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(54) Thermal transfer sheet for printing images with metallic lustre

Thermische Übertragungsschicht für das Erzeugen von Bildern mit metallischem Glanz

Feuille pour l'impression par transfert thermique d'images ayant un lustre métallique

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Description

[0001] The present invention relates to a thermal transfer recording medium for use in word processors, facsimile terminal equipment, and the like. More particularly, the invention relates to a thermal transfer recording medium containing a metal deposition layer used for forming printed images with metallic luster utilizing a thermal transfer mechanism.

[0002] In general, metallic thermal transfer recording media conventionally used for forming printed images with metallic luster have a basic structure comprising a foundation and provided on one side of the foundation, a release layer, a heat resistant layer for metal deposition, a metal deposition layer and an adhesive layer in this order from the foundation side. The release layer is composed of a wax as a main component from the viewpoint of the transfer performance when thermally transferring. The thickness of the release layer is usually in the range of 0.5 to 5 μm .

[0003] However, when the release layer composed of a wax as a main component is heated for thermal transfer, the heated portion of the release layer having a large thickness becomes a melt having a low viscosity between the foundation and the heat resistant layer for metal deposition, so that a portion wherein the mechanical strength is very small is formed between the foundation and the heat resistant layer supporting the metal deposition layer. The heat resistant layer for metal deposition cannot have a so great strength to ensure a transfer sensitivity. Consequently, the heat resistant layer at that portion cannot withstand the pressure applied when transferring and the metal deposition layer is collapsed, resulting in printed images with poor metallic luster.

[0004] In view of the foregoing, it is an object of the present invention to provide a metallic thermal transfer recording medium which has superior transferability and is capable of forming a printed image with metallic luster of high level according to a thermal transfer mechanism.

[0005] This and other objects of the present invention will become apparent from the description hereinafter.

[0006] The present invention provides a thermal transfer recording medium for forming a printed image with metallic luster, comprising a foundation, and provided on one side of the foundation, a laminate transfer layer comprising at least a release layer, a heat-resistant layer for metal deposition, a metal deposition layer and an adhesive layer in this order from the foundation side, the release layer having a thickness of 0.05 to 0.50 μm and a softening point not lower than 100°C, the peel strength of the laminate transfer layer from the foundation according to T-mode peeling being not larger than 50 gf/12.7 mm.

[0007] According to an embodiment of the present invention, the release layer comprises as a main component at least one resin selected from the group consisting of a petroleum resin, a rosin resin, a terpene resin and a styrene resin.

[0008] In the present invention, the peel strength between the foundation and the laminate transfer layer comprising at least a release layer, a heat-resistant layer for metal deposition, a metal deposition layer and an adhesive layer formed on the foundation in this order is a value measured by means of a tensile tester (HEIDON-14 made by Sinto . Kagaku Kabushiki Kaisha) according to T-mode peeling (90 degree peeling) at a peeling speed of 250 mm/second in an atmosphere of 25°C and 60 % RH with respect to a test piece having width of 12.7 mm. As an adhesive tape, those showing a strong adhesion to the adhesive layer of the thermal transfer recording medium (e.g. Cellotape No. 405 made by Nichiban Company, Limited) are used.

[0009] The thermal transfer recording medium of the present invention has a basic structure comprising a foundation, and provided on one side of the foundation, a laminate transfer layer comprising a release layer, a heat resistant layer for metal deposition, a metal deposition layer and an adhesive layer in this order from the foundation side.

[0010] The present invention is characterized by using as the release layer a layer having a thickness of 0.05 to 0.50 μm and a softening point not lower than 100°C. By using such a release layer, the strength supporting the heat resistant layer, which in turn supports the metal deposition layer, at the portion heated when transferring can be ensured, resulting in printed images with metallic luster of high level. Further, by adjusting the peel strength of the laminate transfer layer from the foundation according to T-mode peeling to a value not larger than 50 gf/12.7 mm, the transferability is not degraded even when the release layer is composed of a resin.

[0011] The present invention will be explained in detail.

[0012] The foundation useful in the present invention is a polyethylene terephthalate film having a thickness of 2 to 6 μm from the viewpoints of durability, heat conduction and cost. A polyethylene terephthalate film having a thickness of 4 to 6 μm is particularly preferable from the viewpoint of the mechanical strength required when transferring. It is preferable to provide a sticking preventive layer on the backside of the foundation in order to prevent the foundation from sticking to a recording head.

[0013] The materials for the release layer which is an important feature of the present invention are preferably resins which have a softening point not lower than 100°C and show a small adhesive strength to the foundation. As the main component for the release layer, at least one thermoplastic resin selected from the group consisting of a petroleum resin, a rosin resin, a terpene resin and a styrene resin is most suitable. The content of the resin as the main component in the release layer is preferably not less than 60 % by weight. When the softening point of the release layer is excessively high, the transferability is degraded. Therefore, the softening point of the release layer is preferably not higher

than 180°C.

[0014] As required, a thermoplastic resin other than the above-mentioned may be added to the release layer to improve the handling property of the recording medium as an ink ribbon (e.g. prevention of flaking of the transfer layer) by increasing the adhesive strength of the release layer to the foundation. Examples of the other thermoplastic resins include olefin resins such as ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymers, polyamide resins, polyester resins, and natural rubber. These resins may be used either alone or in combination.

[0015] The release layer is required to be a thin film so that the action of supporting the metal deposition layer by the foundation through the release layer is not degraded. When this and transferability are taken in consideration, the thickness of the release layer is preferably from 0.05 to 0.5 µm.

[0016] The heat resistant layer for metal deposition in the present invention functions as a layer which has the heat resistance required for metal deposition and supports the formed metal deposition layer. The heat resistant layer is composed of a thermoplastic resin (inclusive of elastomer) as a main component. Examples of the thermoplastic resins include polyester resins, polyamide resins, polyurethane resins, (meth)acrylic resins and ionomer resins. These resins may be used either alone or in combination. The heat resistant layer preferably has a softening point not lower than 100°C from the viewpoint of the heat resistant required for metal deposition.

[0017] The thickness of the heat resistant layer for metal deposition is preferably in the range of 0.2 to 1.0 µm from the viewpoint of thermal transferability. When the thickness of the heat resistant layer is less than 0.2 µm, the desired mechanical strength cannot be ensured so that the metal deposition layer is prone to be collapsed when transferring. When the thickness of the heat resistant layer is more than 1.0 µm, no printed images with high-definition are prone to be obtained.

[0018] Printed images with a metallic luster in a variety of colors can be obtained by coloring the heat resistant layer. As the coloring agent for coloring, a dye is preferably used to ensure the transparency of the heat resistant layer. However, a pigment which is highly dispersed can also be used.

[0019] Examples of metals for the metal deposition layer are aluminum, zinc, tin, silver, gold, platinum, and the like. Usually aluminum is preferred. The metal deposition layer can be formed by a physical deposition method such as vacuum deposition, sputtering or iron plating, or chemical deposition method. From the viewpoint of ensuring metallic luster of high level, the thickness of the metal deposition layer is preferably in the range of 10 to 100 nm, especially 20 to 40 nm.

[0020] The adhesive layer is composed of an adhesive resin as a main component. Examples of the adhesive resins are polyester resins, polyamide resins, polyurethane resins, ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymers, rosin resins, terpene resins and phenol resins. These adhesive resins may be used either alone or in combination. The adhesive layer preferably has a softening point of 50° to 120°C to obtain superior transferability. The adhesive layer may be incorporated with a small amount of a particulate material or a lubricating material to prevent blocking or smudging. The thickness of the adhesive layer is preferably from 0.5 to 2.0 µm.

[0021] The present invention will be described in more detail by way of Example.

EXAMPLE 1

[0022] A 4.5 µm-thick polyethylene terephthalate film having a 0.2 µm-thick sticking-preventive layer composed of a silicone resin on one side thereof was used as a foundation. The below-mentioned layers were successively formed on the opposite side of the foundation with respect to the sticking-preventive layer.

Coating liquid for release layer	
Component	Parts by weight
Petroleum resin(softening point 125°C)	9
Ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer (softening point 60°C)	1
Toluene	90
Total	100

[0023] The above coating liquid was applied onto the foundation and dried to form a 0.2 µm-thick release layer having a softening point of 121°C.

Coating liquid for heat resistant layer	
Component	Parts by weight
Acrylic resin(softening point 120°C)	8
Valifast Yellow 4120 (yellow dye made by Orient Kagaku Kabushiki Kaisha)	2
Methyl ethyl ketone	90
Total	100

[0024] The above coating liquid was applied onto the release layer and dried to form a 0.7 μm -thick heat resistant layer for metal deposition.

[0025] Aluminum was deposited onto the heat resistant layer for metal deposition by a vacuum deposition method to form an aluminum deposition layer having a thickness of 20 nm.

Coating liquid for adhesive layer	
Component	Parts by weight
Phenol resin(softening point 90°C)	9.5
Silica(average particle size 1.0 μm)	0.5
Isopropyl alcohol	90
Total	100

[0026] The above coating liquid was applied onto the aluminum deposition layer and dried to form a 0.5 μm -thick adhesive layer.

[0027] With respect to the thus obtained metallic thermal transfer recording medium, the peel strength of the laminate transfer layer from the foundation according to T-mode peeling was 19 gf/12.7 mm. Using the metallic thermal transfer recording medium, printing was performed under the below-mentioned printing conditions to form printed images. The transferability was evaluated and the gloss of the printed image was measured.

Printing conditions

[0028]

Thermal transfer printer: MD1300 made by Alps Electric Co., Ltd.
 Printing mode: photo-color mode (a yellow ribbon cassette for photo-color in which the obtained metallic thermal transfer recording medium was loaded was used.)
 Image pattern: a modified checkered flag pattern composed of yellow solid-printed parts and unprinted parts, the area of the yellow solid-printed parts being 20 % of the entire area of the pattern
 Printing paper: white present card for the above printer (made by Alps Electric Co., Ltd.)

Transferability

[0029] The transferability was evaluated by observing whether a solid-printed image containing no voids was obtained or not.

Gloss

[0030] The gloss of the solid-printed image was measured by means of a glossmeter (digital glossmeter GM-260 made by Kabushiki Kaisha Murakami Shikisai Gijutsu Kenkyusho).

Results

[0031] The metallic thermal transfer recording medium exhibited superior transferability to provide solid-printed images containing no voids and having high metallic luster with a gloss of 500.

[0032] The metallic thermal transfer recording medium of the present invention exhibits superior transferability and provides printed image with metallic luster of high level according to the thermal transfer mechanism.

[0033] A thermal transfer recording medium for forming a printed image with metallic luster of high level with superior transferability according to a thermal transfer mechanism is disclosed which comprises a foundation, and provided on one side of the foundation, a laminate transfer layer comprising at least a release layer, a heat-resistant layer for metal deposition, a metal deposition layer and an adhesive layer in this order from the foundation side, the release layer having a thickness of 0.05 to 0.50 μm and a softening point not lower than 100°C, the peel strength of the laminate transfer layer from the foundation according to T-mode peeling being not larger than 50 gf/12.7 mm.

Claims

1. A thermal transfer recording medium for forming a printed image with metallic luster, comprising a foundation, and provided on one side of the foundation, a laminate transfer layer comprising at least a release layer, a heat-resistant layer for metal deposition, a metal deposition layer and an adhesive layer in this order from the foundation side, the release layer having a thickness of 0.05 to 0.50 μm and a softening point not lower than 100°C, the peel strength of the laminate transfer layer from the foundation according to T-mode peeling being not larger than 50 gf/ 12.7 mm.
2. The thermal transfer recording medium of Claim 1, wherein the release layer comprises as a main component at least one resin selected from the group consisting of a petroleum resin, a rosin resin, a terpene resin and a styrene resin.

Patentansprüche

1. Aufzeichnungsmedium für thermische Übertragung zur Erzeugung eines gedruckten Bildes mit metallischem Glanz, das eine Grundlage und ein auf einer Seite der Grundlage bereitgestelltes Übertragungsschichtlaminat umfasst, das in dieser Reihenfolge von der Seite der Grundlage her wenigstens eine Ablöseschicht, eine hitzebeständige Schicht für Metallabscheidung, eine Metallabscheidungsschicht und eine Klebeschicht umfasst, wobei die Ablöseschicht eine Dicke von 0,05 bis 0,50 μm und einen Erweichungspunkt von nicht niedriger als 100°C aufweist und die Ablösefestigkeit des Übertragungsschichtlaminats von der Grundlage gemäß T-Modus-Ablösen nicht größer als 50 gf/12,7 mm ist.
2. Aufzeichnungsmedium für thermische Übertragung nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Ablöseschicht als eine Hauptkomponente wenigstens ein Harz ausgewählt aus der Gruppe bestehend aus einem Petroleumharz, einem Rosinharz, einem Terpenharz und einem Styrolharz umfasst.

Revendications

1. Support d'enregistrement par report thermique destiné à former une image imprimée avec un brillant métallique, comprenant un support et, d'un côté du support, une couche stratifiée de report qui comprend au moins une couche de séparation, une couche résistante à la chaleur pour le dépôt d'un métal, une couche de dépôt de métal et une couche adhésive, disposées dans cet ordre depuis le côté du support, la couche de séparation ayant une épaisseur comprise entre 0,05 et 0,50 μm et une température de ramollissement qui n'est pas inférieure à 100 °C, la résistance au pelage de la couche stratifiée de report par rapport au support par pelage en mode T ne dépassant pas 500 mN/12,7 mm.
2. Support d'enregistrement par report thermique selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la couche de séparation comprend, comme principal ingrédient, au moins une résine choisie dans le groupe formé par une résine de pétrole, une résine de colophane, une résine de terpène et une résine de styrène.