

Search history

Search PN=(WO2016034694) (Results 1)

1:

Search [SP]: 1. a process for producing haematite pigments, the process comprising contacting iron, an aqueous haematite nucleus suspension containing haematite nuclei which have a particle size of 100 nm or less and a specific bet surface area of from 40 m²/g to 150 m²/g (measured in accordance with din 66131), and an iron(ii) nitrate solution in the presence of at least one oxygen-containing gas at temperatures of from 70 to 99 degrees centigrade, to produce a suspension comprising haematite pigment. 2. the process according to claim 1, further comprising at least one of: adding the iron(ii) nitrate solution to the iron to produce a first mixture, and subsequently adding the haematite nucleus suspension to the first mixture to produce a reaction mixture; adding the iron(ii) nitrate solution and the haematite nucleus suspension simultaneously to the iron to produce a reaction mixture; and adding the haematite nucleus suspension to the iron to produce a first mixture, and subsequently adding the iron(ii) nitrate solution to the first mixture to produce a reaction mixture; in such a way that the concentration of iron(ii) nitrate in the reaction mixture from 0.1 to 25 g/l of liquid phase, preferably from 1 to 20 g/l of liquid phase, calculated on the basis of anhydrous fe(no3)2. 3. the process according to claim 1, wherein the reaction is carried out until the haematite pigment has a desired colour shade. 4. the process according to claim 1, further comprising separating the haematite pigment from the haematite pigment suspension by conventional methods. 5. the process according to claim 1, wherein the haematite pigment has the a-fe2o3 modification. 6. the process according to claim 1, wherein at least iron is initially charged and the haematite nucleus suspension is then added to the iron. 7. the process according to claim 1, wherein a mixture of iron is initially charged and the haematite nucleus suspension is then added to the mixture of iron. 8. the process according to claim 1, wherein the haematite nucleus suspension is firstly added to at least iron at a temperature of from 10 to 99 degrees centigrade and, after the addition is complete, the iron(ii) nitrate solution is added at a temperature of the reaction mixture of from 70 to 99 degrees centigrade. 9. a process for producing iron oxide red pigments, the process comprising contacting iron, haematite nucleus suspension containing haematite nuclei having a particle size of 100 nm or less and a specific bet surface area of from 40 m²/g to 150 m²/g (measured in accordance with din 66131), and iron(ii) nitrate solution in the presence of at least one oxygen-containing gas at temperatures of from 70 to 99 degrees centigrade, wherein: the haematite nucleus suspension is added to at least iron, the iron(ii) nitrate solution is added, either before the addition, after the addition, or simultaneously with the addition of the haematite nucleus suspension, in such a way that the concentration of iron(ii) nitrate is from 0.1 to 25 g/l of liquid phase, preferably from 1 to 20 g/l of liquid phase, calculated on the basis of anhydrous fe(no3)2, the reaction is carried out with mixing by means of mechanical and/or hydraulic mixing, and the at least one oxygen-containing gas is introduced into the reaction mixture with a gas introduction volume of 6 m³ of gas volume/m³ of batch volume/hour or less, preferably from 0.2 to 6 m³ of gas volume/3 of batch volume/hour, particularly preferably from 0.2 to 5 m³ of gas volume/m³ of batch volume/hour, very particularly preferably from 0.2 to 3 m³ of gas volume/m³ of batch volume/hour, to produce a suspension of the haematite pigment. 10. the process according to claim 9, wherein the iron(ii) nitrate solution is added before the addition of the haematite nucleus suspension, in such a way that the concentration of iron(ii) nitrate is 1 to 20 g/l of liquid phase, calculated on the basis of anhydrous fe(no3)2. 11. the process according to claim 9, wherein the iron(ii) nitrate solution is added after the addition of the haematite nucleus suspension, in such a way that the concentration of iron(ii) nitrate is 1 to 20 g/l of liquid phase, calculated on the basis of anhydrous fe(no3)2. 12. the process according to claim 9, wherein the iron(ii) nitrate solution is added simultaneously with the addition of the haematite nucleus suspension, in such a way that the concentration of iron(ii) nitrate is 1 to 20 g/l of liquid phase, calculated on the basis of anhydrous fe(no3)2. 13. the process according to claim 9, wherein the at least one oxygen-containing gas is introduced into the reaction mixture with a gas introduction volume of 0.2 to 6 m³ of gas volume/m³ of batch volume/hour. 14. the process according to claim 9, wherein the at least one oxygen-containing gas is introduced into the reaction mixture with a gas introduction volume of 0.2 to 3 m³ of gas volume/m³ of batch volume/hour. (Results 0)

Search [SP]: [0001] the present invention relates to an improved process for producing iron oxide red pigments by the penniman process using nitrate (also referred to as nitrate process or direct red process). [0002] iron oxides are employed in many industrial fields. thus, for example, they are used as colour pigments in ceramics, building materials, plastics, paints, surface coatings and paper, serve as basis for various catalysts or support materials and can adsorb or absorb pollutants. magnetic iron oxides are employed in magnetic recording media, toners, ferrofluids or in medical applications, for example as contrast agent for magnetic resonance tomography. [0003] iron oxides can be obtained by aqueous precipitation and hydrolysis reactions of iron salts (ullmann's encyclopedia of industrial chemical, vch weinheim 2006, chapter 3.1.1 iron oxide pigments, pp. 61-67). iron oxide pigments obtained by the precipitation process are produced from iron salt solutions and alkaline compounds in the presence of air. targeted control of the reaction enables finely divided goethite, magnetite and maghemite particles to be prepared in this way. however, the red pigments produced by this process have a comparatively low colour saturation and are therefore used primarily in the building materials industry. [0004] the aqueous production of finely divided haematite, which corresponds to the modification a-fe2o3, is, however, considerably more complicated. use of a ripening step and addition of a finely divided iron oxide of the maghemite modification, gamma-fe2o3, or lepidocrocite modification, gamma-feoo, as nucleus enables hematite also to be produced by direct aqueous precipitation [u.s. pat. no. 5,421,878 ep0645437 wo 2009/100767]. [0005] a further method of producing iron oxide red pigments is the penniman process [u.s. pat. no. 1,327,061 u.s. pat. no. 1,368,748 u.s. pat. no. 2,937,927 ep 1106577a u.s. pat. no. 6,503,315]. here, iron oxide pigments are produced by iron metal being dissolved and oxidized with addition of an iron salt and an iron oxide nucleus. thus, shen, qing sun, fengzhi wujiyan gongye 1997, (6), 5-6 (ch), wujiyan gongye bianjib, (ca 128:218378n) have disclosed a process in which dilute nitric acid acts on iron at elevated temperature. this forms a haematite nucleus suspension. this is built up in a manner known per se to give a suspension of red pigment and the pigment is, if desired, isolated from the suspension in a conventional manner. however, the red pigments produced by this process have a comparatively low colour saturation which is similar to the colour saturation of a commercial 130 standard and are therefore primarily used in the building industry. the 130 standard corresponds to the reference standard bayferrox(r) 130 customarily used for iron oxide pigment colour measurements. [0006] ep 1106577a discloses a variant of the penniman process which comprises dilute nitric acid acting on iron at elevated temperature to produce nuclei, i.e. finely divided iron oxides having a particle size of less than or equal to 100 nm. the reaction of iron with nitric acid is a complex reaction and can lead to either passivation of the iron and thus cessation of the reaction or to dissolution of the iron to form dissolved iron nitrate depending on the experimental conditions. both reaction paths are undesirable and the production of finely divided haematite is successful only under limited experimental conditions. ep 1106577a describes such conditions for producing finely divided haematite. here, the iron is reacted with dilute nitric acid at temperatures in the range from 90 to 99 degrees centigrade wo 2013/045608 describes a process for producing iron oxide red pigments, in which the reaction step of production of the nuclei, i.e. of finely divided haematite having a particle size of less or equal to 100 nm, has been improved. [0007] the penniman process has, according to the prior art, hitherto been carried out on an industrial scale using simple agents. for example, the buildup of the pigment, i.e. the reaction of a haematite nucleus suspension with iron and introduction of air is carried out without mechanical or hydraulic mixing. only the introduction of air leads to strong mixing of the reaction mixture here. on the industrial scale (batch size of more than 10 m³), the penniman process using nitric acid is, according to the prior art typically carried out at air introduction volumes of from 7 to 10 m³ per hour and m³ of suspension, resulting in strong convection in the reaction mixture and strong bubble formation, comparable to vigorous boiling of a liquid, at the surface of the reaction mixture being generated. the haematite pigments produced by the penniman process usually have a full shade a* value of 25 cielab units in the surface coating test customary for iron oxide pigments in a long oil alkyl resin having a thixotropic effect (using a method based on din en iso 11664-4:2011-07 and din en iso 787-25:2007). [0008] however, these processes which are efficient per se and allow direct production of high-quality red iron oxides with a great variation of the colour values have the following disadvantages: 1. emission of nitrogen oxides. nitrogen oxides can be toxic (e.g. the nitrous gases no and no2 and n2o4, generally also referred to as "nox"), produce smog, destroy, the ozone layer of the atmosphere on irradiation with uv light and are greenhouse gases. dinitrogen monoxide, in particular, is a stronger greenhouse gas than carbon dioxide by a factor of about 300. in addition, dinitrogen monoxide is now considered to be the strongest ozone killer. in the penniman process using nitric acid, both the nitrous gases no and no2 and also dinitrogen monoxide are formed in appreciable amounts. 2. the penniman process using nitric acid produces nitrogen-containing wastewater which contains significant amounts of nitrates, nitrites and ammonium compounds. 3. the penniman process using nitric acid is very energy-intensive because large volumes of aqueous solutions have to be heated by introduction of external energy to temperatures of from 60 degrees centigrade to 120 degrees centigrade in addition, energy is removed from the reaction mixture by the introduction of oxygen-containing gases as oxidants into the reaction mixture (steam stripping), and this has to be introduced again as heat. [0012] for the purposes of the present invention, nitrogen oxides are nitrogen-oxygen compounds. this group includes the nitrous gases of the general formula nox in which the nitrogen can have different oxidation numbers in the range from +1 to +5. examples are no (nitrogen monoxide, oxidation number +2), no2 (nitrogen dioxide, oxidation number +4), n2o5 (oxidation number +5, no2 is present in a temperature, and pressure-dependent equilibrium with its dimer n2o4 (both oxidation number +iv). in the following, the term no2 encompasses both no2 itself

and its dimer N_2O_4 . N_2O (dinitrogen monoxide, laughing gas, oxidation number +1) also belongs to the group of nitrogen oxides but is not counted among the nitrous gases.[0013] it was therefore an object of the invention to provide an efficient and environmentally friendly process for producing iron oxide red pigments which avoids the abovementioned disadvantages and in which, firstly, iron oxide red pigments having a broad colour spectrum are produced in high yield and, secondly, the proportion of nitrogen oxides given off into the environment and energy given off into the environment is minimized, so that less energy is required for producing the iron oxide red pigments.[0014] the invention accordingly provides a process for producing iron oxide red pigments which achieves this object and also an apparatus in which this process can be carried out, including on an industrial scale, comprising at least the reaction of at least iron with an aqueous haematite nucleus suspension containing haematite nuclei which have a particle size of 100 nm or less and a specific bet surface area of from 40 m^2/g to 150 mg^2/g (measured in accordance with din 66131) and an iron(ii) nitrate solution in the presence of at least one oxygen-containing gas at temperatures of from 70 to 99 degrees centigrade, producing a haematite pigment suspension. [0018] in one embodiment, the reaction is carried out until the haematite pigment has the desired colour shade. the desired colour shade is in the case of iron oxide red pigments usually carried out in a surface coating test using a long oil alkyd resin having a thixotropic effect (using a method based on din en iso 11664-4:2011-07 and din en iso 787-25:2007). to test the colour values of inorganic colour pigments, the pigment is dispersed in a binder paste based on a nondrying long oil alkyd resin (I64). the pigmented paste is painted into a paste plate and subsequently evaluated colorimetrically in comparison with the reference pigment. here, the colour coordinates and colour spacings in an approximately uniform cielaab colour space are determined in full shade and reduction. the a^* and b^* values in the surface coating test are the most suitable parameters for the colour shade of the pigment.[0019] in a further embodiment, the process of the invention comprises separation of the haematite pigment from the haematite pigment suspension by conventional methods.[0020] the reaction of iron, haematite nucleus suspension and iron(ii) nitrate solution in the presence of at (Results 0)

Search PREPARATION AND (IRON III) AND (OXIDE PIGMENT) (Results 170)

4:

Search 4 AND HEMATITE (Results 34)

5:

Title: LAMELLAR **IRON-III**-OXIDE**Abstract:** An **iron(III)** oxide has a lamellar structure of at least 50 percent by weight, preferably at least 75 percent by weight. We also describe a method for producing lamellar **iron(III)** oxide, and the use of the novel lamellar iron oxide.**Classifications:****International (IPC 8-9):** C01G49/00 C01G49/06 C01G9/00 C09C1/24 C09C3/04 C09D5/08 C09D7/12 (Advanced/Invention);

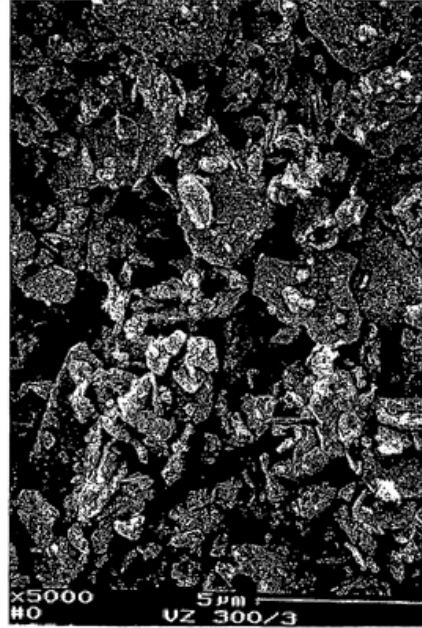
C01G49/00 C01G49/02 C01G9/00 C09C1/22 C09C3/04 C09D5/08 C09D7/12 (Core/Invention)

International (IPC 1-7): C01G49/06 C01G49/06 C09C1/24 C09C1/24**CPC:** C09D7/67 C09D7/68 C09D7/69 C09D7/70 C01G49/06 C08K3/22 C09C1/245 C09D5/084**European:** C01G49/06 C09C1/24P C09D5/08B2 C09D7/12N1

C09D7/12N2 C09D7/12N3 C09D7/12S M08K3/22

US: 423/138 423/138P 423/633 423/633S

PatBase - US2007231227 A9

**Family:**

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
AT444263 E	20091015	AT20050752416T	20050624
AT9056 U1	20070415	AT20050000413U	20050621
AU2005256130 AA	20060105	AU20050256130	20050624
AU2005256130 BB	20100401	AU20050256130	20050624
CA2570332 AA	20061214	CA20052570332	20050624
CA2570332 C	20130115	CA20052570332	20050624
CN1972872 A	20070530	CN200580020735	20050624
CN1972872 B	20141008	CN200580020735	20050624
DE502005008257 D1	20091112	DE200550008257T	20050624
EP1904405 A2	20080402	EP20050752416	20050624
EP1904405 B1	20090930	EP20050752416	20050624
ES2332280 T3	20100201	ES20050752416T	20050624
JP2008503428 T2	20080207	JP20070516871T	20050624
JP4879888 B2	20120222	JP20070516871T	20050624
KR20070042154 A	20070420	KR20077001686	20070123
RU2004129018 A	20060310	RU20040129018	20041001
RU2354672 C2	20090510	RU20040129018	20041001
US2007231227 AA	20071004	US20050630234	20050624
WO06000009 A2	20060105	WO2005AT00231	20050624
WO06000009 A3	20060615	WO2005AT00231	20050624

Priority:

AT20040001077 20040624	AT20050000413U 20050621	AT20050000413 20050624
AT20050001077 20050624	AT20050041320U 20050624	WO2005AT00231 20050624

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Designated states:

AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BE BF BG BJ BR BW BY BZ CA CF CG CH CI CM CN CO CR CU CY CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI FR GA GB GD GE GH GM GN GQ GR GW HR HU ID IE IL IN IS IT JP KE KG KM KP KR KZ LC LI LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MC MD MG MK ML MN MR MW MX MZ NA NE NG NI NL NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SI SK SL SM SN SY SZ TD TG TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW

Title: PROCESS FOR PREPARING YELLOW IRON **OXIDE PIGMENTS** WITH CaCO₃ PRECIPITANT

Abstract: The present invention relates to a process for preparing yellow iron **oxide pigments** by the precipitation method from iron(II) chloride or iron(II) sulphate raw material and calcium carbonate precipitant.

Classifications:

International (ipc 8-9): C01B13/36 C01G49/02 C01G49/06 C09C1/24 C09C3/06 (Advanced/Invention);

C01G49/02 C09C1/22 C09C3/06 (Core/Invention);

B01J C09B C09C C09D (Subclass/Non-invention)

International (ipc 1-7): B01J23/745 B01J23/78 C01B13/36 C01G49/02 C01G49/06 C08K3/20 C09B63/00 C09C1/22 C09C1/24 C09C3/06 C09D17/00

CPC: C01P2004/54 C01P2006/62 C01P2006/63 C01P2006/64 C01G49/06 C09C1/24

European: C01G49/06 C09C1/24 M01P4/54 M01P6/62 M01P6/63 M01P6/64

US: 106/456

Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
AU2004208657 AA	20050317	AU20040208657	20040902
AU2004208657 BB	20100422	AU20040208657	20040902
BRPI0403806 A	20050524	BR2004PI03806	20040901
CA2479486 AA	20050303	CA20042479486	20040830
CA2479486 C	20130514	CA20042479486	20040830
CN100593554 C	20100310	CN200410076948	20040903
CN1613917 A	20050511	CN200410076948	20040903
DE10340501 A1	20050331	DE20031040501	20030903
DE10350278 A1	20050602	DE20031050278	20031028
DE502004015048 D1	20151126	DE200450015048T	20040819
DK1512726 T3	20160118	DK20040019673T	20040819
EP1512726 A2	20050309	EP20040019673	20040819
EP1512726 A3	20101006	EP20040019673	20040819
EP1512726 B1	20151014	EP20040019673	20040819
ES2553798 T3	20151211	ES20040019673T	20040819
JP2005076033 A2	20050324	JP20040256015	20040902
JP2014062256 A2	20140410	JP20130228670	20131101
JP5473180 B2	20140416	JP20040256015	20040902
JP5619257 B2	20141105	JP20130228670	20131101
MXPA04008480 A1	20050712	MX2004PA08480	20040901
TR201600184 T4	20160121	TR20160000184T	20040819
US2005045066 AA	20050303	US20040928000	20040827
US7144455 BB	20061205	US20040928000	20040827
ZA200407003 A	20060531	ZA20040007003	20040902

Priority:

DE20031040501 20030903 DE20031050278 20031028 EP20040019673 20040819
CA20042479486 20040830 JP20040256015 20040902

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Designated states: AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HR HU IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PL PT RO SE SI SK TR

Title: **OXIDE PIGMENT** DISPERSION FOR INKJET INK

Abstract: An **oxide pigment** dispersion comprised of nano-sized particles of inorganic oxide and a reactive dispersant, and an inkjet ink based on this dispersion.

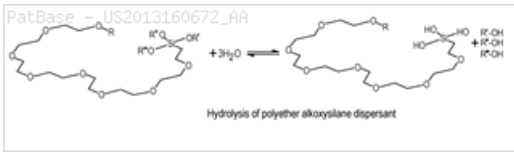
Classifications:

International (IPC 8-9): B82Y30/00 C08K3/22 C08K5/5419 C09C1/36 C09C3/10 C09C3/12 C09D11/00 C09D11/02 C09D11/037 (Advanced/Invention)

CPC: C09C3/12 B82Y30/00 C01P2004/62 C01P2004/64 C09C1/3684 C09D11/322 C09D11/326 C08K3/22 C08K5/5419

European: B82Y30/00 C09C1/36D12 C09C3/12 C09D11/322 C09D11/326 M01P4/62 M01P4/64

US: 106/31.65 106/481



Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
■ CN103124775 A	20130529	CN201080069295	20101022
■ CN103124775 B	20141210	CN201080069295	20101022
■ EP2630199 A1	20130828	EP20100858767	20101022
■ EP2630199 A4	20140730	EP20100858767	20101022
■ IN02992DN2013 A	20141114	IN2013DN02992	20130404
■ US2013160672 AA	20130627	US20100819962	20101022
■ US8784550 BB	20140722	US20100819962	20101022
■ WO12054052 A1	20120426	WO2010US53696	20101022

Priority:

US20100819962 20101022 WO2010US53696 20101022

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Designated states: AE AG AL AM AO AT AU AZ BA BB BE BF BG BH BJ BR BW BY BZ CA CF CG CH CI CL CM CN CO CR CU CY CZ DE DK DM DO DZ EC EE EG ES FI FR GA GB GD GE GH GM GN GQ GR GT GW HN HR HU ID IE IL IN IS IT JP KE KG KM KN KP KR KZ LA LC LI LK LR LS LT LU LV LY MA MC MD ME MG MK ML MN MR MT MW MX MY MZ NA NE NG NI NL NO NZ OM PE PG PH PL PT RO RS RU SC SD SE SG SI SK SL SM SN ST SV SY SZ TD TG TH TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN ZA ZM ZW

Title: PRODUCTION OF PRECIPITATED RED **IRON (III) OXIDE PIGMENT** RELATIVELY FREE OF {60 -FeOOH

Abstract: In the production of a precipitated red **iron (III) oxide pigment** of **hematite** structure wherein an aqueous iron (II) salt solution is mixed with an aqueous alkali solution in substantially equivalent quantities to produce an aqueous suspension of iron (II) hydroxide or carbonate, the suspension is oxidized by passing oxygen-containing gases through it with stirring under atmospheric pressure at a temperature of about 0 DEG to 50 DEG C, and the resulting **iron (III)** seed suspension is allowed to grow into precipitated red **iron (III) oxide pigment** by further oxidation with an oxygen-containing gas at a temperature of about 50 DEG to 100 degrees centigrade in the presence of more iron (II) salt and alkali solution or in the presence of iron (II) salt and metallic iron at a pH-value kept in the acid range, the improvement which comprises producing the **iron (III)** seed suspension in the presence of a foreign modifying substance so that lattice-distorted, chemically reactive finely divided delta-FeOOH seeds are formed, whereby the resulting red **iron (III) oxide pigment** contains less than about 15 percent by weight of alpha -FeOOH. The modifying substance may be a chloride of magnesium, calcium or aluminum, vanadium pentoxide, sodium phosphate, erythritol, mannitol, glyceric acid, K, Na-tartrate, Na-citrate, ribose, glucose, fructose, tannin, or NH₄-, Ca-, Al-, Fe or Mg-lignin sulfonate.

Classifications:

International (IPC 8-9): C01G49/02 C01G49/06 C09C1/00 C09C1/22 C09C1/24 C09D5/00 (Advanced/Invention);
C01G49/02 C09C1/00 C09C1/22 C09D5/00 (Core/Invention)

International (IPC 1-7): C01G49/02 C01G49/06 C09C1/24 C09D5/00

CPC: C01P2002/52 C09C1/24

European: C09C1/24

US: 106/456 423/633

Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
BE805704 A	19740405	BE19730136372	19731005
CA998204 A1	19761012	CA19730182809	19731005
DE2249274 A1	19740418	DE19722249274	19721007
FR2202133 A1	19740503	FR19730035736	19731005
FR2202133 B1	19781110	FR19730035736	19731005
GB1440648 A	19760623	GB19730046417	19731004
IT997573 A	19751230	IT19730052913	19731004
JP49073400 A2	19740716	JP19730111620	19731005
NL7313744 A	19740409	NL19730013744	19731005
US3946103 A	19760323	US19730398730	19730919

Priority:

DE19722249274 19721007

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Inventor(s): HUND FRANZ DR 4150 KREFELD

Title: CONTACT AND ADSORBENT GRANULES

Abstract: The present invention relates to pellets or granules based on iron oxides and/or iron oxyhydroxides and **iron(III)** hydroxide, a unit suitable for the through-flow of a fluid medium at least partially filled with an adsorbent/catalyst in pellet form consisting essentially of iron oxide and/or iron oxyhydroxide embedded in an iron hydroxide matrix, processes for their production comprising filtering, drying and shaping steps and their processes of their use.

Classifications:

International (IPC 8-9): B01D15/00 B01D15/08 B01D24/36 B01D53/02 B01D53/04 B01D53/06 B01D53/26 B01D53/46 B01D53/64 B01D53/72 B01D61/16 B01D63/08 B01D71/36 B01J20/02 B01J20/06 B01J20/08 B01J20/12 B01J20/28 B01J20/30 B01J23/70 B01J23/74 B01J23/745 B01J8/06 B01J8/20 B01J8/24 B32B15/02 C01G49/00 C01G49/02 C01G49/06 C02F1/28 C02F1/42 C02F1/44 C02F101/20 (Advanced/Invention);

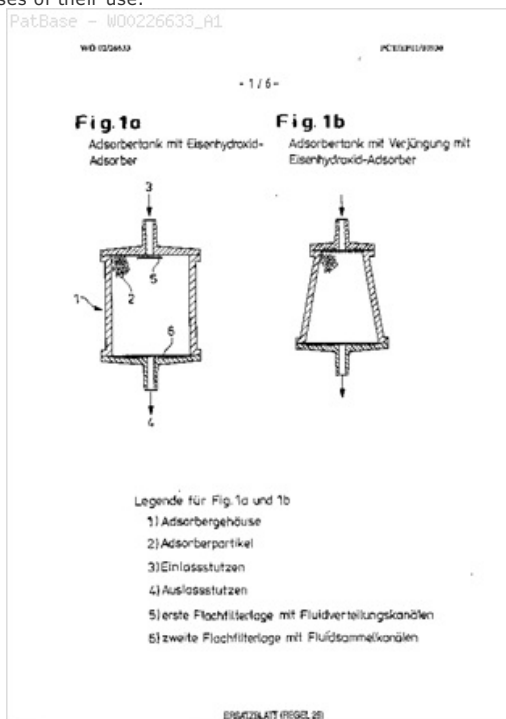
C02F1/28 C02F101/20 (Advanced/Non-invention); B01D11/00 B01D15/00 B01D15/08 B01D24/00 B01D53/02 B01D53/06 B01D53/46 B01J20/02 B01J20/06 B01J20/28 B01J20/30 B01J23/745 B01J8/02 B01J8/20 B01J8/24 B32B15/02 C01G49/00 C01G49/02 C02F1/28 (Core/Invention); B01D53/26 B01J20/06 C01G49/02 C02F1/28 (Core/Non-invention)

International (IPC 1-7): B01D11/00 B01D15/00 B01D27/08 B01D53/02 B01D53/04 B01D53/14 B01D53/26 B01D53/46 B01D53/72 B01D53/81 B01D61/16 B01D63/08 B01D71/36 B01J20/00 B01J20/02 B01J20/06 B01J20/12 B01J20/28 B01J20/30 B01J23/745 B01J8/02 B01J8/06 C01G49/02 C02D101/20 C02D101/20 C02F1/28 C02F1/42 C02F1/44 C02F1/58 C02F1/62 C02F101/20 C02F101/20 C02F101/20

CPC: B01J20/28057 B01J20/3028 B01J2220/42 B01J2220/62 C02F1/008 C02F2303/16 B01J20/0211 B01J20/041 B01J20/28061 Y10T428/2982 Y10T428/12993 B82Y30/00 B01D53/02 B01J20/0229 B01J20/06 B01J20/2803 C01G49/0036 C01G49/0045 C01G49/02 C01G49/06 C01P2004/10 C01P2004/50 C01P2004/62 C01P2004/64 C01P2006/12 C02F1/281 C02F2101/20 B01D15/00 B01D2253/10 B01J20/08 C02F1/288 C02F2201/006

European: B01D15/00 B01D53/02 B01J20/02B12B B01J20/02B4 B01J20/04B B01J20/06 B01J20/08 B01J20/28D20 B01J20/28F4 B01J20/30G B82Y30/00 C01G49/00C4 C01G49/00C6 C01G49/02 C01G49/06 C02F1/28B C02F1/28L L01D253/10 L01J20/04B L01J220/42 L01J220/62 M01P4/10 M01P4/50 M01P4/62 M01P4/64 M01P6/12 M02F1/00T M02F1/28B M02F101/20 M02F201/00D8 M02F303/16

US: 210/263 210/282 210/282S 210/287 210/287S 210/502.1 210/660 210/660P 210/661 210/681 210/681P 210/681S 210/688 210/807 210/807S 423/632 423/632P 423/632S 428/402 428/402S 428/687 428/687S 502/325 502/328 502/33 502/330 502/330S 502/332 502/336 502/336S 502/338 502/406 502/406S 95/133 95/90 95/90P 95/90S 96/108 96/150 96/150S

**Family:**

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
AT503726 E	20110415	AT20010980422T	20010921
AT503727 E	20110415	AT20010985693T	20010912
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Priority:

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WO2001EP10930	20030325	WO2001EP10930	20070806	US20080217641	20080707
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Probable Assignee: BAYER AG

Assignee(s): (std): KISCHKEWITZ JUERGEN ; KISCHKEWITZ JURGEN ; ROHBOCK KLAUS ; SCHLEGEL ANDREAS ; LANXESS DEUTSCHLAND GMBH ; LANXESS AG ; LANXESS DEUTSCHLAND GMB ; BAILLY PETER ; BAYER AG

Assignee(s): BAYER AKTIENGESSELLSCHAFT ; BAILLY PETET ; LANXESS DEUTSCHLAND GMBDE

Inventor(s): (std): KISCHKEWITZ A SCHLEGEL P BAILLY ; SCHLEGEL ANDREAS ; SCHLEGEL A ; ROHBOCK KLAUS ; PETER BAILLY ; P BAILY ; P BAILLY ; KLAUS ROHBOCK ; KISCHKEWITZ JURGEN ; KISCHKEWITZ JUERGEN ; KISCHKEWITZ J ; JUERGEN KISCHKEWITZ ; J KISCHKEWITZ ; BAILY P ; BAILLY PETET ; BAILLY PETER ; BAILLY P ; ANDREAS SCHLEGEL ; ANDEAS SCHLEGEL ; A SCHLEGEL

Inventor(s): ANDREAS SCHLEGEL JUERGEN KISCHKEWITZ ; A SCHLEGEL P BAILLY J KISCHKEWITZ ; ANDREAS SCHLEGEL DR JUERGEN KISCHKEWITZ DR PETER BAILLY DR KLAUS ROHBOCK ; DR ANDREAS SCHLEGEL ; DR JUERGEN KISCHKEWITZ ; DR KLAUS ROHBOCK ; DR PETER BAILLY ; JURGEN KISCHKEWITZ

Agent(s): FETHERSTONHAUGH AND CO; ALESSANDRI; LANXESS CORP; NICANOR A

Designated states: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BE BF BG BJ BR BY BZ CA CF CG CH CI CM CN CO CR CU CY CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI FR GA GB GD GE GH GM GN GQ GR GW HR HU ID IE IL IN IS IT JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LI LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MC MD MG MK ML MN MR MW MX MZ NE NL NO NZ PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL SN SZ TD TG TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

Title: INK COMPOSITION

Abstract: Ink composition that includes from about 0.1 to about 10 wt percent of metal **oxide pigment** particles, having an average particle size in the range of about 3 to about 300 nm, that are dispersed with polyether alkoxysilane dispersants; and from about 0.01 to about 3 wt percent of water-soluble amphiphilic polymers or of water-dispersible polymer waxes, based on the total weight of the ink composition. Said ink composition forms, onto printable media, a printed feature that exhibits a metallic appearance. Also described herein are the resulting printed article and the method to produce it.

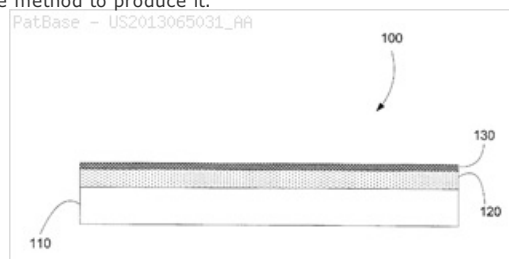
Classifications:

International (IPC 8-9): B32B3/10 B41J2/015 C09D11/02 C09D11/10 C09D11/12 (Advanced/Invention);

B82Y30/00 (Advanced/Non-invention)

CPC: C09D11/322 C09D11/10 Y10T428/24901

US: 106/31.61 106/31.62 106/31.63 106/31.9 347/20 428/207 523/160 524/265 977/773



Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
EP2568021 A2	20130313	EP20120183075	20120905
EP2568021 A3	20150408	EP20120183075	20120905
US2013065031 AA	20130314	US20110230789	20110912
US8454737 BB	20130604	US20110230789	20110912

Priority:

US20110230789 20110912

Probable Assignee: HEWLETT PACKARD DEVELOPMENT CO LP

Assignee(s): (std): BHALT JAYPRAKASH C ; BHATT JAYPRAKASH C ; HEWLETT PACKARD DEVELOPMENT CO ; JAKUBEK VLADIMIR ; KASPERCHIK VLADEK

Assignee(s): HEWLETT PACKARD DEVELOPMENT CO LP ; HEWLETT-PACKARD DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, L.P. ; HEWLETT PACKARD DEVELOPMENT COMPANY L P

Inventor(s): (std): BHALT JAYPRAKASH C ; BHATT JAYPRAKASH ; JAKUBEK VLADIMIR ; KASPERCHIK VLADEK ; BHATT JAYPRAKASH C

Agent(s): BECCARELLI SANDRA BEATRICE YVONNE; ROGERS ALEX LEE; SANDRA B

Designated states: AL AT BA BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HR HU IE IS IT LI LT LU LV MC ME MK MT NL NO PL PT RO RS SE SI SK SM TR

Title: USE OF AQUEOUS COMPOSITE PARTICLE DISPERSIONS AS BINDING AGENTS IN COATINGS FOR TIMBER

Abstract: Use of aqueous composite particle dispersions as binders in wood coatings.

Classifications:

International (IPC 8-9): B05D3/02 B32B5/16 C08F2/22 C08F2/24 C08K3/00 C08K3/22 C08K3/26 C08K3/32 C08K3/36 C08L33/04 C09D123/04 C09D123/06 C09D133/00 C09D163/00 C09D5/02 C09D7/12 (Advanced/Invention);

B05D3/02 B32B5/16 C08F2/12 C08K3/00 C08L33/00 C09D123/00 C09D133/00 C09D163/00 C09D5/02 C09D7/12 (Core/Invention)

CPC: Y10T428/25 Y10T428/259 C08F2/44 C08F220/14 C08F220/18 C08F220/32 C08F230/08 C09D133/068 C08F2/24

European: C08F2/24 C08F2/44 C08F220/14 C08F220/18 C09D133/06B6 M08F220/32 M08F230/08

US: 427/393 428/323 428/331 524/413 524/415 524/424 524/425 524/430 524/431 524/432 524/493

Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
AT465182 E	20100515	AT20070787351T	20070711
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AU2007276253 BB	20120920	AU20070276253	20070711
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KR20090035590 A	20090409	KR20097003125	20070711
PT2044130 T	20100601	PT20070787351T	20070711
US2009317626 AA	20091224	US20070307595	20070711
WO08009596 A1	20080124	WO2007EP57077	20070711

Priority:

EP20060117323 20060717 EP20070787351 20070711 WO2007EP57077 20070711

Probable Assignee: BASF SE

Assignee(s): (std): BASF AG ; BASF SE ; WIESE HARM ; TIARKS FRANCA

Assignee(s): BASF SE67056LUDWIGSHAFENDE ; BASF AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT

Inventor(s): (std): TIARKS FRANCA ; WIESE HARM ; HARM WIESE ; FRANCA TIARKS

Inventor(s): WIESE HARMDE ; TIARKS FRANCADE

Agent(s): WATERMARK PATENT AND TRADE MARKS ATTORNEYS; WATERMARK INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY PTY LTD; ROBIC; OBLON SPIVAK MCCLELLAND MAIER AND NEUSTADT LLP; BASF AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT

Designated states: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BE BF BG BH BJ BR BW BY BZ CA CF CG CH CI CM CN CO CR CU CY CZ DE DK DM DO DZ EC EE EG ES FI FR GA GB GD GE GH GM GN GQ GR GT GW HN HR HU ID IE IL IN IS IT JP KE KG KM KN KP KR KZ LA LC LI LK LR LS LT LU LV LY MA MC MD ME MG MK ML MN MR MT MW MX MY MZ NA NE NG NI NL NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RS RU SC SD SE SG SI SK SL SM SN SV SY SZ TD TG TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN ZA ZM ZW

Title: PARTICULATE WOOD PRESERVATIVE AND METHOD FOR PRODUCING SAME

Abstract: A wood preservative includes injectable particles comprising one or more sparingly soluble copper salts. The copper-based particles are sufficiently insoluble so as to not be easily removed by leaching but are sufficiently soluble to exhibit toxicity to primary organisms primarily responsible for the decay of the wood. Exemplary particles contain for example copper hydroxide, basic copper carbonate, copper carbonate, basic copper sulfates including particularly tribasic copper sulfate, basic copper nitrates, copper oxychlorides, copper borates, basic copper borates, and mixtures thereof. The particles typically have a size distribution in which at least 50 percent of particles have a diameter smaller than 0.25 μm , 0.2 μm , or 0.15 μm . At least about 20 percent and even more than 75 percent of the weight of the particles may be composed of the substantially crystalline copper salt. Wood or a wood product may be impregnated with copper-based particles of the invention.

Classifications:

International (IPC 8-9): A01N25/00 A01N25/02 A01N25/04 A01N25/08 A01N25/12 A01N25/14 A01N25/26 A01N25/30 A01N25/34 A01N33/00 A01N33/26 A01N37/00 A01N37/34 A01N43/42 A01N43/653 A01N57/00 A01N59/00 A01N59/06 A01N59/16 A01N59/20 A01N59/24 A01N59/26 A01P1/00 A01P3/00 A61K31/41 B02C15/00 B02C17/00 B02C17/18 B02C23/18 B02C25/00 B05D1/12 B05D1/18 B05D3/02 B05D5/00 B05D7/06 B27K B27K3/00 B27K3/02 B27K3/08 B27K3/16 B27K3/22 B27K3/24 B27K3/32 B27K3/34 B27K3/40 B27K3/52 B27K5/00 B27L5/00 B27M1/00 B32B21/04 C07C255/51 C09D15/00 C09D5/14 C09D5/16 C09D7/12 C11D1/835 C11D17/00 C11D3/12 (Advanced/Invention); A01N29/10 A01N31/08 A01N31/14 A01N43/00 A01N57/00 A01N57/06 A01N57/10 A01N57/14 A01N57/16 B05D5/00 B05D7/06 B27K3/00 B27K3/22 B27K3/32 B27K3/52 (Advanced/Non-invention); A01N25/00 A01N25/04 A01N25/12 A01N25/14 A01N25/26 A01N33/00 A01N37/00 A01N37/34 A01N59/16 A01P3/00 A61K31/41 B02C15/00 B02C17/00 B02C23/18 B02C25/00 B05D1/12 B05D1/18 B05D3/02 B27K3/00 B27K3/02 B27K3/16 B27K3/34 B27K3/52 C07C255/00 C09D5/14 C09D5/16 C09D7/12 C11D1/835 C11D17/00 (Core/Invention); B27K (Subclass/Invention)

International (IPC 1-7): A01N25/04 A01N57/00 A01N59/20 A01N59/26 A61K31/41 B05D3/02 B27K3/00 B27K3/16 B27K3/22 B27K3/27 B27K3/32 B27K3/34 B27K3/52 C09D5/14 C09D5/16 C09D5/18 C11D17/00

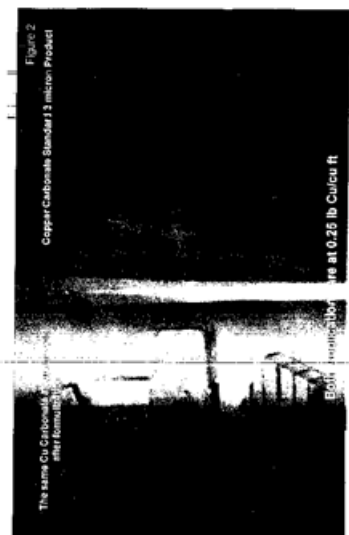
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European: A01N25/04 A01N59/16 A01N59/20 A61K31/41 B27K3/00M B27K3/08 B27K3/10B B27K3/16 B27K3/22 B27K3/32 B27K3/34 B27K3/52 C09D15/00 C09D5/14 C09D5/16C3E C09D7/12D2B C09D7/12N1 C09D7/12N2 C09D7/12N3 L27K3/00M L27K3/00N L27K3/08 L27K3/20 L27K3/22 L27K3/26 L27K3/32 L27K3/34 L27K3/34B L27K3/52 M08K3/00P7 M08K3/22 M08K9/02

US: 1/1 106/15.05 106/15.050P 106/15.050S 106/18 106/18.26 106/18.260P 106/18.29 106/18.290S 106/18.3 106/18.300P 106/18.300S 106/18.31 106/18.310S 106/18.32 106/18.320S 106/18.33 106/18.330S 106/18.35 106/18.36 106/18.360S 106/18P 144/364 144/380 241/15 241/15S 241/21 241/21S 241/27 241/27S 241/30 241/30P 424/405 424/405P 424/405S 424/409 424/489 424/489P 424/604 424/604S 424/608 424/608S 424/609 424/609S 424/630 424/630P 424/630S 424/632 424/632S 424/633 424/633S 424/634 424/634S 424/635 424/637 424/637S 424/638 424/682 424/722 427/180 427/180S 427/216 427/220 427/393 427/393S 427/397 427/397P 427/397S 427/419.1 427/440 427/440P 427/440S 428/537.1 428/541 428/541P 510/199 510/382 510/383 510/384 510/397 510/418 510/421 510/504 514/141 514/383 514/383S 514/500 514/525 514/646 514/741 514/75 52/741.3 52/741.300S 558/411 558/425 570/182

PatBase - US2004258768_AA

Patent Application Publication Nov. 23, 2004 Sheet 1 of 3 US 2004/0258768 A1



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Priority:

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Probable Assignee: KOPPERS PERFORMANCE CHEMICALS INC

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Assignee(s): WELLS FARGO FOOTHILL INC ; WELLS FARGO FOOTHILL INC COLLATERAL AGENT AS ; WELLS FARGO BANK NATIONAL ASSOCIATION ; PNC BANK NATIONAL ASSOCIATION ; OSMOSE INC WAS OSMOSE WOOD PRESERVING INC.. ; H RICHARDSON ; CREDIT SUISSE CAYMAN ISLANDS BRANCH COLLATERAL AGE ; CREDIT SUISSE CAYMAN ISLANDS BRANCH COLLATERAL AGENT AG AS

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Inventor(s): WAYNE H RICHARDSON ; RICHARDSON H WAYNE HODGE ROBERT L ; RICHARDSON HUGH ; RICHARDSON H

Agent(s): SPRUSON AND FERGUSON; WRAYS; GOWLING LAFLEUR HENDERSON LLP; GOWLING WLG CANADA LLP; DIMOCK STRATTON LLP; STYLE KELDA CAMILLA KAREN; SETNA ROHAN P; ROBIN BRIDGE AND JOHN LIU; WILKINSON AND GRIST; INABA YOSHIYUKI; MORGAN LEWIS AND BOCKIUS LLP; OBLON SPIVAK MCCLELLAND MAIER AND NEUSTADT LLP; COVINGTON AND BURLING LLP; EINAR; JESSICA L

Designated states: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BE BF BG BJ BR BW BY BZ CA CF CG CH CI CM CN CO CR CU CY CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI FR GA GB GD GE GH GM GN GQ GR GW HR HU ID IE IL IN IS IT JP KE KG KM KN KP KR KZ LC LI LK LR LS LT LU LV LY MA MC MD MG MK ML MN MR MW MX MZ NA NE NG NI NL NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SI SK SL SM SN SY SZ TD TG TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW

Title: Process for removing soluble metal cations in iron **oxide pigments**

Abstract: The subject matter of this invention relates to a process for removing the soluble metal cations contained in iron **oxide pigments** comprising washing said iron **oxide pigments** with a ligand compound having a pH greater than 6.0. The pigments can be used as colorants for substances ingested by man and animals, and they can also be used to stabilize plastics against ultraviolet degradation, and as pigments in base-coat clear-coat automotive finishing operations.

Classifications:

International (IPC 8-9): C01G49/06 C09C1/24 (Advanced/Invention); C01G49/02 C09C1/22 (Core/Invention)

International (IPC 1-7): C01G49/06 C09C1/24

CPC: C01G49/06 C01P2006/40 C01P2006/60 C01P2006/80 C09C1/24

European: C01G49/06 C09C1/24 M01P6/40 M01P6/60 M01P6/80

US: 106/456 106/460 252/82 423/150 423/150.1 423/632 423/633 426/431 426/479

PatBase - CA1192723 A1

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REPLACEMENT**
there are NO DRAWINGS
il n'y a PAS DE DESSINS

Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
CA1192723 A1	19850903	CA19810392840	19811221
US4758415 A	19880719	US19850733009	19850510

Priority:

US19800218862 19801222 CA19810392840 19811221 US19820375705 19820507
US19850733009 19850510

Probable Assignee: BASF SE

Assignee(s): (std): BASF CORP ; BASF WYANDOTTE CORP

Assignee(s): PATIL ARVIND S ; BASF SE ; BASF A CORP OF DE CORP

Inventor(s): (std): PATIL ARVIND S

Agent(s): ROBIC ROBIC AND ASSOCIES ASSOCIATES

Title: Process for deactivating soluble metal cations in iron **oxide pigments**

Abstract: The subject matter of this invention relates to a process for deactivating the soluble metal cations contained in iron **oxide pigments** comprising: A. adding, while oxidizing, an alkalizing compound to an iron **oxide pigment**, a slurry until the pH of the pigment slurry is greater than 9; and B. separating the iron **oxide pigment** from the liquid phase of the slurry. The pigments can be used as colorants for substances ingested by man and animals, and they can also be used to stabilize plastics against ultraviolet degradation.

Classifications:

International (IPC 8-9): A23L1/275 C01G49/06

C09C1/24 (Advanced/Invention);

C09C1/22 (Core/Invention)

International (IPC 1-7): A23L1/275 C01G49/06 C04B31/02 C09C1/24

CPC: C01P2006/60 C01P2006/80 C09C1/24

European: C09C1/24 M01P6/60 M01P6/80

US: 106/304 106/456

PatBase - CA1192724_A1

**SUBSTITUTE
REPLACEMENT**
there are NO DRAWINGS
il n'y a PAS DE DESSINS

Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
CA1192724 A1	19850903	CA19810392864	19811221
US4348240 A	19820907	US19800218863	19801222

Priority:

US19800218863 19801222 CA19810392864 19811221

Probable Assignee: BASF SE

Assignee(s): (std): BASF WYANDOTTE CORP

Assignee(s): FLIEGE WERNER P ; KERSTEN SIEGFRIED P ; PATIL ARVIND S ; BASF CORP ; BASF SE ; BASF WYANDOTTE A CORP OF MI CORP

Inventor(s): (std): PATIL ARVIND S ; KERSTEN SIEGFRIED P ; FLIEGE WERNER P

Agent(s): ROBIC ROBIC AND ASSOCIES ASSOCIATES

Title: ANTI-CORROSION PIGMENTS COMING FORM DUST OF AN ELECTRIC ARC FURNACE AND CONTAINING SACRIFICIAL CALCIUM

Abstract: An anticorrosion ferrite-based pigment, derived from a hydrometallurgical purification process of EAF dust. EAF dust is generated in an electric arc furnace for carbon steel production by processing scrap metal, direct reduced iron and/or pre-reduced **hematite**, and using CaO-rich slag; from a condensation reaction of metals vapours of Fe, or Zn and of Mn, Mg, Si and/or Al, and suspended CaO particles and oxygen. The pigment contains a non-toxic amount of lead, and includes condensed metal oxides, comprising ferrites MOFe_2O_3 , M being Zn, Fe, Mn and Mg, and combinations thereof. The condensed oxides have ferrite structures preserved from the EAF dust, and form aggregates thereof. The pigment includes CaO entrapped by the ferrite structures and being partially available to react with humid air and/or water to protect the substrate against corrosion. The pigments are coated or uncoated. They are used for antifouling or paint formulations.

Classifications:

International (IPC 8-9): C04B14/00 C04B9/02 C09B67/00 C09C1/22 C09C3/00 C09D17/00 C09D5/08 C09D5/16 C21C5/52

C23F15/00 (Advanced/Invention);

C09B67/00 C09C1/22 C09C3/00 C09D17/00 C09D5/08 C09D5/16

C21C5/00 C23F15/00 (Core/Invention)

International (IPC 1-7): C09C3/00 C09D5/08 C09D5/16

CPC: C04B35/2625 B08B17/02 C01P2002/72 C01P2002/88 C01P2004/41

C01P2004/51 C04B33/1328 C04B33/138 C04B35/453 C04B35/6261

C04B2235/3262 C04B2235/3284 C04B2235/5436 C04B2235/5445

C04B2235/72 C09C1/22 C09D5/084 C09D5/1618 C22B5/16 C22B7/02

C22B19/34 C23F11/182 H01F1/344 Y02P40/69 Y02P10/212

European: B08B17/02 C04B33/132P C04B33/138 C04B35/26B4

C04B35/453 C04B35/626A6 C09C1/22 C09D5/08B2 C09D5/16C3E

C23F11/18C H01F1/34B2 M01P2/72 M01P2/88 M01P4/41 M01P4/51

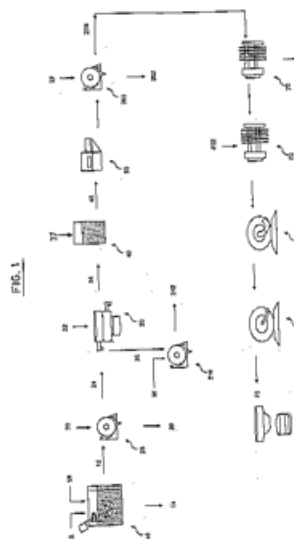
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US: 106/14.05 106/14.050P 106/419 106/419S 106/456 106/456S

PatBase - US2008196619_AA

Parent Application Publications Aug. 21, 2008 Sheet 1 of 48 US 2008/0196619 A1



Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
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WO06133575 A1	20061221	WO2006CA01019	20060619

Priority:

US20050691227 20050617

US20050691227P 20050617

WO2006CA01019 20060619

US20060917712 20060619

Probable Assignee: FERRINOV INC

Assignee(s): (std): FERRINOV INC ; FONTAINE DENISE ; MORENCY MAURICE ; SHAN GUOJI

Inventor(s): (std): SHAN GUOJI ; MORENCY MAURICE ; FONTAINE DENISE

Inventor(s): DENISE FONTAINE ; GUOJI SHAN ; MAURICE MORENCY

Agent(s): ROBIC; GRUENECKER KINKELDEY STOCKMAIR AND SCHWANHAUESSER ANWALTSSOZIETAET; CHOATE HALL AND STEWART LLP

Designated states: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BE BF BG BJ BR BW BY BZ CA CF CG CH CI CM CN CO CR CU CY CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI FR GA GB GD GE GH GM GN GQ GR GW HR HU ID IE IL IN IS IT JP KE KG KM KN KP KR KZ LA LC LI LK LR LS LT LU LV LY MA MC MD MG MK ML MN MR MW MX MZ NA NE NG NI NL NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SI SK SL SM SN SY SZ TD TG TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW

Title: PPTD TRANSPARENT RED FERRIC **OXIDE PIGMENT** PRODN - FROM FERROUS HYDROXIDE OR CARBONATE SUSPENSION
CONTG SEED MODIFIER AT MODERATE TEMP

Abstract: In the prodn. of pptd. transparent red Fe₂O₃ pigments (I) of haematite structure contg. some FeOOH by complete oxidn. of an aq. Fe(OH)₂ and/or FeCO₃ suspension, produced by mixing an aq. Fe (II) salt soln. (II) with an aq. alkali hydroxide and/or carbonate soln. (III), by stirring in contact with gases contg. O₂ at atmos pressure (II) is - pptd. with 0.8-2 equiv. (III), then oxidised in under 30, pref. 8-15 min with O₂-contg. gas at temps. above 25 to 50 degrees centigrade in the presence of seed-modifying additives (IV), heated to 25-100 degrees centigrade to form the pigment, opt. coated with organic substances (V) improving the dispersibility, sedp. from the aq. phase, washed, dried at temps. up to 180 degrees centigrade and opt. ground. The pigment, which contains under 15, pref. under 10 weight percent FeOOH, is produced in a technically interesting temp. range of over 25 degrees centigrade pref. 30-90 degrees centigrade which has the same technical advantages as in the prodn. of transparent yellow FeOOH pigment with goethite structure by pptn.

Classifications:

International (IPC 8-9): C09C1/24 (Advanced/Invention);
C09C1/22 (Core/Invention)

International (IPC 1-7): C09C1/24

CPC: C09C1/24

European: C09C1/24

Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
DE2508932 A1	19760909	DE19752508932	19750301

Priority:

DE19752508932 19750301

Probable Assignee: BAYER AG

Assignee(s): (std): BAYER AG

Inventor(s): (std): LINDE GUENTER DIPL CHEM DR ; HUND FRANZ DIPL CHEM DR

Inventor(s): LINDE GUENTER DIPL CHEMDR ; HUND FRANZ DIPL CHEMDR

Title: Transparent iron **oxide pigments**, processes for their production and their use

Abstract: The invention relates to transparent iron **oxide pigments** having an average particle size, based on the longest needle axis, of less than 0.1 μm , to processes for their production and to their use for pigmenting lacquers and plastics.

Classifications:

International (IPC 8-9): C01G49/02 C01G49/06 C09C1/24 C09D17/00 (Advanced/Invention);

C01G49/02 C09C1/22 C09D17/00 (Core/Invention)

International (IPC 1-7): C01G49/02 C01G49/06 C09D17/00

CPC: B82Y30/00 C01G49/06 C01P2004/01 C01P2004/03 C01P2004/10

C01P2004/62 C01P2006/12 C01P2006/60 C09C1/24 C01P2004/64

European: B82Y30/00 C01G49/06 C09C1/24 M01P4/01 M01P4/03

M01P4/10 M01P4/62 M01P4/64 M01P6/12 M01P6/60

US: 106/456 423/633

PatBase - US5368640 A



Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
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ITMI932132 A0	19931007	IT1993MI02132	19931007
ITMI932132 A1	19940426	IT1993MI02132	19931007
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JP6219749 A2	19940809	JP19930282121	19931018
US5368640 A	19941129	US19930134586	19931012

Priority:

DE19924235945 19921023

Probable Assignee: LANXESS GMBH

Assignee(s): (std): BAYER AG

Assignee(s): BAYER AG 51373 LEVERKUSEN DE ; BAYER AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT ; BAYER AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT ; LANXESS DEUTSCHLAND GMBH ; LANXESS GMBH

Inventor(s): (std): BUXBAUM GUNTER ; BUXBAUM GUNTER DIPL CHEM DR ; GUNTAA BUKUSUBAUMU ; KURAUSU RERUHI ; LERCH KLAUS ; LERCH KLAUS DIPL CHEM DR ; PITZER ULRIKE ; PITZER ULRIKE DIPL CHEM DR ; URURIKE PITSUTSUA

Inventor(s): ULRIKE PITZER ; GUNTER BUXBAUM ; KLAUS LERCH

Title: **PREPARATION OF IRON (III) OXIDE PIGMENT**

Abstract: The present invention relates to an improved process for producing iron oxide red pigments by the Penniman process using nitrate (also referred to as nitrate process or direct red process).

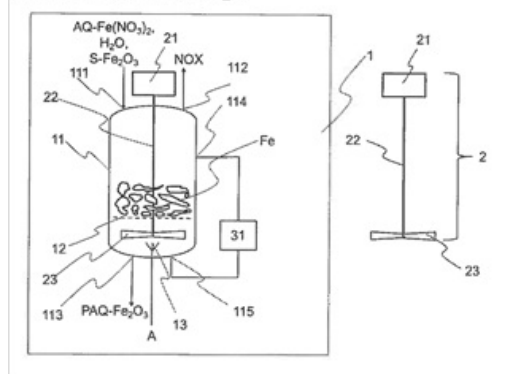
Classifications:

International (IPC 8-9): C01G C01G49/06 C09C C09C1/24 C09C3/06 C09D17/00 (Advanced/Invention)

International (IPC 1-7): C01G49/06 C09C1/24

CPC: C09C1/24 C01G49/06 C01P2004/64 C01P2006/12 C09C3/06

PatBase - US2017292024_AA



Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
AU2015310834 AA	20160310	AU20150310834	20150904
AU2015310834 BB	20171207	AU20150310834	20150904
BR112017004211 A2	20171212	BR20171104211	20150904
CA2960447 AA	20170302	CA20152960447	20150904
CN106604894 A	20170426	CN201580047700	20150904
CN106604894 B	20180406	CN201580047700	20150904
CO20170002126 A2	20170620	CO20170002126	20170302
EP3189010 A1	20170712	EP20150759771	20150904
IN201717007006 A	20170623	IN201717007006	20170228
JP2017527666 T2	20170921	JP20170512913T	20150904
KR20170048369 A	20170508	KR20177005474	20150904
MX2017002801 A1	20170615	MX20170002801	20150904
RU2017111247 A	20181005	RU20170111247	20150904
US2017292024 AA	20171012	US20150507808	20150904
WO16034692 A1	20160310	WO2015EP70198	20150904
ZA201702367 A	20180627	ZA20170002367	20170404

Priority:

EP20140183796 20140905 WO2015EP70198 20150904

Probable Assignee: LANXESS GMBH

Assignee(s): (std): LANXESS AG ; LANXESS DEUTSCHLAND GMBH ; LANXESS GMBH

Assignee(s): LENKSESS DOJCHLAND GMBKH ; CZAPLIK WALDEMAR ; KETTELER GUIDO ; KISCHKIEWITZ JURGEN

Inventor(s): (std): CZAPLIK WALDEMAR ; GUIDO KETTELER ; JUERGEN KISCHKIEWITZ ; KETTELER GUIDO ; KISCHKIEWITZ JUERGEN ; WALDEMAR CZAPLIK ; KISCHKIEWITZ JURGEN

Inventor(s): KETTELER GUIDO ; CHAPLIK VALDEMAR ; KISHKEVITTS YURGEN

Agent(s): DAVIES COLLISON CAVE PTY LTD; NORTON ROSE FULBRIGHT CANADA LLP SENCRL SRL; JAIME EDUARDO DELGADO VILLEGAS; PATENTNYE POVERENNYE KVASHNIN SAPELNIKOV I PARTNERY OOO

Designated states: AE AG AL AM AO AT AU AZ BA BB BE BF BG BH BJ BN BR BW BY BZ CA CF CG CH CI CL CM CN CO CR CU CY CZ DE DK DM DO DZ EC EE EG ES FI FR GA GB GD GE GH GM GN GQ GR GT GW HN HR HU ID IE IL IN IR IS IT JP KE KG KM KN KP KR KZ LA LC LI LK LR LS LT LU LV LY MA MC MD ME MG MK ML MN MR MT MW MX MY MZ NA NE NG NI NL NO NZ OM PA PE PG PH PL PT QA RO RS RU RW SA SC SD SE SG SI SK SL SM SN ST SV SY SZ TD TG TH TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN ZA ZM ZW

Title: **PREPARATION OF IRON (III) OXIDE PIGMENTS**

Abstract: The present invention relates to an improved process for producing iron oxide red pigments by the Penniman process using nitrate (also referred to as nitrate process or direct red process).

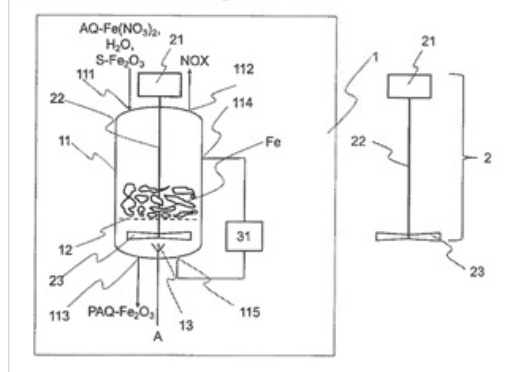
Classifications:

International (IPC 8-9): B01D53/24 B01D53/26 B82Y30/00 C01G C01G49/06 C09C C09C1/24 C09D17/00 (Advanced/Invention)

International (IPC 1-7): C01G49/06 C09C1/24

CPC: C09D17/007 B01D53/266 B01D53/24 B82Y30/00 C02F2101/16 C01P2006/63 C01G49/06 C01P2004/64 C01P2006/12 C09C1/24

PatBase - US2017267544_AA



Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
AU2015310836 AA	20160310	AU20150310836	20150904
AU2015310836 BB	20180201	AU20150310836	20150904
BR112017004214 A2	20171212	BR20171104214	20150904
CA2960442 AA	20170302	CA20152960442	20150904
CN106795007 A	20170531	CN201580047398	20150904
CN106795007 B	20181030	CN201580047398	20150904
CO20170002111 A2	20170620	CO20170002111	20170302
DE502015005239 D1	20180823	DE201550005239T	20150904
EP3189011 A1	20170712	EP20150759772	20150904
EP3189011 B1	20180725	EP20150759772	20150904
ES2687721 T3	20181026	ES20150759772T	20150904
IN201717005923 A	20170609	IN201717005923	20170220
JP2017533290 T2	20171109	JP20170512819T	20150904
JP6374601 B2	20180815	JP20170512819T	20150904
KR20170048368 A	20170508	KR20177005473	20150904
MX2017002799 A1	20170615	MX20170002799	20150904
RU2017111248 A	20181005	RU20170111248	20150904
TR201813462 T4	20181022	TR20180013462T	20150904
US2017267544 AA	20170921	US20150508158	20150904
WO16034694 A1	20160310	WO2015EP70201	20150904
ZA201702368 A	20180627	ZA20170002368	20170404

Priority:

EP20140183797 20140905 EP20150759772 20150904 WO2015EP70201 20150904

Probable Assignee: LANXESS GMBH

Assignee(s): (std): LANXESS AG ; LANXESS DEUTSCHLAND GMBH ; LANXESS GMBH

Assignee(s): LENKSESS DOJCHLAND GMBKH ; CZAPLIK WALDEMAR ; KETTELER GUIDO ; KISCHKIEWITZ JURGEN

Inventor(s): (std): CZAPLIK WALDEMAR ; GUIDO KETTELER ; JUERGEN KISCHKIEWITZ ; KETTELER GUIDO ; KISCHKIEWITZ JUERGEN ; KISCHKIEWITZ JURGEN ; WALDEMAR CZAPLIK

Inventor(s): CHAPLIK VALDEMAR ; KISHKEVITTS YURGEN ; KETTELER GVIDO

Agent(s): DAVIES COLLISON CAVE PTY LTD; NORTON ROSE FULBRIGHT CANADA LLP SENCRL SRL; JAIME EDUARDO DELGADO VILLEGAS; VALLEJO JUAN PEDRO; PATENTNYE POVERENNYE KVASHNIN SAPELNIKOV I PARTNER Y OOO; TOLGA CAYLAK

Designated states: AE AG AL AM AO AT AU AZ BA BB BE BF BG BH BJ BN BR BW BY BZ CA CF CG CH CI CL CM CN CO CR CU CY CZ DE DK DM DO DZ EC EE EG ES FI FR GA GB GD GE GH GM GN GQ GR GT GW HN HR HU ID IE IL IN IR IS IT JP KE KG KM KN KP KR KZ LA LC LI LK LR LS LT LU LV LY MA MC MD ME MG MK ML MN MR MT MW MX MY MZ NA NE NG NI NL NO NZ OM PA PE PG PH PL PT QA RO RS RU RW SA SC SD SE SG SI SK SL SM SN ST SV SY SZ TD TG TH TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN ZA ZM ZW

Title: INVESTIGATING AGENT, USEFUL FOR IN SITU DETERMINATION OF AT LEAST ONE PARAMETER FROM THE GROUP OF REDOX ENVIRONMENT ZONING, MATERIAL CARGO AND FLOW DIRECTION IN AQUEOUS AND GASEOUS MEDIA, COMPRISES CARRIER MADE OF SYNTHETIC FIBERS

Abstract: Investigating agent comprises a carrier made of synthetic fibers of a coating carrier comprising at least one sparingly water-soluble salt pigment including sulfates and carbonates, where at least an adhesive layer is arranged between salt pigment coating and fiber, which is enriched with oxygen function. An independent claim is also included for preparing investigating agent comprising forming at least one adhesive layer with enriched oxygen-functions on the carrier, on which a salt pigment coating from sulfates and/or carbonates is executed.

Classifications:

International (IPC 8-9): D06M11/00 (Advanced/Invention)

CPC: D06P1/44 D06M11/00 D06M23/08 D06P5/2011 G01N33/18

European: D06M11/00 D06M23/08 D06P1/44 D06P5/20D G01N33/18

Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
 DE102011018856 A1	20120606	DE201110018856	20110322

Priority:

DE201010053236 20101205

DE201110018856 20110322

Probable Assignee:

MEYER OESTE FRANZ DIETRICH

Assignee(s): (std):

MEYER OESTE FRANZ DIETRICH

Assignee(s):

MEYER OESTE

Inventor(s): (std):

MEYER OESTE FRANZ DIETRICH

Title: PRODUCTION OF LAMELLAR IRON OXIDE PIGMENTS

Abstract: Synthetic, hexagonal, lamellar iron oxide particles, suitable as corrosion-inhibiting or decorative colored pigments, containing about 0.1 to 12 percent by weight of at least one oxide of an element of the IVth, Vth or VIth Main and Secondary Groups and of the IIInd Secondary Group of the Periodic System of Elements.

Classifications:

International (IPC 8-9): C01G49/00 C01G49/02 C01G49/06 C09C1/24 C09D17/00 C09D5/08 G11B5/706 H01F1/11

H01F1/36 (Advanced/Invention);

C01G49/00 C01G49/02 C09C1/22 C09D17/00 C09D5/08 G11B5/706 H01F1/032 H01F1/12 (Core/Invention)

International (IPC 1-7): B05D5/00 B05D7/26 C01G49/02 C01G49/06 C01G49/08 C03C5/00 C03C7/00 C03C9/00 C04B35/26 C09C1/24 C09D17/00 C09D5/08 G11B5/62 H01F1/11 H01F1/36

CPC: Y10S428/90 Y10T428/257 C09C1/245 C01G49/06 C01P2002/60 C01P2004/20 C01P2004/22 C01P2004/54 C01P2004/61 C01P2004/62 C01P2006/12 C01P2006/62 C01P2006/65 C01P2006/66 C01P2006/80 G11B5/70642 H01F1/36

European: C01G49/06 C09C1/24P G11B5/706C6 H01F1/36 M01P2/60 M01P4/20 M01P4/22 M01P4/54 M01P4/61 M01P4/62 M01P6/12 M01P6/62 M01P6/65 M01P6/66 M01P6/80

US: 106/304 106/415 106/425 106/439 106/450 106/457 106/459 252/62.56 252/62.59 252/62.62 350/375 359/324 423/632 423/633 423/634 428/329 428/692 428/842.8 428/900 G9B/5.26

PatBase - US4404254_A

U.S. Patent Sep. 13, 1983 Sheet 1 of 4 4,404,254

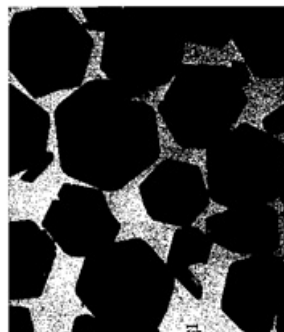


FIG. 1

Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
DE2904491 A1	19800821	DE19792904491	19790207
DE3060602 D1	19820819	DE19803060602	19800123
EP0014382 A2	19800820	EP19800100343	19800123
EP0014382 A3	19800917	EP19800100343	19800123
EP0014382 B1	19820630	EP19800100343	19800123
JP1677541 C3	19920713	JP19800012098	19800205
JP55104923 A2	19800811	JP19800012098	19800205
JP63041853 B4	19880819	JP19800012098	19800205
US4404254 A	19830913	US19810281134	19810707

Priority:

DE19792904491 19790207 US19800112383 19800115 DE19803060602 19800123

Probable Assignee: BAYER AG

Assignee(s): (std): BAYER AG

Assignee(s): BAYER AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT ; BASF AG

Inventor(s): (std): FRANZ GERHARD ; HUND FRANZ ; HUND FRANZ DR ; GERUHARUTO FURANTSU ; FURANTSU FUNTO ; FRANZ GERHARD DR

Designated states: BE DE FR GB IT NL SE

Title: Process for the **preparation** of gamma-feooh

Abstract: ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE **Preparation** of temperature resistant 7-FeOOH nuclei by carrying out the nuclear formation and precipitation of iron (II)-salt solution with solution or suspension of alkali metal or alkaline earth metal base, and/or the subsequent oxidation and nuclear growth of the resultant precipitate, in the presence of about 0.1-25 parts by weight of a water-soluble phosphorus and/or arsenic compound per 100 parts by weight of Fe present in the 7-FeOOH nuclei, optionally in the further presence of a water soluble trivalent B, Al, Ga, Cr, Mn, and/or Fe salt in an amount of about 0.25-1.75 equivalents based on the content present of the corresponding P04-3 and/or As04-3 stabilizer ion, and optionally with elevated temperature dehydration of the resulting 7-FeOOH particles into brown 7-Fe2O3 or red α -Fe2O3.

Classifications:

International (IPC 8-9): C01G49/02 C01G49/06 G11B5/706 (Advanced/Invention);
C01G49/02 G11B5/706 (Core/Invention)

International (IPC 1-7): C01G49/00 C01G49/02 C01G49/06

CPC: C01G49/02 C01G49/06 C01P2006/60 G11B5/70647 G11B5/70652 G11B5/70663 G11B5/70668

European: C01G49/02 C01G49/06 G11B5/706C6B G11B5/706C6C G11B5/706C6C2 G11B5/706C6C3 M01P6/60

US: 106/456 106/459 252/62.56 252/62.57 252/62.58 423/266 423/275 423/634 G9B/005.261 G9B/005.262 G9B/005.264 G9B/005.265 G9B/5.261 G9B/5.262 G9B/5.264 G9B/5.265

Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
BE649659 A	19641224		19640624
DE1219009 B	19660616	DE1963F040076	19630626
DE1223352 B	19660825	DE1964F041695	19640109
DE1225157 B	19660922	DE1963F041468	19631204
FR1519503 A	19680405	FR19640979237	19640623
GB1060767 A	19670308	GB19640026360	19640625
NL6407319 A	19641228	NL19640007319	19640626
US3382174 A	19680507	US19640378070	19640625

Priority:

DE1963F040076 19630626 DE1963F041468 19631204 DE1964F041695 19640109
FR19640979237 19640623

Probable Assignee: BAYER AG

Assignee(s): (std): BAYER AG ; FARBENFABRIKEN BAYER ATKIENGES

Assignee(s): FARBENFABRIKEN BAYER ATKIENGESSELLSCHAFT ; FARBENFABRIKEN BAYER AG ; FARBENFABRIKEN BAYER ATKIENGESSELLSCHAFT

Inventor(s): (std): FRANZ HUND ; HUND FRANZ ; HUND DR FRANZ

Title: PRODUCTION OF **HEMATITE** PIGMENTS IN THE FORM OF PLATELETS

Abstract: Iron oxides in the form of platelets are produced by hydrothermal treatment of aqueous suspensions containing **iron(III)** hydroxide or oxide hydrates in the presence of alkali metal hydroxides and of aluminum and/or silicon compounds in two stages. The normality of the alkali is from 0.2 to 2 N in the first stage and is increased by from 0.2 to 2.5 in the second stage. The two-stage process according to the invention makes it possible to produce **hematite** pigments which are in the form of platelets, have increased luster, larger particle diameter, improved dispersibility and color hues which can be adjusted as desired.

Classifications:

International (IPC 8-9): C01G49/06 C09C1/22 C09C1/24 (Advanced/Invention);
C01G49/02 C09C1/22 (Core/Invention)

International (IPC 1-7): C01G49/06 C08J3/20 C08K3/22 C08K9/02 C09C1/24 C09D17/00

CPC: C01P2004/20 C01P2006/62 C09C1/245

European: C09C1/24P

US: 106/415 106/456 106/459 423/592 423/594 423/594.2 423/633

Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
DE3930601 A1	19910314	DE19893930601	19890913
DE59001357 D1	19930609	DE19905001357	19900831
EP0417567 A2	19910320	EP19900116727	19900831
EP0417567 A3	19911218	EP19900116727	19900831
EP0417567 B1	19930505	EP19900116727	19900831
JP3109217 A2	19910509	JP19900237285	19900910
US5244649 A	19930914	US19900571512	19900823

Priority:

DE19893930601 19890913 DE19905001357 19900831

Probable Assignee: BASF SE

Assignee(s): (std): BASF AG ; BASF SE

Assignee(s): BASF 6700 LUDWIGSHAFEN DE AG ; BASF AG 6700 LUDWIGSHAFEN DE ; BASF AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT

Inventor(s): (std): MRONGA NORBERT ; NORUBERTO MURONGA ; OSTERTAG WERNER ; SCHWIDETZKY CHRISTOPH ;
KURISUTOFU SHIYUBUIDETSUKII ; BUERUNAA OSUTERUTAaku ; SCHWIDETZKY CHRISTOPH DR ;
OSTERTAG WERNER DR ; MRONGA NORBERT DR

Inventor(s): MRONGA NORBERT DR 6915 DOSSENHEIM DE ; OSTERTAG WERNER DR 6718 GRUENSTADT DE ;
SCHWIDETZKY CHRISTOPH DR 6733 HASSLOCH DE ; SCHWIDETZKY CHRISTOPH DR W 6733 HASSLOCH
DE ; OSTERTAG WERNER DR W 6718 GRUENSTADT DE ; MRONGA NORBERT DR W 6915 DOSSENHEIM DE

Designated states: DE FR GB NL

Title: Goniochromatic luster pigments based on transparent, nonmetallic, platelet-shaped substrates

Abstract: Goniochromatic luster pigments based on multiply coated, high refractive, nonmetallic, platelet-shaped substrates which are at least partially transparent to visible light, comprising at least one layer packet of A) a colorless coating having a refractive index $n < 1.8$ and B) a reflecting, selectively or nonselectively absorbing coating which is at least partially transparent to visible light, and also, if desired, additionally C) an outer protective layer, and their use for coloring paints, inks, including printing inks, plastics, glasses, ceramic products and decorative cosmetic **preparations**.

Classifications:

International (IPC 8-9): A61K8/11 A61K8/19 A61Q1/02 C03C1/04 C03C4/02 C04B33/14 C04B40/00 C04B41/00 C08J3/20 C08K3/00 C08K3/22 C08K3/34 C08K9/02 C09C1/00 C09C1/22 C09C1/24 C09C1/28 C09C3/06 C09D11/00 C09D11/02 C09D11/037 C09D17/00 C09D5/36 C09D7/12 (Advanced/Invention);
A61K8/11 A61K8/19 A61Q1/02 C03C1/00 C03C4/00 C04B33/02 C04B40/00 C04B41/00 C08J3/20 C08K3/00 C08K9/00 C09C1/00 C09C1/22 C09C1/28 C09C3/06 C09D11/00 C09D11/02 C09D17/00 C09D5/36 C09D7/12 (Core/Invention)
International (IPC 1-7): A61K7/00 A61K7/021 C03C4/02 C04B14/20 C04B33/14 C04B41/00 C08J3/20 C08K3/00 C08K3/22 C08K3/34 C08K9/02 C09C1/00 C09C1/24 C09C1/28 C09C1/62 C09C3/06 C09D11/00 C09D17/00 C09D5/36 C09D7/12
CPC: C09C1/0039 C09C1/0042 C09C1/006 C09C1/0066 C09C1/0069 C09C2200/301 C09C2200/303 C09C2200/306 A61K8/0241 A61K8/0262 A61K2800/651 A61Q1/02 A61K2800/412 A61K2800/436 C01P2002/52 C01P2006/12 C03C1/04 C08K9/02 C09C1/0015 C09C1/0021 C09C1/0033 C09C2200/1004 C09C2200/102 C09C2200/1087 C09C2200/24 C09C2200/302 C09C2200/307 C09C2200/401 C09C2220/10 C09C2220/20 C09D5/36 C09D11/037
European: A61K7/48Z3B A61K8/02 A61K8/11 A61K8/11C A61Q1/02 C03C1/04 C08K9/02 C09C1/00F C09C1/00F10 C09C1/00F20D2 C09C1/00F20D6 C09C1/00F20D6B C09C1/00F24D2 C09C1/00F24D6 C09C1/00F24D6B C09D11/037 C09D5/36 K61K201/025 K61K201/10 K61K800/412 K61K800/436 M01P2/52 M01P6/12 M09C200/10B M09C200/10D M09C200/10N M09C200/24 M09C200/30B M09C200/30D M09C200/30F M09C200/30M M09C200/30N M09C200/40B M09C220/10 M09C220/20
US: 106/415 106/417 106/436 106/438 106/439 106/441 106/442 106/443 106/444 106/446 106/449 106/450 106/451 106/453 106/454 106/456 106/457 106/459 106/461 106/462 106/466 106/479

Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
CA2180669 AA	19970114	CA19962180669	19960705
DE19525503 A1	19970116	DE19951025503	19950713
DE59609738 D1	20021107	DE19965009738	19960704
EP0753545 A2	19970115	EP19960110783	19960704
EP0753545 A3	19990414	EP19960110783	19960704
EP0753545 B1	20021002	EP19960110783	19960704
EP0753545 B2	20060531	EP19960110783	19960704
JP3691910 B2	20050907	JP19960180986	19960710
JP9031355 A2	19970204	JP19960180986	19960710
US5958125 A	19990928	US19960675834	19960705

Priority:

DE19951025503 19950713 DE19965009738 19960704 CA19962180669 19960705
US19960675834 19960705

Probable Assignee: BASF SE

Assignee(s): (std): BASF AG ; SCHMID RAIMUND ; MRONGA NORBERT ; BASF SE

Assignee(s): BASF 67063 LUDWIGSHAFEN DE AG ; BASF AG 67063 LUDWIGSHAFEN DE ; BASF AKTIENGESSELLSCHAFT ; BASF CATALYSTS LLC

Inventor(s): (std): MRONGA DR ; MRONGA NORBERT DR ; NORUBERUTO MURONGA ; RAIMUNTO SHIYUMITO ; SCHMID DR ; SCHMID RAIMUND DR ; SCHMID RAIMUND ; MRONGA NORBERT

Agent(s): BORDEN LADNER GERVAIS LLP

Designated states: CH DE FI FR GB IT LI

Title: PROCEDE DE FABRICATION D'UNE PIECE CERAMIQUE EN ZIRCON COLOREE

Abstract: Source: FR3028851A [FR] Ce procede de fabrication d'une piece ceramique en zircone coloree de facon homogene dans tout le volume de la piece, comporte les etapes successives suivantes: (a) **preparation** d'une pate de zircone par melange d'au moins une poudre de zircone frittale, d'au moins un liant photodurcissable, d'au moins un photoamorceur et d'au moins un plastifiant; (b) **preparation** par la technique des procedes additifs d'une piece blanche ceramique a partir de la pate de zircone preparee a l'etape (a); (c) deliantage de la piece blanche ceramique obtenue a l'etape (b); (d) prefrittage de la piece blanche obtenue a l'etape (c) pendant un laps de temps et a une temperature choisis pour que la piece blanche presente une microporosite intergranulaire entre 10 et 60 percent en volume; (e) coloration de la piece prefrittee obtenue a l'etape (d) par trempage dans une solution colorante comprenant un solvant et au moins un sel ou oxyde colorant choisi pour colorer la piece dans la couleur souhaitee; et (f) frittage de la piece obtenue a l'etape (f).

Classifications:

International (IPC 8-9): B33Y10/00 C04B35/48 (Advanced/Invention)

CPC: C04B35/486 C04B35/6263 C04B35/632 C04B35/634 C04B35/638 C04B41/5009 C04B41/85 C04B2235/3217 C04B2235/3225 C04B2235/3246 C04B2235/3272 C04B2235/3275 C04B2235/3289 C04B2235/443 C04B2235/5409 C04B2235/5436 C04B2235/5454 C04B2235/5481 C04B2235/549 C04B2235/6026 C04B2235/606 C04B2235/608 C04B2235/616 C04B2235/6562 C04B2235/6567 C04B2235/661 C04B2235/9661 C04B38/0074 C04B41/009 C04B2111/82

Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
■ BE1024399 AB	20180207	BE20150005592	20150924
■ BE1024399 BB	20180212	BE20150005592	20150924
■ FR3028851 A1	20160527	FR20140061391	20141124
■ FR3028851 B1	20180316	FR20140061391	20141124

Priority:

FR20140061391 20141124

Probable Assignee: 3DCERAM

Assignee(s): (std): 3DCERAM ; 3DCERAM SAS

Inventor(s): (std): CHAPUT CHRISTOPHE ; GAIGNON RICHARD

Inventor(s): RICHARD GAIGNON ; CHRISTOPHE CHAPUT

Agent(s): CABINET CHAILLOT

Title: AQUEOUS PIGMENT SUSPENSIONS

Abstract: Provided is an aqueous pigment suspension including a water-insoluble pigment, an iota- carrageenan hydrocolloid, at least one divalent cation, and water and methods for making the same. The invention further discloses that the aqueous pigment suspension can be used as a coloring agent for pharmaceutical, food, personal care, or household product. In particular the aqueous pigment suspension may be used to color confectionary products, baked goods, processed meats, or in coatings of pharmaceutical products. The aqueous pigment suspension of the present invention is able to resist sedimentation and syneresis and sufficiently recover an elastic gel form after exposure to multiple disruption cycles.

Classifications:

International (IPC 8-9): A23G3/54 A23L1/05 A23L1/275 A23L2/58 A61K47/02 A61K47/36 A61K9/10 A61K9/28 (Advanced/Invention)

CPC: A23V2002/00 A23L5/44 A23L5/43

Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
WO16003894 A1	20160107	WO2015US38301	20150629

Priority:

US20140018728P 20140630

Probable Assignee: FMC CORP

Assignee(s): (std): FMC CORP

Inventor(s): (std): BIGIKOCIN ERMAN ; PLUMMER DAVID ; SEWALL CHRISTOPHER J

Agent(s): FAIR PAUL A ET AL

Designated states: AE AG AL AM AO AT AU AZ BA BB BE BF BG BH BJ BN BR BW BY BZ CA CF CG CH CI CL CM CN CO CR CU CY CZ DE DK DM DO DZ EC EE EG ES FI FR GA GB GD GE GH GM GN GQ GR GT GW HN HR HU ID IE IL IN IR IS IT JP KE KG KM KN KP KR KZ LA LC LK LR LS LT LU LV LY MA MC MD ME MG MK ML MN MR MT MW MX MY MZ NA NE NG NI NL NO NZ OM PA PE PG PH PL PT QA RO RS RU RW SA SC SD SE SG SI SK SL SM SN ST SV SY SZ TD TG TH TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN ZA ZM ZW

Title: Transparent iron **oxide pigments**

Abstract: The present invention relates to a process for preparing transparent iron **oxide pigments** comprising reacting an iron compound, an ammonia releasing compound and water in a non-aqueous solvent in which both the iron compound and the ammonia-releasing compound have appreciable solubility. The reaction is performed by refluxing this composition. Where a red pigment is desired, a high boiling alcohol may be employed whereby the refluxing is carried out above 200 degrees C. which thus converts the pigment to a red iron **oxide pigment** during the reflux step. In order to get a metallic finish, aluminum flake pigment may be added to a mixture of the iron compound and solvent prior to addition of the ammonia-releasing salt.

Classifications:

International (IPC 8-9): C01G49/02 C01G49/06 C09C1/00 C09C1/24 (Advanced/Invention);
C01G49/02 C09C1/00 C09C1/22 (Core/Invention)

International (IPC 1-7): C01G49/02 C01G49/06 C08K3/20 C09C1/24

CPC: C01G49/02 C01G49/06 C01P2006/60 C09C1/0015 C09C1/24 C09C2200/1054 C09C2220/10

European: C01G49/02 C01G49/06 C09C1/00F C09C1/24 M01P6/60 M09C200/10H M09C220/10

US: 106/304 106/309 106/404 106/456 423/140

Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
CA1231517 A1	19880119	CA19850491603	19850926
DE3534477 A1	19860410	DE19853534477	19850927
US4618375 A	19861021	US19840657579	19841004

Priority:

US19840657579 19841004 CA19850491603 19850926

Probable Assignee: BASF SE

Assignee(s): (std): BASF CORP ; BASF SE ; BASF WYANDOTTE CORP

Assignee(s): PATIL ARVIND S ; PEPOY LOUIS J

Inventor(s): (std): PATIL ARVIND S ; PATIL ARVIND SHANKAR ; PEPOY LOUIS J ; PEPOY LOUIS JOHN

Inventor(s): SHANKAR PATIL ARVIND ; JOHN PEPOY LOUIS

Agent(s): ROBIC ROBIC AND ASSOCIES ASSOCIATES

Title: Transparent iron **oxide pigments**

Abstract: In accordance with the instant invention red transparent iron **oxide pigment** is prepared from yellow transparent iron **oxide pigment** filter cake by drying and calcining in a single operation using a spray dryer employing a nozzle of the two fluid design.

Classifications:

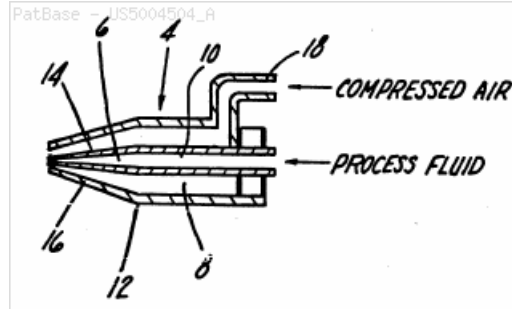
International (IPC 8-9): C01G49/06 C09C1/24 (Advanced/Invention);
C01G49/02 C09C1/22 (Core/Invention)

International (IPC 1-7): C09C1/22

CPC: C01G49/06 C01P2006/60 C09C1/24

European: C01G49/06 C09C1/24 M01P6/60

US: 106/456 423/633



Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
US5004504 A	19910402	US19900485025	19900226

Priority:

US19900485025 19900226

Probable Assignee: BASF SE

Assignee(s): (std): BASF AG ; BASF SE

Assignee(s): BASF

Inventor(s): (std): SCHROEDER RODNEY G ; SHARANGPANI ANAND S G

Title: LAMELLAR PIGMENTS OF THE GENERAL FORMULA $\text{MnXAlYFe}_2(\text{X}+\text{Y})\text{O}_3$

Abstract: Lamellar pigments are based on iron oxide of the general formula $\text{MnXAlYFe}_2(\text{X}+\text{Y})\text{O}_3$, where X is from 0.01 to 0.06 and Y is from 0 to 0.2. The pigments are prepared by hydrothermal treatment of an aqueous suspension which contains an iron hydroxide or iron oxide hydroxide, and an alkali metal hydroxide and/or alkali metal carbonate, in the presence of a manganese compound which is soluble in the reaction medium and in the presence or absence of an aluminum compound. The pigments are used for pigmenting coatings, printing inks, finishes, plastics, ceramic surfaces, glasses and cosmetic products.

Classifications:**International (IPC 8-9):** C01G49/00 C09C1/00 C09C1/22 C09C1/24 C09C1/40 C09D5/36 (Advanced/Invention)**International (IPC 1-7):** A61K7/021 C01F7/02 C01G45/02 C01G49/00 C03C17/23 C03C8/14 C04B41/85 C08J3/20 C09C1/00 C09C1/22 C09C1/24 C09C1/40 C09C3/00 C09D11/02 C09D17/00**CPC:** C01P2002/70 C01P2004/84 C01P2006/60 C09C1/0018 C09C1/22 C09C1/245 C09C1/40 C09D5/36**European:** C09C1/00F2 C09C1/22 C09C1/24P C09C1/40 C09D5/36**US:** 106/415 106/459

鉄イオンを使用して得られた、 $\text{Mn}_x\text{Al}_y\text{Fe}_{2-x-y}\text{O}_3$ 顔料の製造

PatBase 登録番号: 2966597/3_04

実施例	FeO%	Al(OH) ₃	NaOH	D60%	比色	生成物組成	θ (μ) ²	d (μ) ²	θ / d
4	6.25	6.98	6.0	0.08	150	$\text{Mn}_{0.001}\text{Al}_{0.001}\text{Fe}_{1.998}\text{O}_3$	8.0	0.08	100
5	6.25	6.98	6.0	0.10	150	$\text{Mn}_{0.001}\text{Al}_{0.001}\text{Fe}_{1.998}\text{O}_3$	9.3	0.09	103
6	6.25	6.98	6.0	0.12	150	$\text{Mn}_{0.001}\text{Al}_{0.001}\text{Fe}_{1.998}\text{O}_3$	9.3	0.09	109
7	6.25	6.98	6.0	0.14	150	$\text{Mn}_{0.001}\text{Al}_{0.001}\text{Fe}_{1.998}\text{O}_3$	9.9	0.103	96
8	6.25	6.98	6.0	0.16	150	$\text{Mn}_{0.001}\text{Al}_{0.001}\text{Fe}_{1.998}\text{O}_3$	10.1	0.108	93
9	6.25	6.98	6.0	0.18	150	$\text{Mn}_{0.001}\text{Al}_{0.001}\text{Fe}_{1.998}\text{O}_3$	13.2	0.140	96
10	6.25	6.98	6.0	0.22	150	$\text{Mn}_{0.001}\text{Al}_{0.001}\text{Fe}_{1.998}\text{O}_3$	17.5	0.19	92
11	6.25	6.98	6.0	0.30	150	$\text{Mn}_{0.001}\text{Al}_{0.001}\text{Fe}_{1.998}\text{O}_3$	25.0	0.26	96
12	6.25	6.98	6.0	0.40	150	$\text{Mn}_{0.001}\text{Al}_{0.001}\text{Fe}_{1.998}\text{O}_3$	35.2	0.38	93
13	6.25	6.98	6.0	0.50	150	$\text{Mn}_{0.001}\text{Al}_{0.001}\text{Fe}_{1.998}\text{O}_3$	44.0	0.44	100
14	6.25	6.98	6.0	0.56	150	$\text{Mn}_{0.001}\text{Al}_{0.001}\text{Fe}_{1.998}\text{O}_3$	49.2	0.51	96
15	6.25	4.31	6.0	0.12	150	$\text{Mn}_{0.001}\text{Al}_{0.001}\text{Fe}_{1.998}\text{O}_3$	12.2	0.30	41
16	6.25	0.20	6.0	0.11	150	$\text{Mn}_{0.001}\text{Al}_{0.001}\text{Fe}_{1.998}\text{O}_3$	10.1	0.39	26
17	6.25	0	6.0	0.11	150	$\text{Mn}_{0.001}\text{Fe}_{1.999}\text{O}_3$	10.0	0.39	26
18	6.25	0	6.0	0.20	150	$\text{Mn}_{0.001}\text{Fe}_{1.999}\text{O}_3$	41.2	0.42	98
19	6.25	0	6.0	0.30	150	$\text{Mn}_{0.001}\text{Fe}_{1.999}\text{O}_3$	58.0	0.53	109
20	6.25	0	6.0	0.40	150	$\text{Mn}_{0.001}\text{Fe}_{1.999}\text{O}_3$	62.6	0.55	114
比較光線	6.25	6.98	6.0	0		$\text{Al}_{0.001}\text{Fe}_{1.999}\text{O}_3$	8.0	0.08	93

1 CILAS デラヒュロメータでレーザービーム同軸測定を介する板片直径
2 板片厚さ、板片比表面積から計算

Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
DE3636156 A1	19880428	DE19863636156	19861024
DE3767967 D1	19910314	DE19873767967	19871021
EP0265820 A1	19880504	EP19870115379	19871021
EP0265820 B1	19910206	EP19870115379	19871021
JP2126733 C3	19970210	JP19870266706	19871023
JP6051573 B4	19940706	JP19870266706	19871023
JP63112663 A2	19880517	JP19870266706	19871023
US4826537 A	19890502	US19870111602	19871023

Priority:

DE19863636156 19861024 DE19873767967 19871021 US19870111602 19871023

Probable Assignee: BASF SE**Assignee(s):** (std): BASF AG ; BASF SE**Assignee(s):** BASF AG 6700 LUDWIGSHAFEN DE ; BASF AKTIENGESSELLSCHAFT ; BASF 6700 LUDWIGSHAFEN DE AG ; BASF 6700 LUDWIGSHAFEN RHEINLAND PFALZ FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY AG**Inventor(s):** (std): OSTERTAG WERNER**Inventor(s):** OSTERTAG DR ; BUERUNAA OSUTERUTAaku ; BERUNAA OSUTERUTAaku ; OSTERTAG WERNER DR**Designated states:** BE DE FR GB IT NL

Title: USE OF RED IRON **OXIDE PIGMENTS** IN AQUEOUS **PREPARATIONS**

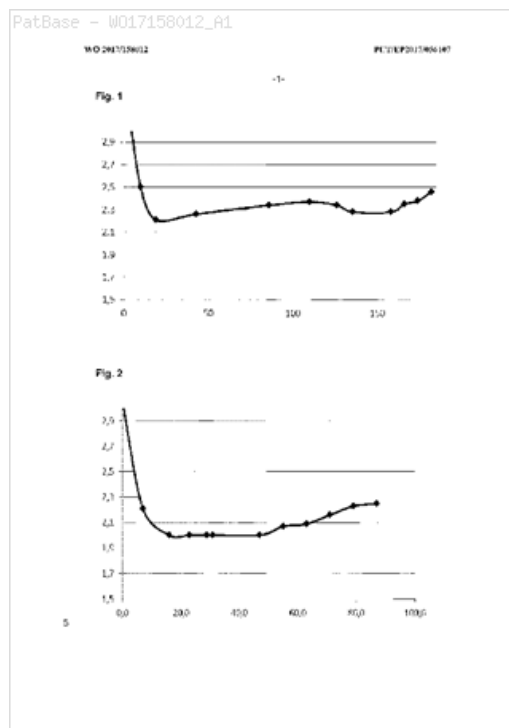
Abstract: The invention relates to the use of a **hematite** pigment, the sum of the ass- values thereof in the Purton and in the lightening in the paint testing amounting to between 58.0 and 61.0 CIELAB units, preferably between 58.0 and 60.0 CIELAB units, more preferably between 58.5 and 61.0 CIELAB units, even more preferably between 58.5 and 60.0 CIELAB units, particularly preferably between 59.0 and 61.0 CIELAB units, furthermore particularly preferably between 59.0 and 60.0, for producing an aqueous **preparation** containing titanium dioxide.

Classifications:

International (IPC 8-9): C09C1/00 C09C1/24

C09D17/00 (Advanced/Invention)

CPC: C09C1/24 C01P2004/62 C01P2006/12 C01P2006/19 C01P2006/20 C01P2006/22 C01P2006/63 C01P2006/64 C01P2006/65 C09C1/0084 C09D17/001 C09D17/007 C09D17/008



Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
AU2017234979 AA	20170921	AU20170234979	20170315
CA3017653 AA	20180913	CA20173017653	20170315
EP3219763 A1	20170920	EP20160160645	20160316
WO17158012 A1	20170921	WO2017EP56107	20170315

Priority:

EP20160160645 20160316 WO2017EP56107 20170315

Probable Assignee: LANXESS GMBH

Assignee(s): (std) LANXESS DEUTSCHLAND GMBH ; LANXESS GMBH

Assignee(s): SPIEGELHAUER STEPHAN ; ROSENHAHN CARSTEN ; CZAPLIK WALDEMAR ; KISCHKEWITZ JURGEN

Inventor(s): (std) CZAPLIK WALDEMAR ; CZAPLIK WALDEMAR DR ; KISCHKEWITZ JUERGEN ; KISCHKEWITZ JUERGEN DR ; KISCHKEWITZ JURGEN ; ROSENHAHN CARSTEN ; ROSENHAHN CARSTEN DR ; SPIEGELHAUER STEPHAN

Agent(s): DAVIES COLLISON CAVE PTY LTD ; NORTON ROSE FULBRIGHT CANADA LLP SENCRL SRL

Designated states: AE AG AL AM AO AT AU AZ BA BB BE BF BG BH BJ BN BR BW BY BZ CA CF CG CH CI CL CM CN CO CR CU CY CZ DE DJ DK DM DO DZ EC EE EG ES FI FR GA GB GD GE GH GM GN GQ GR GT GW HN HR HU ID IE IL IN IR IS IT JP KE KG KH KM KN KP KR KW KZ LA LC LI LK LR LS LT LU LV LY MA MC MD ME MG MK ML MN MR MT MW MX MY MZ NA NE NG NI NL NO NZ OM PA PE PG PH PL PT QA RO RS RU RW SA SC SD SE SG SI SK SL SM SN ST SV SY SZ TD TG TH TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN ZA ZM ZW

Title: GONIOCHROMATIC LUSTER PIGMENTS BASED ON MULTIPLY COATED IRON OXIDE PLATELETS

Abstract: The iron oxide platelets comprise at least one layer packet comprisingA) a colorless coating having a refractive index n less than or equal to 1.8, andB) a colorless coating having a refractive index n greater than or equal to2.0.

Classifications:

International (ipc 8-9): C09C1/00 C09C1/24

C09C3/06 (Advanced/Invention);

C09C1/00 C09C1/22 C09C3/06 (Core/Invention)

International (ipc 1-7): C04B14/36 C08J3/20 C08K9/02 C09C1/00

C09C1/24 C09C1/62 C09C1/64 C09C3/06 C09D11/00 C09D17/00

CPC: Y10T428/2991 Y10T428/2993 C09C1/0051 C01P2006/12

C01P2006/42 C01P2006/62 C01P2006/63 C01P2006/64 C01P2006/65

C01P2006/66 C09C2200/1004 C09C2200/301 C09C2200/302

C09C2200/303 C09C2220/10 C09C2220/20

European: C09C1/00F24 M01P6/12 M01P6/42 M01P6/62 M01P6/63

M01P6/64 M01P6/65 M01P6/66 M09C200/10B M09C200/30B

M09C200/30D M09C200/30F M09C220/10 M09C220/20

US: 106/415 106/419 106/420 106/425 106/426 106/428 106/430 106/431 106/436 106/438 106/439 106/441 106/442 106/446

106/450 106/456 106/457 106/459 106/481 106/482 106/483 427/215 427/218 427/219 428/403 428/404

PatBase 测定角 JP11315219_8

[°]	L	a*	b*	C	H
20	78.99	51.87	-6.64	52.29	352.7
25	67.98	47.39	-3.21	47.5	356.1
35	50.27	37.83	4.17	38.06	6.29
45	38.74	31.14	9.93	32.69	17.69
55	31.62	27.58	13.63	30.77	26.3
65	26.11	25.26	16.2	30.01	32.68
75	24.98	24.9	16.53	29.89	33.58
115	21.99	25.1	18.66	31.27	36.62

Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
DE19808657 A1	19990909	DE19981008657	19980302
DE59903282 D1	20021212	DE19995003282	19990301
EP0940451 A1	19990908	EP19990103867	19990301
EP0940451 B1	20021106	EP19990103867	19990301
EP0940451 B9	20030219	EP19990103867	19990301
JP11315219 A2	19991116	JP19990054170	19990302
US6193794 BA	20010227	US19990260726	19990302

Priority:

DE19981008657 19980302 DE19995003282 19990301

Probable Assignee: BASF SE

Assignee(s): (std): BASF AG ; BASF SE

Assignee(s): BASF AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT

Inventor(s): (std): MRONGA DR ; SCHMID DR ; SEEGER DR ; SEEGER OLIVER DR ; SEEGER OLIVER ; SCHMID RAIMUND DR ; SCHMID RAIMUND ; MRONGA NORBERT DR ; MRONGA NORBERT

Designated states: DE FR GB IT

Title: PROCESS FOR THE **PREPARATION** OF IRON OXIDE YELLOW PIGMENTS AND THE USE THEREOF

Abstract: The present invention relates to a process for the **preparation** of iron oxide yellow pigments by the process of precipitation from iron(II) chloride and from an alkaline component as well as the use thereof.

Classifications:

International (IPC 8-9): C01G49/02 C01G49/04 C01G49/06 C04B14/02 C08K3/22 C08L101/00 C09C1/24

D21H21/28 (Advanced/Invention);

C01G49/02 C04B14/02 C08K3/00 C08L101/00 C09C1/22 D21H21/14 (Core/Invention)

International (IPC 1-7): C01B13/14 C01G49/02 C01G49/04 C01G49/06 C04B14/02 C04B14/36 C08K3/22 C08L101/00 C09C1/24 C09D17/00 D21H21/28

CPC: C01P2002/70 C09C1/24 C01G49/06

European: C01G49/06 C09C1/24

US: 106/456 423/632 423/633

Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
BRPI9706376 A	19990629	BR1997PI06376	19971217
CA2224869 AA	19980619	CA19972224869	19971216
CN1094902 C	20021127	CN19971008790	19971219
CN1185419 A	19980624	CN19971008790	19971219
DE19652953 A1	19980702	DE19961052953	19961219
DE19652953 C2	20000518	DE19961052953	19961219
DE59704954 D1	20011122	DE19975004954	19971208
EP0849226 A1	19980624	EP19970121545	19971208
EP0849226 B1	20011017	EP19970121545	19971208
ES2164293 T3	20020216	ES19970121545T	19971208
JP10194747 A2	19980728	JP19970363785	19971217
MX9710158 A1	19980830	MX19970010158	19971215
US5916360 A	19990629	US19970987627	19971209

Priority:

DE19961052953 19961219 DE19975004954 19971208 CA19972224869 19971216

Probable Assignee: BAYER AG

Assignee(s): (std): BAYER AG

Assignee(s): BAYER AG 51373 LEVERKUSEN DE ; BAYER AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT ; BAYER CO ; BRAUN ROLF MICHAEL ; BAYER ECKHARD ; MEISEN ULRICH ; BAYER 51373 LEVERKUSEN DE AG

Inventor(s): (std): BAYER B ; BAYER DR ; BAYER E ; BAYER ECKHARD ; BAYER ECKHARD DR ; BRAUN DR ; BRAUN ROLF ; BRAUN ROLF DR ; BRAUN ROLF MICHAEL ; BRAUN ROLF MICHAEL DR ; BROWN R M ; MEISEN DR ; MEISEN ULRICH ; MEISEN ULRICH DR ; MISON U

Inventor(s): R M BROWN ; ROLF MICHAEL BRAUN ; U MISON ; ULRICH DR MEISEN ; ULRICH MEISEN ; RM BROWN ; B BAYER ; MEISEN ULRICH DR 47829 KREFELD DE ; E BAYER ; ECKHARD BAYER ; BRAUN ROLF DR 47802 KREFELD DE ; BAYER ECKHARD DR 47807 KREFELD DE

Agent(s): FETHERSTONHAUGH AND CO

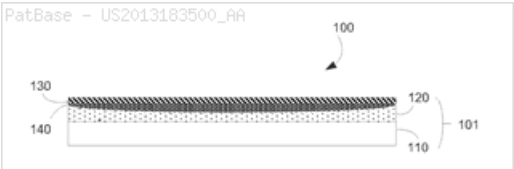
Designated states: DE ES FR GB IT NL

Title: PRINTING METHOD

Abstract: A method for producing printed articles that encompasses providing a first ink composition that contains metal oxide particles with an average particle size in the range of about 3 to about 300 nm; providing a second ink composition that contains non-particulate, light-absorbing colorants dissolved in an ink vehicle; providing a printable media having a bottom supporting substrate and an ink-absorbing layer with pore diameters that are smaller than the size of the metal **oxide pigment** particles; and applying, on the same print area, the first and the second ink compositions onto said printable media. Also disclosed herein a the printed articles obtained according to the present method.

Classifications:

International (IPC 8-9): B41J2/01 B42D15/00 (Advanced/Invention)
CPC: B41J2/01 B41M5/0017 B41M5/502 B41J2/2103 C09D11/322 C09D11/328 C09D11/40 Y10T428/24901 B42D25/373 B42D25/378
US: 347/101 428/207



Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
■ US2013183500 AA	20130718	US20120352569	20120118

Priority:

US20120352569 20120118

Probable Assignee: HEWLETT PACKARD DEVELOPMENT CO LP

Assignee(s): (std): JAKUBEK VLADIMIR ; KASPERCHIK VLADEK ; VERZWYVELT VANESSA

Assignee(s): HEWLETT PACKARD DEVELOPMENT CO LP

Inventor(s): (std): JAKUBEK VLADIMIR ; KASPERCHIK VLADEK ; VERZWYVELT VANESSA

Title: METAL **OXIDE PIGMENTS** AS CHARGE STABILIZERS IN ELECTROSTATIC TONERS.

Abstract: Use of metal **oxide pigments** as charge stabilisers in electrostatic toners.

Classifications:

International (IPC 8-9): G03G9/083 G03G9/09 G03G9/097 (Advanced/Invention);
G03G9/083 G03G9/09 G03G9/097 (Core/Invention)

International (IPC 1-7): C01G1/02 C08K3/22 G03G9/083 G03G9/087 G03G9/09 G03G9/097

CPC: G03G9/0833 G03G9/09708

European: G03G9/083B4 G03G9/097B

Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
CA2137502 AA	19950609	CA19942137502	19941207
DE4341726 A1	19950614	DE19934341726	19931208
DE59409208 D1	20000420	DE19945009208	19941130
EP0660193 A1	19950628	EP19940118845	19941130
EP0660193 B1	20000315	EP19940118845	19941130
JP7199544 A2	19950804	JP19940305223	19941208

Priority:

DE19934341726 19931208 DE19945009208 19941130 CA19942137502 19941207

Probable Assignee: BASF SE

Assignee(s): (std): BASF SE ; BECK KARIN H ; DYLLICK BRENZINGER RAINER ; SCHROEDER JOERG ; BASF AG

Assignee(s): BASF AG 67063 LUDWIGSHAFEN DE ; BASF AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT ; SCHRODER JORG ; BECK KARIN HEIDRUN

Inventor(s): (std): KAARIN HAITORUN BETSUKU ; IERUKU SHIYUREEDAA ; DYLLICK BRENZINGER RAINER DR ; DYLLICK BRENZINGER DR ; BECK KARIN HEIDRUN DR ; BECK DR ; SCHROEDER JOERG ; DYLLICK BRENZINGER RAINER ; BECK KARIN H ; RAINAA DEIRITSUKUUBURENTSUINGA ; SCHROEDER JOERG DR ; SCHROEDER DR

Inventor(s): RAINAA DEIRITSUKUUBURENTSUINGAA ; SCHRODER JORG ; SCHROEDER JOERG DR 69469 WEINHEIM DE ; BECK KARIN HEIDRUN ; BECK KARIN HEIDRUN DR 67067 LUDWIGSHAFEN DE ; DYLLICK BRENZINGER RAINER DR 69469 WEINHEIM DE

Agent(s): BORDEN LADNER GERVAIS LLP

Designated states: BE CH DE ES GB IE IT LI

Title: SPECTRALLY ENCODED CONSUMABLE SPECTROMETER APPARATUS AND METHODS

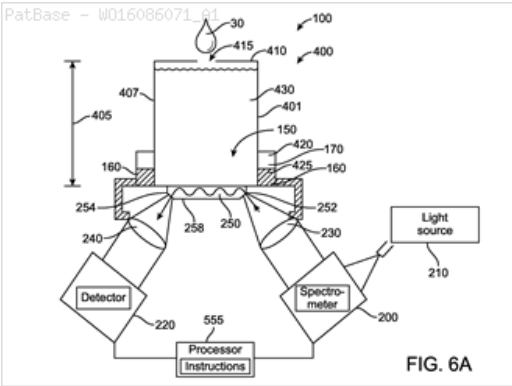
Abstract: A sample holder comprises a spectral encoding material to encode a measurement signal of the sample with a spectral identification signal. The spectral encoding material has the advantage of providing an encoded signal with the measurement signal, which can help to ensure that the sample is appropriately identified. The sample holder may comprise one or more of a support, a container, a waveguide, or a substrate. The spectral encoding material may comprise a spectrally encoding solution, spectrally encoding particles, or one or more spectrally encoding layers of material. The spectral encoding material may comprise a calibration material, such as a polymer.

Classifications:

International (IPC 8-9): G01N21/00 G01N33/483

G01N33/49 (Advanced/Invention)

CPC: G01N21/552 G01N35/00732 G06K7/10544 G01J3/0275 G01N33/483



Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
WO16086071 A1	20160602	WO2015US62539	20151124
WO16086071 A8	20160721	WO2015US62539	20151124

Priority:

US20140083650P 20141124

Probable Assignee: NUEOU INC

Assignee(s): (std): NUEON INC ; NUEOU INC

Inventor(s): (std): JONES HOWLAND ; MESSERSCHMIDT BOB

Agent(s): SHIMMICK JOHN ET AL

Designated states: AE AG AL AM AO AT AU AZ BA BB BE BF BG BH BJ BN BR BW BY BZ CA CF CG CH CI CL CM CN CO CR CU CY CZ DE DK DM DO DZ EC EE EG ES FI FR GA GB GD GE GH GM GN GQ GR GT GW HN HR HU ID IE IL IN IR IS IT JP KE KG KM KN KP KR KZ LA LC LR LS LT LU LV LY MA MC MD ME MG MK ML MN MR MT MW MX MY MZ NA NE NG NI NL NO NZ OM PA PE PG PH PL PT QA RO RS RU RW SA SC SD SE SG SI SK SL SM SN ST SV SY SZ TD TG TH TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN ZA ZM ZW

Title: PROCESS FOR PREPARING RED IRON OXIDE

Abstract: Source: DE2737075C2 [DE] (Claim1) Verfahren zur Herstellung von Eisenoxid, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass man in einer ersten Stufe zu einer wässrigen Lösung von Eisen(II)-sulfat, die eine Eisenkonzentration im Bereich von weniger als der Löslichkeit von Eisen (11)-sulfat, mit Ausnahme von 0, bis zu mehr als der Löslichkeit von Eisen(II)-sulfat hat, Schwefelsäure hinzugibt, wobei die Menge der zugegebenen Schwefelsäure 0 Gew - percent bis 120 Gew - percent, bezogen auf den gesamten Eisengehalt der Lösung, betraegt, und die Lösung unter mechanischem Rühren bei einer erhöhten Temperatur im Bereich von 1000C bis 1700c unter Aufrechterhaltung eines Sauerstoff-Partialdrucks im Bereich von 0,1 kg/cm2 bis 20 kg/cm2 in einem Hochdruckbehälter behandelt, wobei man basisches Eisensulfat erhält, und das basische Eisensulfat durch Filtration und Waschen trocknet, dass man in einer zweiten Stufe den aus der ersten Stufe erhaltenen, entwaässerten Filterkuchen direkt oder nach dem Trocknen, in einem Brennofen mit einer Temperatur zwischen 500 0c bis 9500c thermisch behandelt, wobei man einen Luft strom durch den Ofen hindurchleitet und dass man ggf in einer dritten Stufe das aus der zweiten Stufe erhaltene Eisenoxid mit Wasser wäscht, filtriert, trocknet und zerkleinert oder vermählt.

Classifications:

International (IPC 8-9): B01J23/745 C01G49/02 C01G49/06 C01G49/14 G11B5/706 H01M4/52 (Advanced/Invention);
B01J23/745 C01G49/02 C01G49/14 G11B5/706 H01M4/52 (Core/Invention)

International (IPC 1-7): C01G49/02 C01G49/04 C01G49/06 C01G49/14
CPC: H01M4/52 H01J23/745 C01G49/06 C01P2004/32 C01P2004/62
 C01P2006/42 C01P2006/80 G11B5/70642

European: B01J23/745 C01G49/06 G11B5/706C6 H01M4/52 M01P4/32
M01P4/62 M01P6/42 M01P6/80 Y02E60/12

PatBase - JP53050097_R2

Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
DE2737075 A1	19780223	DE19772737075	19770817
DE2737075 C2	19870619	DE19772737075	19770817
JP1017390 C3	19801028	JP19760125712	19761020
JP1024362 C3	19801128	JP19760098093	19760817
JP53022900 A2	19780302	JP19760098093	19760817
JP53050097 A2	19780508	JP19760125712	19761020
JP55008459 B4	19800304	JP19760125712	19761020
JP55014057 B4	19800414	JP19760098093	19760817

Priority:

JP19760098093 19760817 JP19760125712 19761020

Probable Assignee: DOWA MINING CO

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Assignee(s): DOWA MINING CO LTD TOKIO TOKYO JP ; DOWA KOUGIYOU KK

Inventor(s): (std): KOU SHIROU ; KUDO TOMOMICHI ; KUDOU TOMOKAZU ; KUDOU TOMONORI ; KOH SHIRO

Inventor(s): KOH SHIRO OKAYAMA JP

Title: DURABLE METALLIC PRINTING

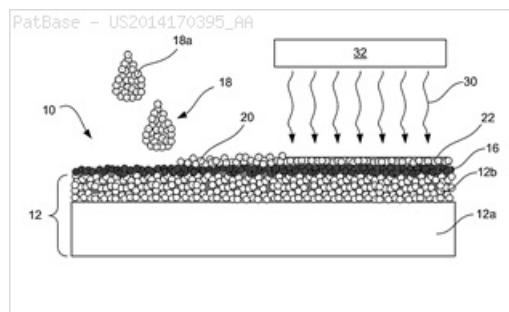
Abstract: The present disclosure is drawn to ink sets, printed articles, and related methods. An ink set can comprise a metallic ink and a latex-based overcoat ink. The metallic ink can include a first liquid vehicle and metal particles having an average particle size from 3 nm to 180 nm. The latex-based overcoat ink can include a second liquid vehicle and latex particles having an average particle size from 10 nm to 500 nm and a glass transition temperature from -20 degrees centigrade to 200 degrees centigrade.

Classifications:

International (IPC 8-9): B32B33/00 C09D11/10 (Advanced/Invention)

CPC: Y10T428/24876 C09D11/106 C09D11/322 C09D11/40

US: 347/100 428/204 524/265



Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
US2014170395 AA	20140619	US20120720693	20121219

Priority:

US20120720693 20121219

Probable Assignee: HEWLETT PACKARD DEVELOPMENT CO LP

Assignee(s): (std): HEWLETT PACKARD DEVELOPMENT CO

Assignee(s): HEWLETT PACKARD DEVELOPMENT CO LP

Inventor(s): (std): CAGLE PHILLIP C ; INGLE DAVID MICHAEL ; KASPERCHIK VLADEK

Title: INTERNAL COATINGS OF DRINKING WATER PIPES AND A METHOD FOR THEIR **PREPARATION** REVETEMENTS INTERNES DE TUYAUX D'EAU POTABLE A BASE D'EPOXYDE ET LEUR PROCEDE DE FABRICATION </TI

Abstract: Source: EP3101063A1 [DE] Die Erfindung bezieht sich auf Innenbeschichtungen von Trinkwasserrohren auf Epoxydharzbasis, herstellbar durch Umsetzung eines Zwei-Komponenten-Systemes mit den Komponenten A und B und ein Verfahren zur Herstellung der Innenbeschichtungen. Aufgabe der Erfindung ist es fuer die Innenbeschichtung von aus Metallen oder Kunststoffen bestehenden Trinkwasserrohren Epoxidharze anzubieten, die kalthaertend sind, eine hohe Sperrfaehigkeit gegen Gase und einen sehr guten Korrosionsschutz bewirken. Darueber hinaus sollen sie die hygienischen Voraussetzungen, wie keine Bisphenol-A-basierten Epoxydharze und keine aromatischen bzw. araliphatischen Amine oder Polyetheramine als Haerter enthalten, erfuellen, keine Antioxidantien oder Korrosionsschutzmittel als Additive enthalten, und eine schnelle Aushaertung (max.12 Stunden, Topfzeit von 30 bis 90 min) ermoeeglichen. Die Loesung der Aufgabe erfolgt mit Innenbeschichtungen von Trinkwasserrohren auf Epoxydharzbasis, herstellbar, durch Umsetzung eines Zwei-Komponenten-Systemes (A,B), wobei die Komponente A enthaelt (A1) einen auf Cycloaliphaten und/oder Dicycloaliphaten basierenden Di- oder Polyglycidether bzw. -ester oder einem Cyclo- oder Dicycloaliphaten mit einer oder mehreren Epoxydgruppen direkt am/an den cycloaliphatischen Ring/en, (A2) einen aliphatischen Diglycidether, wobei die aliphatische Kette zwischen den Glycidgruppen 2 bis 18 Kohlenstoffatome umfasst, (A3) Siliciumdioxid und die Komponente B enthaelt (B1) eine oder mehrere aliphatische und/oder cycloaliphatische Di- und/oder Polyamine, (B2) eine Loesung eines Kaliumcarboxylats in einem Glykol oder einem Diglycidether und/oder eine Dispersion eines Additionsproduktes eines oder mehrerer Kaliumcarboxylate an einen nanoskaligen oder mikronisierten Feststoff in einem Glykol oder einem Diglycidether, wobei die Komponenten A und B im Verhaeltnis ihrer reaktiven aequivalente im Verhaeltnis der Epoxyd- zu den Amingruppen zwischen 1: 0,3 bis 1: 5 zur Reaktion gebracht werden. **Machine translation:** The invention refers to internal coatings of water pipes on epoxy resin base, can be produced by implementing a two component system with the components A and B and a process for the production of interior coatings. Object of the invention is to provide epoxy resins that are cold-curing, cause a high blocking ability against gases and a very good corrosion protection for the internal coating of metals or plastics drinking water pipes. In addition to the hygienic conditions, as no Bisphenol-A-based epoxy resins and no aromatic or araliphatischen amines or polyamines ether as a curing agent contain, fulfil, as additives contain no antioxidants or protective equipment, and fast curing (max. 12 hours curing time by 30 to 90 min) allow. The solution to the problem is with internal coatings of water pipes on epoxy resin base, can be produced, by implementing a two component system (A, B), where the component contains (A1) one on Cycloaliphaten and/or Dicycloaliphaten of based direct or Polyglycidether esters or a cyclo - or Dicycloaliphaten with one or more Epoxydgruppen directly at/on the cycloaliphatischen ring / en, an aliphatic Diglycidether with the aliphatic chain between the Glycidgruppen of 2 to 18 carbon atoms (A2), (A3), silicon dioxide, and component B (B1) contains one or more aliphatic or cycloaliphatic di - or poly amines, (B2) a solution of Kaliumcarboxylats in a glycol or a Diglycidether or a dispersion addition product one or more Kaliumcarboxylate on a nanoscale or micronized solids in a glycol or a Diglycidether, where the components A and B in the ratio of reactive equivalent in the ratio of epoxy to the amine groups between 1: 0.3 to 1: 5 response be placed.

Classifications:

International (IPC 8-9): C08K3/36 C08K5/098 C08K9/04 C09D163/00 F16L55/164 F16L58/10 (Advanced/Invention)

CPC: C09D163/00 F16L55/1656 F16L58/10 C08G59/226 C08G59/24 C08G59/3218 C08G59/50 C08G59/502 C08G59/56 C08K3/22 C08K3/346 C08K2003/2227 C08K2003/2241 C08K2003/2268 C08K3/36 C08K5/098 F16L2011/047 C08G59/5006 C08G59/5026

Family:

Publication number	Publication date	Application number	Application date
DE102016006694 A1	20161201	DE201610006694	20160527
DE102016006694 B4	20180712	DE201610006694	20160527
EP3101063 A1	20161207	EP20160001247	20160531

Priority:

DE201510007116 20150531 DE201610006694 20160527

Probable Assignee: EL KUDSI KARIM

Assignee(s): (std): EL KUDSI KARIM

Inventor(s): (std): EL KUDSI KARIM

Agent(s): GULDE KLAUS W

Designated states: AL AT BA BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HR HU IE IS IT LI LT LU LV MC ME MK MT NL NO PL PT RO RS SE SI SK SM TR