

(19)



Europäisches Patentamt

European Patent Office

Office européen des brevets



(11)

EP 0 759 581 A1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(43) Date of publication:
26.02.1997 Bulletin 1997/09

(51) Int. Cl.⁶: **G03G 5/10**, G03G 5/14

(21) Application number: **96202312.3**

(22) Date of filing: **19.08.1996**

(84) Designated Contracting States:
DE FR GB

(30) Priority: **22.08.1995 US 2659**
11.01.1996 US 585130

(71) Applicant: **EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY**
Rochester, New York 14650-2201 (US)

(72) Inventor: **Woytek, David Michael,**
c/o Eastman Kodak Co.
Rochester, New York 14650-2201 (US)

(74) Representative: **Haile, Helen Cynthia et al**
Kodak Limited
Patent Department
Headstone Drive
Harrow, Middlesex HA1 4TY (GB)

(54) **Multiactive electrostatographic elements having a support with beads protruding on one surface**

(57) A method of making a multiactive photoconductive elements is disclosed. The method uses a knurl-free planar polymeric support having beads protruding from one surface. An element comprising such supports is also disclosed.

EP 0 759 581 A1

Description

Field of the Invention

This invention relates to electrophotography.

Background of the Invention

Multiactive electrophotocoductive elements are known. In general such elements comprise a conductive support in electrical contact with a charge-generation layer and a charge-transport layer. Methods and materials for making these elements are described in many patents such as U. S. Patents 3,615,414; 4,175,960 and 4,082,551. Methods for using these elements are also described in these patent publications.

In one commercial method for preparing multiactive elements a roll of polymer support, of non-standard width and several thousand meters long, is slit, and at the same time knurled to a greater thickness. The width of the rolls are non-standard in that the widths required by this method must be specially made. In this step knurls are placed in the center and along the edges of the slit support. Knurling involves the application of rollers to the support. The rollers have a relief or embossed pattern thereby creating a relief pattern in portions of the support to which the rollers are applied. Knurls in the support assist in providing the slip needed to transport the support, and any layers thereon, over rollers and flat surfaces. Knurls also enable the support to be wound into rolls especially during vacuum-coating operations.

The slit and knurled support is coated with a metal layer in a vacuum chamber and then slit again. A charge-generation layer is solvent coated directly on the metalized support. A charge-transport layer containing beads is then solvent-coated over the charge-generation layer. The beads provide texture to the top surface of the element. This texture is designed to improve handling in later stages of the manufacturing process. A final slitting step is required to remove portions of the element containing knurled support.

Other steps in manufacturing the multiactive element may include perforating and slitting the element to commercial widths.

This method of manufacture involves several disadvantages. The support must be wide enough to accommodate the width of the final multiactive element and the width of knurled portions. Since the knurled portions of the support are ultimately discarded, waste and increased cost are incurred. The thicker element created by knurling also limits the length of support that can be coated with a metal layer in one batch in the vacuum coating chamber. Also the initial slitting step is required because of the nonstandard width required in the starting support.

The addition of beads to the charge-transport layer create solvent-coating problems. The beads tend to clump together and lodge in the filters and coating slots

of coating machines. This can cause reduced or irregular flow leading to non-uniform coatings. Sometimes the beads are mistakenly omitted causing another set of problems including waste.

Summary of the Invention

The present invention provides a method of making a multiactive photoconductive element; said method comprising the steps of:

- A. providing a roll of knurl-free planar polymeric support having beads protruding from one surface;
- B. vacuum-coating a metal on the polymeric support surface opposite the surface bearing the beads;
- C. applying a charge-generation layer on the metal layer; and
- D. solvent-coating a bead-free charge-transport layer on the charge-generation layer.

Use of supports having beads protruding from the surface opposite the metal-coated layer eliminates the need for knurling, the first slitting step, and beads in the charge-transport layer. Also elimination of knurling increases the length of polymer support that can be metal-coated in a single vacuum-coating operation. Eliminating beads in the charge transport layer solutions reduces above mentioned coating problems and resulting copy artifacts. These supports can also be used in other electrostatographic films, such as electrostatic films and copier receiver sheets, such as transparencies and no-tear "paper" (really white transparencies).

The above method further provides a multiactive electrophotographic element comprising a support bearing, in the following order, a metal layer, a charge generation layer and a charge transport layer characterized in that the support has beads protruding from the surface opposite the surface upon which the conducting layer resides and the charge transport layer is free of beads.

Details of the Invention

An essential requirement of the present invention is use of planar polymeric supports having beads protruding from at least one surface. A wide variety of polymers are used as supports in the electrophotographic arts. Such polymers are disclosed, for example in U.S. Patent 4,082, 551 and 4,175,960 and the other patents and literature mentioned therein.

The beads are added to the entire cross section of the support, or alternately, to a thin, co-extruded layer on one side of the support. The beads protrude from the intended back surface 0.1 to 4.0 microns, preferably 0.1 to 1.0 microns. These protruding beads provide sufficient separation to allow the support, and any layers thereon, to slip against itself when wound into rolls or

moved across large flat surfaces. The separation reduces the propensity of the support to static charge when being unwound from rolls or transported against static-inducing surfaces, such as plush materials used to prevent film scratching.

If it is assumed that beads protrude only 50% or less, then bead size should be limited to 0.5 to 8.0 microns. More protrusion can result in vacuum-coating or solvent-coating difficulties. Shape of the beads can also have an impact on allowable protrusion, round beads or slightly flattened beads having minimal effect on coating operations. When extruded in the polymer, and protruding only 50% of their diameter, such beads tend to be effectively attached to the film base. Dusting and contamination from dislodged beads is avoided. Bead protrusion of no more than 3-4 microns also avoids contamination and conveyance issues associated with larger beads. The number of beads present in the support is at least 50 parts of beads per million parts of support. This level of bead content ensures the minimum number of protruding beads on at least one surface.

In processes using rear exposure or erase, haze should be kept below 4.0% to avoid unwanted attenuation of the light source. Glass can be used because its index of refraction is similar to that of the preferred polymer supports. The use of glass allows a relatively heavy loading of bead material in the copolymer resin without producing unacceptable haze. This is important when the beads are uniformly distributed through the entire cross section of the film base. Polymer beads can also be used because of the similarity of index of refraction. Silica beads are very tough, but can produce unacceptable haze at very low loadings. However, heavier loadings of large silica beads can be used if the beads are restricted to only a portion of the film's cross section, such as afforded by the use of the thin coextruded layer mentioned above.

Useful planar support polymers include biaxially oriented polyethyleneterephthalate (PET) and polyethylenenaphthalate (PEN). Polyethyleneterephthalate containing beads protruding from one surface is available commercially from ICI under the trade name Melinex™. These supports are available in rolls having a standard width of 44 inches and a variety of lengths.

Next the rolled planar polymeric support is coated with a metal layer in a vacuum chamber to form a conducting support. Vacuum-deposited metal layers, such as silver, nickel, chromium, titanium, aluminum and the like are useful. Vacuum-coated metal layers are known from the patent publications referred to previously. Conducting materials such as nickel can be vacuum-deposited on transparent film supports in sufficiently thin layers to allow electrophotographic layers prepared therefrom to be exposed through the transparent film support if so desired.

A supply roll of the planar support used in the invention is loaded into the vacuum chamber of a vacuum-coating machine. The air is then evacuated therefrom. A

metal, preferably nickel, is vaporized in an enclosure within the chamber. The support is unwound from the supply roll, conveyed across an aperture in the top of the vaporization enclosure, and wound onto a takeup roll. As the support is transported past the aperture, the metal is deposited on the surface of the support opposite the bead-bearing surface. This metal layer becomes the grounding layer for the subsequently coated charge-generating and charge-transport layers.

Transport, in a vacuum, of a smooth, compliant support that comes in close contact with itself or other smooth surfaces is difficult. Such surfaces tend to block or stick together. This makes it difficult to wind or steer the support when transporting or winding onto rolls. The support used in the invention eliminates these difficulties. Moreover the support without knurls is thinner. This means that larger and longer rolls of the support can be metallized in a single vacuum-metallizing operation.

The charge-generation layer is applied on the metal coated support prepared according to the above vacuum-coating procedure. The method of application will depend in part on the charge-generating material use in the layer. For example vacuum deposition of perylene pigments can be carried out. In many cases solvent coating will be useful as is the case for charge-transport layers.

The charge-transport layer is solvent-coated on the charge-generation layer. Because many, if not most, conventional organic photoconductor-containing compositions are preferably coated using organic solvent vehicles, organic solvent-coating on a commercial scale is much practised in this art.

Various coating solvents for preparing multiactive elements compositions useful in the present invention include: aromatic hydrocarbons such as benzene, including substituted aromatic hydrocarbons such as toluene, xylene, mesitylene, etc.; ketones such as acetone, 2-butanone, etc.; halogenated aliphatic hydrocarbons such as methylene chloride, chloroform, ethylene chloride; ethers including cyclic ethers such as tetrahydrofuran, diethyl ether; and mixtures of the foregoing.

The compositions of both charge-transport layers and charge-generation layers are well known. Again information sufficient for one skilled in the art is provided by the literature already cited herein. Such "multiactive" photoconductive compositions contain a charge-generation layer in electrical contact with a charge-transport layer. The charge-generation layer of such a "multiactive" composition comprises a multiphase "aggregate" composition as described hereinabove. The charge-transport layer of such "multiactive" compositions comprises an organic photosensitive charge-transport material such as described in the aforementioned patent, for example, a p-type organic photoconductor such as the arylamine, polyarylethane and pyrrole materials noted earlier herein in U.S. Patent 4,062,681

Coatings were applied to the metal-coated support with a solvent-coating machine. Such machines are commercially available. With the machine used in this

invention three uniform layers were coated in one pass. Coating and drying characteristics were controlled to avoid coating artifacts. The charge-generation layer (CGL), was applied at the first coating station. The charge-transport layer (CTL) was applied over the CGL. A carbon layer was also applied at the second station, at the edges of the CTL. The CTL contains no beads as in the prior art method. The bead-free charge-transport layer extended along an edge of the charge-generation layer to make electrical contact with the metal layer. The carbon layer was coated along the edge of the charge-transport layer that extended to the metal layer.

The invention has been described in detail with particular reference to preferred embodiments thereof but it will be understood that variations and modifications can be effected within the spirit and scope of the invention.

Claims

1. A method of making a multiactive photoconductive element; said method comprising the steps of:
 - A. providing a roll of knurl-free planar polymeric support having beads protruding from one surface;
 - B. vacuum-coating a metal on the polymeric support surface opposite the surface bearing the beads;
 - C. applying a charge-generation layer on the metal layer; and
 - D. solvent-coating a bead-free charge-transport layer on the charge-generation layer.
2. The method of claim 1 wherein the beads protrude from 0.1 to 4.0 microns from the surface of the support.
3. The method of claim 2 wherein the beads protrude from the surface of the support 0.1 to 1.0 microns.
4. The method of claim 1 wherein the beads protrude from both surfaces of the support.
5. The method of claim 1 wherein the beads have a size in the range 0.5 to 8.0 microns.
6. The method of claim 1 wherein the number of beads present is at least 50 parts of beads per million parts of support.
7. A multiactive electrophotographic element comprising a support bearing, in the following order, a metal layer, a charge-generation layer and a charge-transport layer characterized in that the support has beads protruding from the surface opposite the surface upon which the conducting layer resides and the charge-transport layer is free of beads.
8. The element of claim 7 wherein the beads protrude from 0.1 to 4.0 microns from the surface of the support.
9. The element of claim 7 wherein the beads protrude from both surfaces of the support.
10. The element of claim 7 wherein the number of beads present is at least 50 parts of beads per million parts of support.



European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 96 20 2312

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.6)
X	JP-A-03 063 658 (FUJI XEROX CO LTD) 19 March 1991 * page 542, left-hand column, paragraph 6; figure 1 *	7	G03G5/10 G03G5/14
X	& PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 15, no. 220 (P-1211), 5 June 1991 & JP-A-03 063658 (FUJI XEROX), 19 March 1991, * abstract *	7	
A	--- EP-A-0 453 579 (TORAY INDUSTRIES) 30 October 1991 * page 7, paragraph 1; claim 1 *	1-10	
A	--- PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 94, no. 012 & JP-A-06 332155 (FUJI PHOTO FILM CO LTD), 2 December 1994, * abstract *	1-10	
A	--- US-A-5 310 613 (PAI DAMODAR M ET AL) 10 May 1994 * column 7, line 56 - line 66; example I *	1-10	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.6) G03G B41N
A	--- US-A-5 190 608 (DARCY JOHN J ET AL) 2 March 1993 * column 10, line 33 - column 11, line 5; example I *	1-10	
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 13 November 1996	Examiner Vogt, C
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons ----- & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document			

EPO FORM 1503 03.82 (P04C01)