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(54) Title: PROCESS FOR PREPARING POLYMERIC SECURITY ARTICLES

(57) Abstract: There is described a method of manufacturing a security article, said method comprising the steps of: introducing into an offset printing device a transparent film comprising a non-fibrous substrate layer of regenerated cellulose; disposing an opacification layer on at least a portion of at least one surface of said film by a first offset printing step; and disposing printed information on at least a portion of said opacification layer by a second offset printing step.



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Description

Process for preparing polymeric security articles

The present invention relates to a process for manufacturing a security article, particularly a banknote, from regenerated cellulose.

Polymeric security articles, such as banknotes (or currency notes), offer several advantages over their paper counterparts. For example, polymeric security articles can incorporate security features (such as transparent window regions) which are not generally possible for paper security articles. Polymeric security articles last significantly longer than paper security articles, which can decrease their environmental impact and reduce the overall cost of production and replacement.

Polymeric banknotes have increased in popularity in recent years. Polymeric banknotes currently in circulation are made from biaxially oriented polypropylene (BOPP) films, formed by extruding and stretching a polypropylene film in two orthogonal directions (the longitudinal and transverse directions) during manufacture. In the manufacture of banknotes from BOPP films, opacification layers are typically disposed on both surfaces of the film by a conventional gravure printing process which applies at least one layer of white ink onto each surface of the film. BOPP films are, however, associated with certain processing difficulties.

For example, BOPP is an electrical insulator and so static electricity can build up on the surface of a BOPP film when it is handled, for instance during rewinding, coating, laminating and printing, and this can lead to problems such as jamming and sticking in processing devices. To reduce the build-up of static electricity, an anti-static agent is incorporated into coating layers, traditionally the afore-mentioned opacification layers. However, problems remain. Transparent window regions are popular and useful security

features of polymeric banknotes, but an opaque coating containing the anti-static agent is necessarily absent in these regions. The build-up of static electricity on the window regions of BOPP banknotes can lead to jamming and sticking during downstream manufacture, processing and handling, for instance during printing and in ATM machines (where double feeding and jamming can occur). As such, the size and incidence of window region(s) in a BOPP banknote are very limited.

Once the BOPP film has been opacified and treated with anti-static agent, the information, images and security features desired for the banknote are then printed and/or applied to the film. Thus, conventional production of BOPP banknotes involves three distinct stages: (i) manufacture of the BOPP film; (ii) subsequent opacification and introduction of an anti-static agent; and (iii) subsequent application of the banknote-specific information.

BOPP is not biodegradable and impacts negatively on the environment. While BOPP articles may be recycled by shredding, melting into pellets and then reforming into new articles, it remains the case that only a relatively small fraction of BOPP articles are recycled at the end of their lifetime and there is a limit to the number of times that BOPP can be recycled. Moreover, non-biodegradable plastics in the form of micro-particles are known to find their way into the food-chain. There is a need for more environmentally friendly and sustainable banknotes.

It would be desirable to address at least one of the aforementioned problems. In particular, it would be desirable to provide a more efficient method of manufacturing a banknote or other security article, for example by reducing the number of processing steps. In addition, it would be desirable to provide a banknote or other security article which did not suffer from a build-up of static electricity, in order to improve the efficiency of the manufacturing process, to improve downstream processing and handling, and to allow larger window regions in the security article. It would also be desirable to provide a more environmentally friendly banknote.

According to a first aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method of manufacturing a security article, said method comprising the steps of:

- a. introducing into an offset printing device a transparent film comprising a non-fibrous substrate layer of regenerated cellulose;
- b. disposing an opacification layer on at least a portion of at least one surface of said film by a first offset printing step; and
- c. disposing printed information on at least a portion of said opacification layer by a second offset printing step.

A security article may be selected from security documents, bonds, share certificates, stamps, tax receipts, identification documents (such as passports), security tags, security badges and banknotes. Preferably the security article is in the form of a sheet, particularly a banknote or security document, and preferably the security article is a banknote.

The thickness of the security article is preferably from about 10 to about 250 μm , preferably at least 15 μm , preferably at least 30 μm , preferably at least about 50 μm , preferably no more than about 150 μm , preferably no more than about 130, preferably no more than about 120 μm , preferably no more than about 90 μm , preferably from about 55 to about 80 μm .

The method of the present invention advantageously improves the efficiency of security article manufacture, allows the inclusion of larger window regions in the security article, and does so with reduced environmental impact.

As used herein, the term "opacification" means the coating of at least a portion of at least one surface of a transparent film with a material which renders said portion opaque. An "opacification layer" is a layer of a material covering at least a portion of at least one surface of a transparent film rendering said portion opaque. Preferably the material which

renders portions of the transparent film opaque comprises one or more opacifying and/or whitening agent(s), typically dissolved or suspended in a solvent or vehicle. Suitable opacifying and whitening agents are well known in the art, and are preferably selected from titanium dioxide, barium sulphate and calcium carbonate, and preferably from titanium dioxide. Suitable vehicles are similarly well known in the art, and include nitrocellulose.

As used herein, the term “printed information” refers in particular to information selected from one or more of images, patterns and alphanumeric characters. At least some of the printed information is preferably an anti-counterfeit feature added to a security article to increase the difficulty of forgery. Such printed information are often intricate and detailed, making offset printing a particularly suitable technique for incorporating them. Typical examples of such printed information include:

- (i) geometric lathe work (e.g. a guilloché, which is an ornamental pattern formed of two or more curved bands that interlace to repeat a circular design);
- (ii) micro-printing (the use of extremely small text, generally small enough to be indiscernible to the naked eye);
- (iii) printed information comprising optically variable colour-changing inks;
- (iv) printed information comprising magnetic inks;
- (v) printed information comprising fluorescent inks;
- (vi) serial numbers (often including a check digit);
- (vii) anti-copying marks (filtering features may be added to the printing hardware and software available to the public which senses anti-copying marks included in security articles and prevents the reproduction of any material including those marks); and
- (viii) registration of printed information in both surfaces of the security article (e.g. banknotes are typically printed with fine alignment between the printing on each surface of the note which is difficult to reproduce).

The transparent film

The transparent film is self-supporting film, by which is meant capable of independent existence in the absence of a supporting base.

Regenerated cellulose film may be manufactured by the conversion of naturally occurring cellulose to a soluble cellulosic derivative and subsequent regeneration to form a film. Preferably, the regenerated cellulose film is manufactured by the Viscose process in which natural cellulose is treated with a base, *e.g.* sodium hydroxide, and carbon disulphide to form a cellulose xanthate salt also called viscose. The viscose solution is then extruded through a slit into a regeneration bath of dilute sulfuric acid and sodium sulfate to reconvert the viscose into cellulose. A preferred process for preparation of the regenerated cellulose substrate layer used in the present invention is described in more detail below.

Preferably, the cellulose-containing material used as the raw material of the present invention comprises, consists essentially of or consists of a wood material. Preferably, the cellulose-containing material comprises, consists essentially of or consists of wood pulp.

The cellulose-containing pulp (preferably wood pulp) is mixed with hot alkaline solution (preferably caustic soda solution) to form a slurry and subjected to a steeping step, during which the cellulose structure swells and the polymer chains move further apart.

The slurry is then concentrated, for instance from about a starting concentration of less than about 10%, typically less than about 5%, and typically about 4% cellulose, preferably to a concentration of from about 30 to about 40%, preferably at least about 35%, and typically about 36%, by any suitable means, preferably using a slurry press. The excess alkaline solution may be returned to the steeping step. The resultant concentrate (typically referred to as a press cake) is broken up, typically by shredding, to form alkali cellulose. Alkali cellulose is highly reactive and is the starting point for the manufacture of many water-soluble cellulose derivatives.

Cellulose is a polymer of glucose, and the chain length (or degree of polymerisation (DP)) affects the viscosity of a soluble cellulose solution. Preferably, the chain length of the alkali cellulose is adjusted by ageing in air, preferably at about 45°C and 50% RH. During the ageing process, the glycosidic linkages in the polymer chain are broken, causing the formation of shorter polymer chains, a mechanism similar to the process of biodegradation.

The alkali cellulose is reacted under vacuum with carbon disulphide (CS₂), typically for a period of about 50 minutes. Cellulose xanthate is formed by reaction of the hydroxyl groups on the cellulose chain with CS₂. When the xanthation is completed, the product is dissolved in alkali (preferably dilute caustic soda) to form viscose, which is typically about 9.0% cellulose and about 6.0% sodium hydroxide. The liquid is viscous (60 - 90 Poise), non-Newtonian and unstable (it coagulates in about 2 days at 25°C). The viscose is filtered, and preferably particles above about 8 µm are removed.

Preferably, the viscose is stored at a controlled temperature for about 15 hours to reduce its stability. During this ageing step, substituted xanthate groups react with free caustic soda in the viscose. As the number of xanthate groups reduce, the viscose coagulates more readily.

The viscose is metered into a die which has extrusion lips pointing downwards into the coagulation bath containing a solution of sodium sulphate (preferably about 20%) and sulphuric acid (preferably about 14%) at about 43°C. The thickness of the extruded film is typically up to about 350 µm, for instance 250-350 µm. The reaction of the acid with the xanthate precipitates cellulose. The cast sheets of impure cellulose are preferably passed through a plurality of baths containing successively weaker acid/sulphate mixtures, thereby completing the reaction with the xanthate and acidifying the cellulose film.

The regenerated cellulose film is then washed with water, preferably in hot water at about 95°C, to remove residual acid, sulphate and carbon disulphide. The pH of the wash is then preferably increased to about 12 to dissolve any residual sulphur compounds before further washing with hot water.

Preferably, the regenerated cellulose film is then washed with cooler water, and then contacted with a solution of sodium hypochlorite (preferably a weak solution), thereby destroying residual sulphur compounds and dissolving impurities (for instance residual iron compounds). The film is then washed to remove residual hypochlorite, to provide the regenerated cellulose film.

Optionally, the regenerated cellulose film may be dyed or coloured, as for cotton or cellulosic fibres (such as rayon), using conventional dyes and colourants known in the art. Powder and/or liquid dyes may be used. Dyeing or colouring is preferably effected by passing the film through a series of hot baths containing dye solution. Residual dye is then washed out of the film.

Preferably, the regenerated cellulose film is treated or coated with a plasticiser, which improves the flexibility of the regenerated cellulose film. Suitable plasticisers are well known in the art, for instance glycols and urea.

Preferably, the regenerated cellulose film is treated or coated with an anti-blocking additive, which improves the handling, slip properties and windability of the film. Anti-blocking additives are well-known in the art. A preferred anti-blocking additive for use in the present invention is silica. The anti-blocking additive is preferably in the form of a particulate dispersion in a suitable vehicle, and is preferably in the form of a silica dispersion.

Optionally, the regenerated cellulose film is treated or coated with an anchor resin, which improves the adhesion and strength of subsequently applied layers. Suitable anchor resins are well known in the art and are preferably selected from urea-formaldehyde and melamine-formaldehyde resins.

Thus, preferably the regenerated film exhibits on one or each surface thereof one or more coating layer(s) of plasticiser and/or anti-blocking additive and optionally an anchor resin, preferably of plasticiser and anti-blocking additive and optionally an anchor resin, and in one embodiment a plasticiser, anti-blocking additive and anchor resin. Preferably, the regenerated film exhibits on one or each surface thereof a single coating layer of plasticiser and/or anti-blocking additive and optionally an anchor resin, preferably a plasticiser and anti-blocking additive and optionally an anchor resin, and optionally a plasticiser, anti-blocking additive and anchor resin.

Said plasticiser, anti-blocking additive and/or anchor resin components may be disposed on a surface of the regenerated cellulose film in the form of a coating composition which contains said component(s) as a solution or dispersion in a suitable vehicle or binder, typically wherein a binder is a polymeric binder.

The plasticiser, anti-blocking additive and/or anchor resin components may be disposed on a surface of the regenerated cellulose film using any conventional application technique. These component(s) may be disposed sequentially or simultaneously, preferably simultaneously. For instance, said component(s) may be disposed on a surface of the film by passing the film into a bath containing these component(s), and preferably a mixture of these components. Conventional coating techniques, such as gravure coating, may also be used. A coating or varnishing tower may be used.

The total dry thickness of said coating layer(s) of plasticiser, anti-blocking additive and/or anchor resin component(s) on the or each surface of said regenerated cellulose film is preferably in the range of from about 0.1 to about 1.0 μm .

The regenerated cellulose film is then dried in hot air, preferably under tension, to provide a film having a moisture content of about 4-10%, preferably about 5-8%.

The regenerated cellulose substrate layer produced by the above process is then wound onto reels, typically up to about 12km long, and from about 1300 to about 1600mm wide.

The substrate layer of regenerated cellulose is non-fibrous. In other words, the substrate layer of regenerated cellulose does not include any fibers (e.g. regenerated cellulose fibres). The substrate layer is preferably an extruded non-fibrous layer of regenerated cellulose. It will be appreciated that the term "fibrous" does not refer to polymeric cellulosic chains, but instead to the fibres formed by multiple polymeric cellulosic chains which are bound together by intermolecular forces between chains to form cellulose fibres comprising many tens of polymer chains as, for instance, found in naturally occurring cellulosic fibre such as cotton.

Naturally occurring cellulose comprises, consists or consists essentially of linear chains of $\beta(1\rightarrow4)$ linked D-glucose units. The regenerated cellulose used in the present invention comprises, and preferably consists or consists essentially of, linear (i.e. unbranched) chains of $\beta(1\rightarrow4)$ linked D-glucose units and/or is chemically identical to naturally occurring cellulose. Thus, the regenerated cellulose used in the present invention is not regenerated cellulose which has been chemically modified, for example by covalently bonded chemical radicals, for instance by reaction with a tertiary amine oxide. Thus, the regenerated cellulose has the chemical formula $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_5)_n$, where n is the degree of polymerisation. In the regenerated cellulose substrate layers of the present invention, preferably n is at least about 200, preferably at least about 250, preferably at least about

300, typically about 350, and typically less than about 1000, more typically less than about 800, more typically less than about 600, most typically less than about 400. Preferably, the degree of polymerisation is from about 320 to about 380.

The substrate layer of regenerated cellulose is co-extensive with the transparent film. In other words, the length and width dimensions of the substrate layer of regenerated cellulose are the same as the length and width dimensions of the transparent film.

The transparent film introduced into the offset printing device in step (a) of the method preferably comprises an ink-receptive layer on one or both surfaces of said substrate layer of regenerated cellulose. The ink-receptive layer improves the adhesion of the subsequently applied inks to the regenerated cellulose substrate. The ink-receptive layer preferably consists of, consists essentially of or comprises an ink-receptive polymer, preferably selected from nitrocellulose, vinyl acetate/vinyl chloride co-polymers, and copolyesters. Thus, the method of the present invention preferably comprises, prior to step (a) above, the step of disposing an ink-receptive layer onto one or both surfaces of the regenerated cellulose substrate layer, preferably by coating a coating composition. Any conventional coating process may be used, and preferably a solvent coating process is used. The coating composition preferably comprises an ink-receptive polymer in a solvent vehicle, preferably wherein the solvent is a mixed solvent, preferably selected from THF/toluene and isopropylacetate/toluene. After application of the coating composition, the solvent is removed by drying the coated film, as is conventional in the art, and the coated film re-wound onto a reel.

The transparent film introduced into the printing device in step (a) of the method preferably comprises a barrier material on one or both surfaces of the substrate layer of regenerated cellulose, to reduce the water vapour permeability of the film. Suitable barrier materials are well-known in the art and include, for instance, polyvinylidenechloride (PVdC). Thus, the method of the present invention preferably comprises, prior to step (a)

above, the step of disposing a barrier material onto one or both surfaces of the regenerated cellulose substrate layer, preferably by coating a coating composition. The barrier material may be coated using any conventional coating process, as described hereinabove in respect of the ink-receptive layer. The barrier material is preferably coated simultaneously with the ink-receptive polymer, and is preferably present in the ink-receptive coating. Alternatively, said barrier material may be coated separately and be in the form of a barrier coating.

The ink-receptive layer is preferably co-extensive with the substrate layer of regenerated cellulose. In other words, the length and width dimensions of the ink-receptive layer are the same as the length and width dimensions of the substrate layer of regenerated cellulose. Similarly, said barrier material is preferably co-extensive with the substrate layer of regenerated cellulose.

The substrate layer of regenerated cellulose preferably makes up at least 85%, preferably at least 90%, preferably at least 95%, preferably at least 98%, and preferably at least 99% of the thickness of the transparent film. As described hereinabove, the substrate layer of regenerated cellulose may have disposed a coating layer on one or both surfaces thereof. Thus, in a preferred embodiment, the transparent film comprises or consists essentially of or consists of said substrate layer of regenerated cellulose and said ink-receptive coating and/or said barrier material. As described hereinabove, said substrate layer of regenerated cellulose is a regenerated cellulose film which optionally comprises a plasticiser and/or an anti-blocking additive and/or an anchor resin on one or each surface thereof, preferably in the form of one or more coating layer(s) (preferably a single coating layer) disposed on the or each surface. In the present invention, it is intended that no layer which is coextensive with the substrate layer be laminated with said substrate layer.

The substrate layer of regenerated cellulose, and preferably also the transparent film introduced into the printing device of step (a) of the method of the present invention,

preferably has haze of no more than 10%, preferably no more than 5%, preferably no more than 4%, preferably no more than 2.5%. The total luminous transmission (TLT) for light in the visible region (400 nm to 700 nm) is preferably at least 80%, preferably at least 85%, more preferably at least about 90%. Haze and TLT are preferably measured by standard test method ASTM D1003.

The polymer chains in the regenerated cellulose film are oriented and hence exhibit birefringence. Preferably, the substrate layer of regenerated cellulose, and hence the transparent film, have a birefringence (expressed as the measured retardation) is no more than about 800, preferably no more than about 750, preferably no more than about 700, preferably at least 400, preferably at least 500, preferably from about 400 to about 750, preferably from about 500 to about 700, preferably from about 550 to about 650 nm. Birefringence is proportional to orientation and thickness, and preferably the birefringence of the substrate layer is from about 8 to about 12, preferably from about 9 to about 11, preferably from about 9.5 to about 10.5, preferably about 10 nm per micron thickness of the substrate. Birefringence in transparent polymer films may suitably be measured by standard test ASTM D4093 - 95(2001).

The transparent film referred to herein, and particularly the transparent film which is fed into the printing device in step (a) of the method of the invention, preferably exhibits a surface energy of at least about 38 dynes, preferably at least about 40 dynes, preferably at least about 42 dynes, and preferably no more than from about 60 dynes, preferably no more than from about 50 dynes, preferably no more than about 48 dynes. The surface energy of a transparent film may suitably be measured using the procedure described in ASTM D 2578. The surface energy provides a measure of the ability of the surface of the film to attract a liquid (e.g. a printing ink) and allow it to wet the surface. A surface energy of greater than about 38 dynes improves the wetting of the surface by liquids such as printing inks. Advantageously, films of regenerated cellulose which exhibit a surface energy within the above ranges avoid the need for pre-treatments such as corona, flame

and nitrogen plasma treatments which are typically required to increase the surface energy of BOPP films prior to printing.

The transparent film referred to herein, and particularly the transparent film which is fed into the printing device in step (a) of the method of the invention, preferably exhibits a coefficient of friction (preferably as measured according to ASTM D 1894) which is not too high that the film becomes too hard to pick up in an automated processing or handling device, and is not too low that the film experiences jamming or sticking in an automated processing or handling device, and may cause double-feeding problems in an ATM. As discussed herein, the coefficient of friction of the transparent film is preferably controlled by the addition of anti-blocking or slip additives. A preferred anti-blocking agent is silica, which modulates the surface roughness of the film, which is the preferred method of controlling the coefficient of friction in the present invention. Other suitable additives include solid slip additives such as silicone or PTFE, and migratory waxes such as glycerol monostearate or erucamide, which modulate the coefficient of friction by lubrication or alteration of the surface energy of the film.

Advantageously, the transparent film referred to herein, and particularly the transparent film which is fed into the printing device in step (a) of the method of the invention, does not require and preferably does not contain an anti-static agent. The regenerated cellulose films used in the transparent films of the present invention are not susceptible to a build-up of static electricity and do not require the inclusion of anti-static agents, thereby reducing manufacturing costs and increasing manufacturing efficiency. Thus, the method of the present invention excludes the addition of an anti-static agent to said opacification layer or said substrate layer or any part of said transparent film, and preferably excludes the addition of an anti-static agent to any part of said security article.

Preferably, the transparent film referred to herein, and particularly the transparent film which is fed into the printing device in step (a) of the method of the invention, is devoid of

watermarks, light-sensitive additives, taggants, markers or other security features. Advantageously, it is then possible to use the same substrate, the same transparent film and the same offset-printed film which results from step (c) of the method of the present invention for all denominations of a given currency, since the security features are applied after the opacification layer(s) and printed information have been disposed on the film, thereby reducing manufacturing costs. In addition, the banknote printer or manufacturer is able to retain a larger stock of the transparent film referred to herein and thereby better control the manufacturing process across a range of different currency and/or denominations of a given currency, without delay in the supply of batches of a specific substrate for a specific currency or denomination, thereby improving the efficiency and economy of the manufacturing process.

Optionally, the transparent film referred to herein, and particularly the transparent film which is fed into the printing device in step (a) of the method of the invention, may be coloured or dyed, as described above.

The water vapour permeability of the transparent film referred to herein, and particularly the transparent film which is fed into the printing device in step (a) of the method of the invention, is preferably in the range of from about 20 to about 40, preferably from about 25 to about 35, preferably from about 28 to about 32 g/m²/24hours at 25°C and 75% relative humidity. Preferably, water vapour permeability is in the range of from about 110 to about 130, preferably from about 115 to about 125, preferably from about 118 to about 122 g/m²/24hours at 38°C and 90% relative humidity. Water vapour permeability may be measured by any method suitable in the art, and preferably by ASTM E96.

The transparent film preferably makes up at least about 85%, preferably at least about 90%, preferably at least 95%, and preferably at least 98% of the thickness of the security article.

Printing

Advantageously, regenerated cellulose films are not susceptible to a build-up of static electricity, and so it is not necessary to dispose an anti-static agent-containing opacification layer prior to introduction into the printing device, as required for instance for BOPP films. Thus, the transparent film comprising a substrate layer of regenerated cellulose film can advantageously be introduced directly into the printing device, thereby removing the need for a preceding separate opacification step, and thereby improving the efficiency of manufacture of the security article.

Advantageously, the method of the present invention, and the printing device used in said method, disposes an opacification layer onto the transparent film comprising a substrate layer of regenerated cellulose film and also disposes printed information onto said opacification layer and/or directly onto said transparent film.

In the method of the present invention, the first offset printing step and the second offset printing step may be performed in different offset printing devices, but are preferably performed in the same printing device, in order to fully realise the advantages of the method.

Each of the first and second offset printing steps is preferably a simultaneous offset printing step, which prints on each side of said film simultaneously.

Offset printing, also referred to as offset lithography, is a method of mass-production printing in which images on printing plates are transferred (offset) to flexible rollers and then to the print media (i.e. the transparent film in the present invention). The print media does not come into direct contact with the printing plates.

Offset printing devices are known in the art and generally comprise a plurality of printing units, each comprising a plate cylinder, a blanket cylinder (usually made from rubber) and

optionally an impression cylinder. The plate cylinder is a roller to which is attached the printing plate (usually metallic, preferably aluminium). During printing, the printed information created by the ink on the printing plate is transferred to the blanket cylinder and then transferred from the blanket cylinder onto the print media. The impression cylinder carries the print media through the printing unit and provides a hard backing against which the blanket cylinder can impress the printed information on the print media. Offset printing creates printed information having sharper lines and images than other printing techniques because the blanket cylinder is flexible and therefore can conform to the texture of the surface of the print media.

Each printing unit prints a single colour ink. For full-colour printing, four ink colours are used (cyan, magenta, yellow and black) and so a minimum of four printing units are used for full colour printing, with each printing unit using a single colour ink. Optionally, a fifth printing unit may be included for applying intaglio-printed information, specialised inks (e.g. magnetic or metallic inks), coatings or varnishes to the print media.

During operation, print media passes through each of the printing units of the offset printing device and printed information is disposed on a first surface of the print media. The printed media may then be allowed to dry, before being rotated through 180° and passed through the same or different offset printing device to print on the second surface of the print media.

Extended offset printing devices comprise a reversing cylinder after the first set of printing units followed by a second set of printing units. These extended offset printing devices may therefore comprise 8-10 printing units in total. During operation, print media passes through the first set of printing units of the extended offset printing device and printed information is disposed on a first surface of the print media. The reversing cylinder then rotates the print media through 180° in the extended offset printing device and the print

media is passed through the second set of printing units to print on the second surface of the print media.

Simultaneous offset printing devices comprise one or more simultaneous print units in which the impression cylinder is replaced with a second blanket cylinder allowing for printing on each surface of the print sheet simultaneously. Each simultaneous printing unit therefore comprises a first and second plate cylinder and a first and second blanket cylinder (usually made from rubber). During printing, printed information created by the ink on the printing plates attached to the first and second plate cylinders is transferred to the first and second blanket cylinders and is then transferred from the first and second blanket cylinders onto the first and second surfaces of the print media simultaneously. Such simultaneous offset printing devices are the preferred devices for use in the method of the present invention.

Thus, an offset printing device suitable for use in the method of the present invention comprises one or more opacification printing units for disposing one or more opacification layers (e.g. white ink) on at least a portion of at least one surface of the transparent film. Preferably, the opacification printing unit is a simultaneous printing unit for disposing an opacification layer on at least a portion of each surface of the transparent film simultaneously. The offset printing device preferably further comprises additional printing units (preferably simultaneous printing units) for disposing printed information on at least a portion of the opacification layer and/or for disposing printed information directly on a portion of a surface of the transparent film which is not covered by the opacification layer. Optionally, further printing units and/or simultaneous printing units may be included to incorporate intaglio printed information, specialised inks (e.g. magnetic or metallic inks), coatings or varnishes.

An opacification layer is preferably disposed on at least a portion of each surface of the transparent film. Optionally, a plurality of opacification layers may be disposed on at least

a portion of at least one surface of the transparent film, and preferably on at least a portion of each surface of the transparent film.

The opacity of the security article or the assembly comprising the transparent film and said opacification layer(s) may be measured as the transmission optical density (TOD). Preferably, the TOD of said security article, or said assembly, is at least 0.4, preferably at least 0.5, preferably at least 0.6, preferably at least 0.7, preferably at least 0.8, preferably at least 1.0 and preferably at least 1.5, and in one embodiment preferably at least 2.0, in the portion(s) where the opacification layer is present. Transmission Optical Density (TOD) may be measured using a Macbeth Densitometer TR 927 in transmission mode.

In a preferred embodiment, no more than 90%, or no more than 80%, or no more than 70%, or no more than 60% of a surface of said film is printed with an opacification layer.

In the method of the present invention, printed information is preferably disposed on at least a portion of the opacification layer, preferably by a second offset printing step. Preferably, printed information is also disposed directly on a portion of a surface of the transparent film which is not covered by the opacification layer, preferably by said second offset printing step.

Thus, a printed film produced by the method of the present invention preferably exhibits a surface which has one or more opacified portion(s) on which an opacification layer is disposed, and further exhibits one or more non-opacified portion(s) on which an opacification is not disposed, preferably wherein printed information is disposed directly on one or more of said non-opacified portion(s), preferably by said second offset printing step.

The method of the present invention may be a web-fed process or a sheet-fed process.

In a web-fed process, the method of steps (a) to (c) is preferably a reel-to-reel process in which a web of said transparent film is fed into said offset printing device, printed and then re-wound onto a reel. In a preferred embodiment, the method comprises, after step (c), the step of cutting the offset-printed film into sheets prior to the application of additional printed information and/or security features thereon.

In a sheet-fed process, discrete sheets of transparent film are fed into said offset printing device.

After step (c) of the method of the present invention additional printed information is preferably disposed on one or both surfaces of the offset-printed film. Any conventional printing process may be used, but preferably said additional printed information is disposed by intaglio printing.

Said printed information and said additional printed information are preferably independently selected from one or more of images, patterns and alphanumeric characters.

After step (c) and preferably after said optional step of disposing additional printed information, the method of the present invention preferably comprises disposing one or more security feature(s) on one or both surfaces of said offset-printed film. Said one or more security features are preferably selected from additional alphanumeric information such as a printed signature or serial number; optical security feature(s) such as a hologram; and printed features (particularly screen-printed features) comprising optically variable ink, magnetic ink and/or fluorescent ink.

After step (c) and preferably after said optional step(s) of disposing additional printed information and/or one or more security feature(s), the method of the present invention preferably comprises disposing a protective layer such as a varnish on one or both

surfaces of said offset-printed film. Suitable varnishes are known in the art and include varnishes which may be dried by thermal or infrared radiation or UV-cured varnishes.

Preferably, after said additional printed information and/or security features and/or protective layer have been applied to a sheet of said offset-printed film, said method further comprises the step of cutting said sheets into a plurality of smaller pieces to provide a plurality of security articles.

As noted above, window regions are important security features for security articles. A window region is a portion of the security article in which the opacification layer is absent on both surfaces of the transparent film. It will be appreciated that the presence of a window region requires an opacification layer to be present on at least a part of one surface of said security article.

Preferably, at least part of a window region is transparent. In the present invention, a transparent window region preferably comprises printed information and/or security features disposed in the window region. It will be appreciated that the areas of the window region on which printed information and/or security features are disposed is not transparent. Thus, preferably at least part of said window region is transparent, preferably wherein said at least part of said window region exhibits a haze of no more than 10%, preferably no more than 5%, preferably no more than 4%, preferably no more than 2.5%.

Preferably, in the security articles disclosed herein, said one or more window region(s) constitute at least 30%, preferably at least 40% of the surface area of the printed film. As noted above, conventional BOPP films which require the use of an anti-static agent in the opacification layer do not contain anti-static agent in the window region, and so the size of the window region is typically restricted to less than about 25% of the surface area in order to avoid a build-up of static electricity in this area in order to avoid jamming, sticking and double-feeding in processing devices. The regenerated cellulose films used in the

present invention are not susceptible to a build-up of static electricity, and allow larger and/or greater numbers of window region(s) in the security articles.

The regenerated cellulose substrate layer used in the method of the present invention is an oriented film and exhibits birefringence.

Historically, security article processing machines have required that the security article exhibits an opaque leading edge so that the position of the security article can be accurately identified and the security article can be tracked through the machine, and this has restricted the use of window regions along one or more edges of a security article. In addition, sensors in security article processing machines may incorrectly identify a window region as a hole in the security article, causing the machine to jam or register the security article as faulty. However, these problems are resolved by the presence of birefringence in the security article, and the use of polarized light in processing machines. Accordingly, it is now possible to accurately identify the position of the security article and track it through the machine even if a window region extends along the leading edge of the security article, and avoid the processing machine incorrectly identifying a window region as a hole.

Advantageously, therefore, the security articles disclosed herein preferably comprise a window region which extends along one or more edges of said security article. Particularly when the security article is rectangular, window region(s) preferably extend along one or both of the long edges of said security article, particularly wherein the security article is a banknote. Alternatively or additionally, window region(s) may extend along one or both of the short edges of a rectangular security article, particularly when the security article is a banknote. This is particularly advantageous because security articles comprising a window region which extends along one or more edges are more difficult to counterfeit.

Advantageously, the security article disclosed herein may comprise one or more half-window region(s), defined as a portion of the printed film in which an opacification layer is present on the first surface of said film in the half-window region but absent on the second surface of said film in the half-window region. It will be appreciated that the presence of a half-window region requires an opacification layer to be present on at least a part of a surface of said security article. Printed information may be disposed on a half-window region on either the first or second surface of the film or both, and is preferably disposed on the second surface of the film.

In the present invention, it is preferred that none of said window region(s) or half-window region(s) comprises a feature which may be used as a means for verifying, enhancing and/or optically varying a security device provided on the security article or elsewhere. In particular, the security article disclosed herein preferably does not comprise a security device and verification means to inspect and/or verify said security device by bringing said verification means into register with said security device. Preferably, the authenticity of the security article disclosed herein is verifiable only by a device or means which is extrinsic to said security device

According to a second aspect of the present invention, there is provided a security article comprising a transparent film comprising a non-fibrous substrate layer of regenerated cellulose, wherein:

- (i) a printed opacification layer is disposed on at least a portion of at least one surface of said transparent film, preferably wherein said printed opacification layer has been disposed by a first offset printing step, and
- (ii) printed information is disposed on at least a portion of said printed opacification layer, preferably wherein said printed information has been disposed by a second offset printing step.

As used herein, the term “printed opacification layer” means an opacification layer which has been disposed by a printing step.

The description of the security article in the context of the first aspect of the invention is equally applicable to the second aspect of the invention. It will therefore be appreciated that the preferred features of the first aspect of the invention in respect of the security article, the transparent film, the substrate layer of regenerated cellulose, the regenerated cellulose, and the method of making each of them are equally applicable to the second aspect.

In particular, the second aspect of the invention preferably provides a security article as described above wherein said transparent film exhibits one or more, and preferably all, of the following properties:

- (i) haze of no more than 10%, preferably no more than 5%, preferably no more than 4%, preferably no more than 2.5%;
- (ii) birefringence of from about 400 to about 800 nm;
- (iii) a surface energy of at least about 38 dynes, preferably at least about 40 dynes, preferably at least about 42 dynes, and preferably no more than from about 60 dynes; and
- (iv) a water vapour permeability in the range of from about 20 to about 40, preferably from about 25 to about 35, preferably from about 28 to about 32 g/m²/24hours at 25°C and 75% relative humidity, and/or in the range of from about 110 to about 130, preferably from about 115 to about 125, preferably from about 118 to about 122 g/m²/24hours at 38°C and 90% relative humidity.

Preferably at least feature (iv) is exhibited by the transparent film, and preferably also feature (i), preferably also with one or both of features (ii) and (iii), which is also applicable to the first aspect of the invention.

Preferably, the second aspect of the invention provides a security article as described above wherein said transparent film further comprises an ink-receptive layer on at least one surface of said substrate layer, preferably wherein said ink-receptive layer is a polymeric coating layer, preferably wherein said polymeric coating layer consists of, consists essentially of or comprises an ink-receptive polymer selected from nitrocellulose, vinyl acetate/vinyl chloride copolymer and copolyesters. Preferably, said ink-receptive layer further comprises a barrier material to reduce the water vapour permeability of the film preferably wherein the barrier material is polyvinylidenechloride (PVdC).

Preferably, the second aspect of the invention provides a security article as described above wherein printed information is disposed on said printed opacification layer and also directly on said transparent film.

Preferably, the second aspect of the invention provides a security article as described above wherein said printed opacification layer is disposed on no more than 70%, preferably no more than 60% of a surface of said transparent film.

Preferably, the second aspect of the invention provides a security article as described above wherein additional printed information and/or one or more security feature(s) (as described hereinabove) is/are disposed on one or both surfaces of the security article. Preferably said additional printed information is disposed by intaglio printing.

Preferably, the second aspect of the invention provides a security article as described above which comprises a protective layer (as described hereinabove) on one or both surfaces of said security article.

Preferably, the second aspect of the invention provides a security article as described above which comprises one or more transparent window region(s), preferably wherein said one or more transparent window region(s) constitute at least 30%, preferably at least

40% of the surface area of the security article, and/or wherein said transparent window region(s) comprises printed information and/or security features disposed therein, and/or wherein said transparent window region(s) extend along one or more edges of said security article.

Preferably, the second aspect of the invention provides a security article as described above which comprises one or more half-window region(s), as defined hereinabove, wherein printed information may be disposed on a half-window region on either the first or second surface of the film or both, and is preferably disposed on the second surface of the film (wherein the first surface is the surface on which is disposed an opacification layer in the half-window region).

According to a third aspect of the invention, there is provided a method of manufacturing a plurality of different types of security article, wherein each type of security article is manufactured by a method comprising the steps of:

- a. introducing into an offset printing device a transparent film comprising a non-fibrous substrate layer of regenerated cellulose;
- b. disposing an opacification layer on at least a portion of at least one surface of said film by a first offset printing step; and
- c. disposing printed information on at least a portion of said opacification layer by a second offset printing step,

wherein the same type of transparent film which is fed into the printing device in step (a) is used as a base film for each of said plurality of different types of security article, such that said plurality of different types of security article differ from each other only by the features applied by a processing step subsequent to step (a).

According to a fourth aspect of the invention, there is provided a method of manufacturing a plurality of different types of security article, wherein each type of security article is manufactured by a method comprising the steps of:

- a. introducing into an offset printing device a transparent film comprising a non-fibrous substrate layer of regenerated cellulose;
- b. disposing an opacification layer on at least a portion of at least one surface of said film by a first offset printing step; and
- c. disposing printed information on at least a portion of said opacification layer by a second offset printing step,

wherein the same type of offset-printed film which results from step (c) is used as a base film for each of said plurality of different types of security article, such that said plurality of different types of security article differ from each other only by the features applied by a subsequent processing step to said offset-printed film which results from step (c).

The features and preferences described hereinabove for each of the first and second aspects apply also to the third and fourth aspects.

The invention is further illustrated by the following examples. It will be appreciated that the examples are for illustrative purposes only and are not intended to limit the invention as described above. Modification of detail may be made without departing from the scope of the invention.

Claims

1. A method of manufacturing a security article, said method comprising the steps of:
 - a. introducing into an offset printing device a transparent film comprising a non-fibrous substrate layer of regenerated cellulose;
 - b. disposing an opacification layer on at least a portion of at least one surface of said film by a first offset printing step; and
 - c. disposing printed information on at least a portion of said opacification layer by a second offset printing step.
2. The method of claim 1 wherein said first offset printing step and said second offset printing step are performed in a single offset printing device.
3. The method of claim 1 wherein said first offset printing step and said second offset printing step are performed in different offset printing devices.
4. The method of any preceding claim wherein said first and/or second offset printing steps is/are a simultaneous offset printing step which prints on each side of said film simultaneously.
5. The method of any preceding claim wherein the transparent film introduced into the printing device is devoid of watermarks, light-sensitive additives, taggants, markers or other security features.
6. The method of any preceding claim wherein the method excludes the addition of an anti-static agent to said opacification layer or said film, and preferably excludes the addition of an anti-static agent to any part of said security article.

7. The method of any preceding claim, wherein said transparent film introduced into said offset printing device comprises an anti-blocking additive or a coating layer comprising an anti-blocking additive, preferably wherein said anti-blocking additive is selected from silica.
8. The method of any preceding claim, wherein said transparent film introduced into said offset printing device further comprises an ink-receptive layer on at least one surface of said substrate layer, preferably wherein said ink-receptive layer is a polymeric coating layer, preferably wherein said polymeric coating layer consists of, consists essentially of or comprises an ink-receptive polymer selected from nitrocellulose, vinyl acetate/vinyl chloride copolymer and copolyesters, optionally wherein said ink-receptive layer further comprises a barrier material to reduce the water vapour permeability of the film preferably wherein the barrier materials polyvinylidenechloride (PVdC).
9. The method of any preceding claim wherein said transparent film introduced into said offset printing device exhibits a haze of no more than 10%, preferably no more than 5%, preferably no more than 4%, preferably no more than 2.5%.
10. The method of any preceding claim wherein said transparent film introduced into said offset printing device is coloured or dyed.
11. The method of any preceding claim wherein an opacification layer is disposed on at least a portion of each surface of said film.
12. The method of any preceding claim wherein no more than 90%, or no more than 80%, or no more than 70%, or no more than 60% of a surface of said film is printed with an opacification layer.

13. The method of any preceding claim wherein a surface of said film exhibits one or more opacified portion(s) on which a printed opacification layer is disposed, and further exhibits one or more non-opacified portion(s) on which a printed opacification layer is not disposed, wherein printed information is disposed directly on one or more of said non-opacified portion(s), preferably by said second offset printing step.
14. The method of any preceding claim wherein the transmission optical density of the assembly comprising the film and opacification layer(s) is at least about 0.6, preferably at least 0.8, preferably at least 1.0 in the portion(s) where said opacification layer(s) is/are present.
15. The method of any preceding claim wherein said opacification layer comprises one or more opacifying and/or whitening agent(s), preferably selected from titanium dioxide, barium sulphate and calcium carbonate, and preferably from titanium dioxide.
16. The method of any of claims 1 to 15 wherein the method of steps (a) to (c) is a reel-to-reel process in which a web of said transparent film is fed into said offset printing device.
17. The method of claim 16 wherein said method further comprises, after step (c), the step of cutting the offset-printed film into sheets prior to the application of additional printed information and/or security features thereon.
18. The method of any of claims 1 to 15 wherein the method is a sheet-fed process in which discrete sheets of transparent film are fed into said offset printing device.

19. The method of any preceding claim further comprising the step, after step (c), of disposing additional printed information on one or both surfaces of said offset-printed film, wherein said additional printed information is disposed by intaglio printing.
20. The method of any preceding claim wherein said printed information and/or said additional printed information comprises or consists of one or more of images, patterns and alphanumeric characters.
21. The method of any preceding claim further comprising the step, after step (c) and preferably after any step of disposing additional printed information, of disposing one or more security feature(s) on one or both surfaces of said offset-printed film.
22. The method according to claim 21 wherein said one or more security features are selected from additional alphanumeric information such as a printed signature or serial number; optical security feature(s) such as a hologram; and printed features (particularly screen-printed features) comprising optically variable ink, magnetic ink and/or fluorescent ink.
23. The method of any preceding claim further comprising the step, after step (c) and preferably after any step(s) of disposing additional printed information and/or one or more security feature(s), of disposing a protective layer such as a varnish on one or both surfaces of said offset-printed film.
24. The method according to any of claims 19 to 23 wherein said additional printed information and/or security features and/or protective layer are applied to a sheet of said offset-printed film, and wherein said method further comprises the step of cutting said sheets into a plurality of smaller pieces to provide a plurality of security articles.

25. The method of any preceding claim wherein said security article is a banknote or security document, preferably a banknote.
26. The method of any preceding claim wherein an opacification layer is present on at least one surface of said security article and wherein said security article comprises one or more window region(s), wherein a window region is defined as a portion of the printed film in which said opacification layer is absent on both surfaces of said film.
27. The method of claim 26 wherein said one or more window region(s) constitute at least 30%, preferably at least 40% of the surface area of the printed film.
28. The method of claim 26 or 27 wherein printed information is disposed on the window region on one or both surfaces of the film.
29. The method of any one of claims 26 to 28 wherein a window region extends along one or more edges of said security article, and particularly wherein the security article is a rectangular banknote wherein the window region extends along a long edge of said rectangular banknote.
30. The method of any one of claims 26 to 29 wherein at least part of said window region is transparent, preferably wherein said at least part of said window region exhibits a haze of no more than 10%, preferably no more than 5%, preferably no more than 4%, preferably no more than 2.5%.
31. The method of any of claims 26 to 30 wherein none of said window region(s) comprises a feature which may be used as a means for verifying, enhancing

and/or optically varying a security device provided on the security article or elsewhere.

32. The method of any preceding claim wherein an opacification layer is present on at least one surface of said security article and wherein said security article comprises one or more half-window region(s), wherein a half-window region defined as a portion of the printed film in which an opacification layer is present on the first surface of said film but absent on the second surface of said film in the half-window region, preferably wherein printed information is disposed on a half-window region on the second surface of the film.
33. The method of any preceding claim wherein the thickness of said security article is from about 10 to about 250 μm , preferably at least 15 μm , preferably at least 30 μm , preferably at least about 50 μm , preferably no more than about 150 μm , preferably no more than about 130, preferably no more than about 120 μm , preferably no more than about 90 μm .
34. The method of any preceding claim wherein said substrate layer of regenerated cellulose is an extruded non-fibrous layer of regenerated cellulose.
35. The method of any preceding claim wherein said regenerated cellulose consists or consists essentially of linear chains of $\beta(1\rightarrow4)$ linked D-glucose units and/or is chemically identical to naturally occurring cellulose.
36. The method of any preceding claim wherein the security article does not comprise a security device and verification means to inspect and/or verify said security device by bringing said verification means into register with said security device.

37. The method of any preceding claim wherein the authenticity of said security article is verifiable only by a device or means which is extrinsic to said security device.
38. A security article comprising a transparent film comprising a non-fibrous substrate layer of regenerated cellulose, wherein
- (i) a printed opacification layer is disposed on at least a portion of at least one surface of said film, and
 - (ii) printed information is disposed on at least a portion of said printed opacification layer.
39. A security article according to claim 38 wherein said security article and/or said transparent film and/or said the substrate layer of regenerated cellulose and/or said regenerated cellulose is as defined in any of claim 2 to 37.
40. A security article according to claim 38 or 39 wherein said transparent film exhibits one or more, and preferably all, of the following properties:
- (i) haze of no more than 10%, preferably no more than 5%, preferably no more than 4%, preferably no more than 2.5%;
 - (ii) birefringence of from about 400 to about 800 nm;
 - (iii) a surface energy of at least about 38 dynes, preferably at least about 40 dynes, preferably at least about 42 dynes, and preferably no more than from about 60 dynes; and
 - (iv) a water vapour permeability in the range of from about 20 to about 40, preferably from about 25 to about 35, preferably from about 28 to about 32 g/m²/24hours at 25°C and 75% relative humidity and/or in the range of from about 110 to about 130, preferably from about 115 to about 125, preferably from about 118 to about 122 g/m²/24hours at 38°C and 90% relative humidity.

41. A security article according to any of claims 38 to 40 wherein said transparent film further comprises an ink-receptive layer on at least one surface of said substrate layer, preferably wherein said ink-receptive layer is a polymeric coating layer, preferably wherein said polymeric coating layer consists of, consists essentially of or comprises an ink-receptive polymer selected from nitrocellulose, vinyl acetate/vinyl chloride copolymer and copolyesters, preferably wherein said ink-receptive layer further comprises a barrier material to reduce the water vapour permeability of the film preferably wherein the barrier material is polyvinylidenechloride (PVdC).
42. A security article according to any of claims 38 to 41 wherein printed information is disposed on said printed opacification layer and also directly on said transparent film.
43. A security article according to any of claims 38 to 42 wherein the security article comprises one or more transparent window region(s), preferably wherein said one or more transparent window region(s) constitute at least 30% of the surface area of the security article, and/or wherein said transparent window region(s) comprises printed information and/or security features disposed therein, and/or wherein said transparent window region(s) extends along one or more edges of said security article.
44. A method of manufacturing a plurality of different types of security article, wherein each type of security article is manufactured by a method comprising the steps of:
 - a. introducing into an offset printing device a transparent film comprising a non-fibrous substrate layer of regenerated cellulose;
 - b. disposing an opacification layer on at least a portion of at least one surface of said film by a first offset printing step; and

- c. disposing printed information on at least a portion of said opacification layer by a second offset printing step,
wherein the same type of transparent film which is fed into the printing device in step (a) is used as a base film for each of said plurality of different types of security article, such that said plurality of different types of security article differ from each other only by features applied by a processing step subsequent to step (a).
45. A method of manufacturing a plurality of different types of security article, wherein each type of security article is manufactured by a method comprising the steps of:
 - a. introducing into an offset printing device a transparent film comprising a non-fibrous substrate layer of regenerated cellulose;
 - b. disposing an opacification layer on at least a portion of at least one surface of said film by a first offset printing step; and
 - c. disposing printed information on at least a portion of said opacification layer by a second offset printing step,
wherein the same type of offset-printed film which results from step (c) is used as a base film for each of said plurality of different types of security article, such that said plurality of different types of security article differ from each other only by the features applied to said offset-printed film which results from step (c) by a subsequent processing step.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/EP2019/052244

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
 INV. B42D25/405 B42D25/351
 ADD.

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
 B42D

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)
 EPO-Internal

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y A	US 2015/322222 A1 (POWER GARY FAIRLESS [AU] ET AL) 12 November 2015 (2015-11-12) paragraphs [0008], [0098]	38-41,43 1,42,44,45
Y	----- EP 1 381 654 B1 (UCB SA [BE]) 26 October 2005 (2005-10-26) paragraph [0044]	38-41,43
A	----- WO 2006/007745 A1 (LANDQART [CH]; KOCHER CHRISTOPH [CH]) 26 January 2006 (2006-01-26) page 8, line 16 - line 18 -----	38

Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.
 See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

<p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p>	<p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art</p> <p>"&" document member of the same patent family</p>
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Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
19 March 2019	26/03/2019

Name and mailing address of the ISA/ European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016	Authorized officer Langbroek, Arjen
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No PCT/EP2019/052244

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