1994-05-13 Vinylbenzyl Thymine Photopolymers

Vinylbenzyl thymine monomers
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US 5,455,349 Granted 1995-10-03, Published 1995-10-03, Filed 1994-05-13
WO 1995/031755 Published 1995-11-23, Filed 1995-05-10
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EP 0759193 Granted 1998-09-09, Published 1997-02-26, Filed 1995-05-10
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JP 10500169 Published 1998-01-06, Filed 1995-05-10

Method of Imaging Using a Polymeric Photoresist Having Pendant Vinylbenzyl Thymine Groups
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Priority Date: 1994-05-13.
US 5,616,451 Granted 1997-04-01, Published 1997-04-01, Filed 1995-05-24

Copolymers Having Pendant Functional Thymine Groups
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Priority Date: 1994-05-13.
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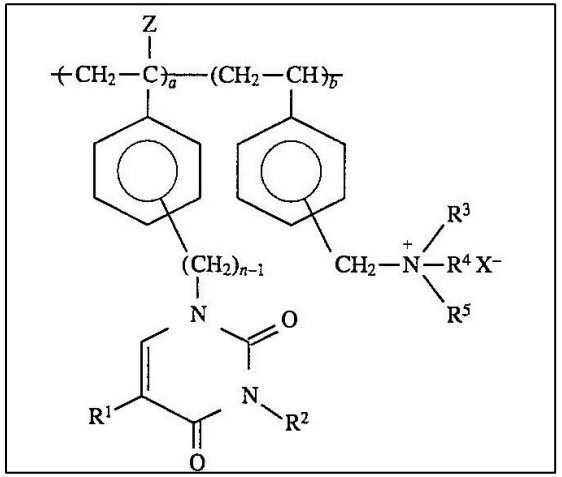
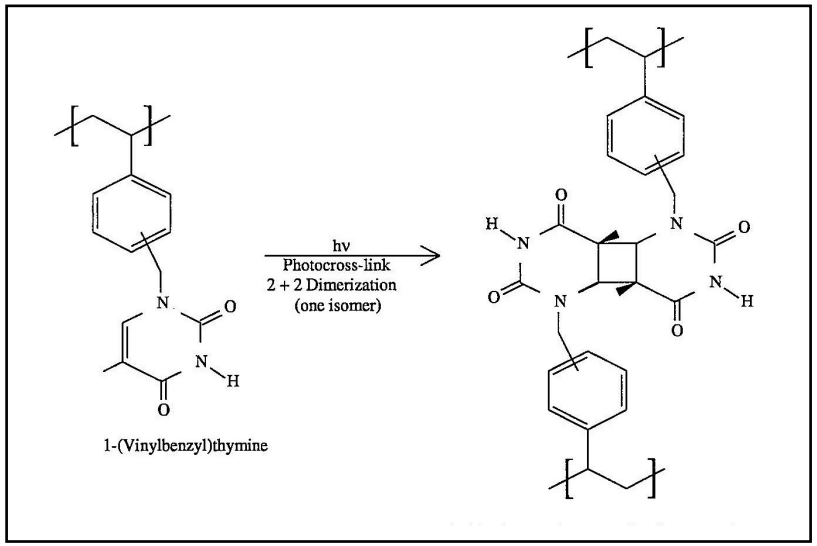
Multi-functional vinylbenzyl and vinylphenyl pendant thymine (and uracil) groups are disclosed. The monomers can be used for the production of polymers useful in photoresist and other compositions as a function of the crosslinking reactivity of the pendant groups. Images in polymer are provided by exposure to actinic radiation (e.g., UV), containing such polymer and by solvent removal of non-exposed regions.





1994-05-13 Vinylbenzyl Thymine Polymers, Continued

Copolymeric Mordants and Photographic Products and Processes Containing Same.
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Polaroid Corporation.
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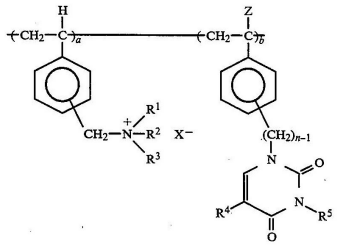
US 5,395,731 Granted 1995-03-07, Published 1995-03-07, Filed 1994-05-13

Copolymeric mordant materials containing recurring units according to the following formula are disclosed:



In such copolymers, each of R1, R2 and R3 can independently be alkyl; substituted-alkyl; cycloalkyl; aryl; aralkyl; alkaryl; or at least two of R1, R2 and R3, together with the quaternary nitrogen atom to which they are bonded, can complete a saturated or unsaturated, substituted or unsubstituted nitrogen-containing heterocyclic ring; X is an anion; R4 is hydrogen or alkyl (e.g. methyl). The pendent "b" group contain hydrogen-bonding sites for promotion of self-associated aggregation and ring unsaturation for photocyclization and control of physical properties (e.g., water insensitivity) of the image-receiving layer. The copolymeric mordant materials can be utilized as image-receiving layers in photographic products and processes of the diffusion transfer type. The mordants are especially adapted to the production of dye images exhibiting favorable maximum density (Dmax) and rates of dye transfer properties.

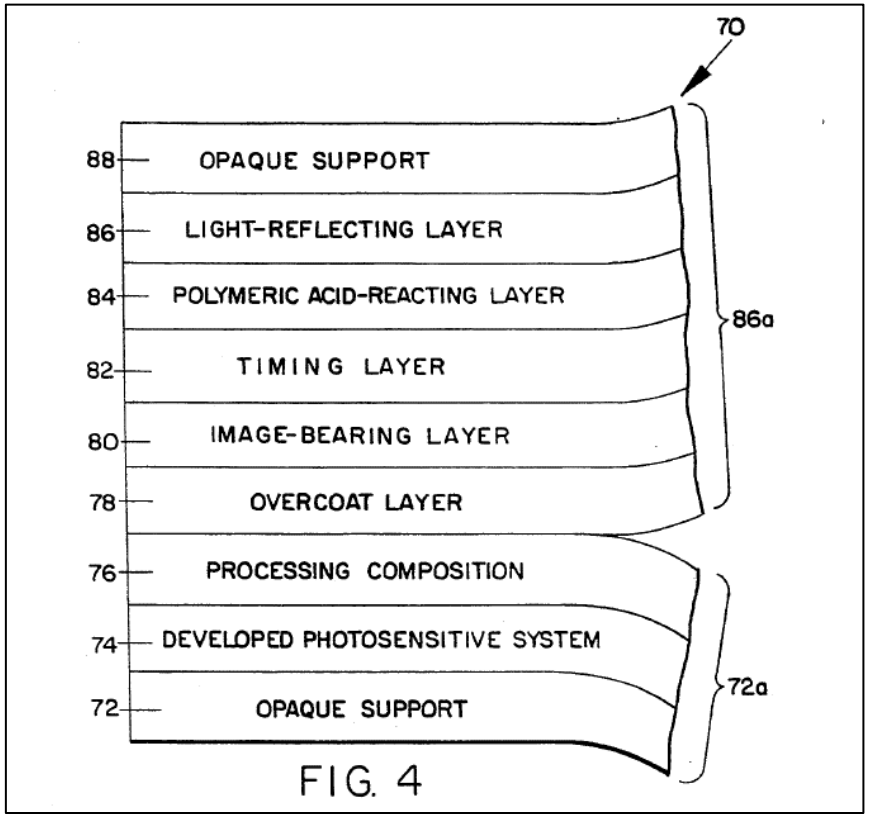


FIG. 4