, sorbitol, octane-1:3-diol, 1:4-dihydroxycyclohexane, pentaerythritol, **polyglycerol**, carbohydrates, glycerol methyl ether, glycerol allyl ether, polyvinyl alcohol and polyallyl alcohol, particularly monomeric and polymeric glycidyl polyethers of dihydric phenols such as bisphenol of the general formula $\text{R}(\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}(\text{OCH}_2)_n\text{CH}_2\text{O})_m\text{R}$ where R is the divalent radical of the dihydric phenol and n is an integer, and glycidyl polyethers of polyhydric alcohols such as glycerol. Other polyether polyepoxides are those obtained by reacting a polyepoxide such as diglycidyl ether with a polyhydric alcohol or phenol such as catechol, resorcinol or glycerol and the polymers of allyl ethers of epoxy alcohols such as poly(allyl 2:3-epoxypropyl ether) and copolymers of these alcohols with unsaturated monomers such as styrene, vinyl

acetate, acrylonitrile, vinyl chloride and diallylphthalate. Beta-gamma unsaturated alcohols specified include crotyl alcohol, tiglyl alcohol, cinnamyl alcohol, 2:4-hexadien-1-ol, 5-chloro-2-octen-1-ol, and alcohols of the formula $\text{X-CH}_2\text{-CH=CH}_2$ where X is hydrogen, chlorine or an aliphatic hydrocarbon radical, such as allyl alcohol, methallyl alcohol, beta-chloroallyl and ethallyl alcohols. The hydroxy allylic ethers may be used as plasticizers and stabilizers in synthetic resin compositions or as cross-linking or hardening agents for unsaturated alkyd resins. Those containing residual epoxy groups may be used as stabilizers for the halogen-containing polymers, such as poly(vinyl chloride). They may be polymerized to form hard, infusible castings or copolymerized with ethylenically unsaturated monomers such as styrene and vinyl naphthalene, alkyl esters of mono- and polycarboxylic unsaturated acids such as methyl acrylate and dibutyl fumarate, alkenyl esters of saturated monocarboxylic acids such as allyl acetate, vinylidene halides such as vinyl chloride, vinyl esters of hydrocyanic acids such as acrylonitrile, vinyl ethers such as vinyl ethyl ether, and vinyl ketones such as vinyl ethyl ketone by heating in the presence of peroxide catalysts or potassium persulphate to from 65 DEG to 250 DEG C., to form thermoplastic polymers. The hydroxy allylic ethers may be reacted with monocarboxylic acids such as acetic acid, stearic acid, benzoic acid or p-isopropyl benzoic acid to give esters for use as plasticizers or with polyethylenically unsaturated monocarboxylic acids such as rosin acids and acids from linseed, soya bean, or dehydrated castor oil. The

hydroxy allylic ethers may be converted to alkyd resins for use as film-forming components in varnishes and enamels and as additives for surface-coating compositions by heating with polybasic acids or anhydrides such as oxalic, malonic, succinic, glutaric, adipic, sebacic, maleic, fumaric, phthalic, chlorophthalic, terephthalic, tetrahydrophthalic, naphthalenedicarboxylic, diglycollic, dithioglycollic acids and their anhydrides and in particular with aliphatic or mononuclear aromatic dicarboxylic acids of no more than 12 carbon atoms. Modifying agents, e. g. monocarboxylic acids and acids derived from coconut, castor or cotton-seed **oil** or unsaturated modifying agents such as acids derived from such drying oils as linseed, soya bean, and oiticica **oil** and the monoglycerides of the fatty acids of these drying oils may be added in amounts of from 5-70 per cent by weight. The alkyd resins for use in surface-coating compositions may be used alone or with synthetic or natural drying oils, amide-aldehydetype resins, cellulose derivatives and vinyl polymers, and may be combined in a liquid vehicle such as ethyl acetate, methyl ethyl ketone, ethylene glycol ethyl ether, xylene or n-butyl alcohol. Plasticizers such as dibutyl phthalate, dioctyl phthalate and tricresyl phosphate, additives such as kopal and dammar and pigments or colouring materials such as titanium pigments may be incorporated. The surface coating compositions are heat-curable. In examples, a diallyl ether of the formula $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{O}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$ is, (2), heated with adipic acid and xylene under nitrogen to form an alkyd resin to which a cobalt drier is added and which forms hard flexible