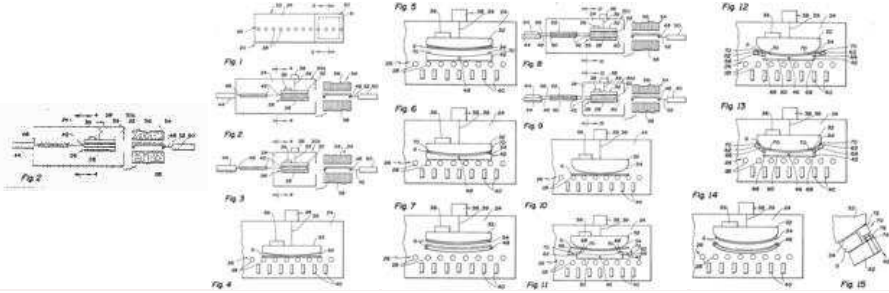
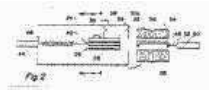


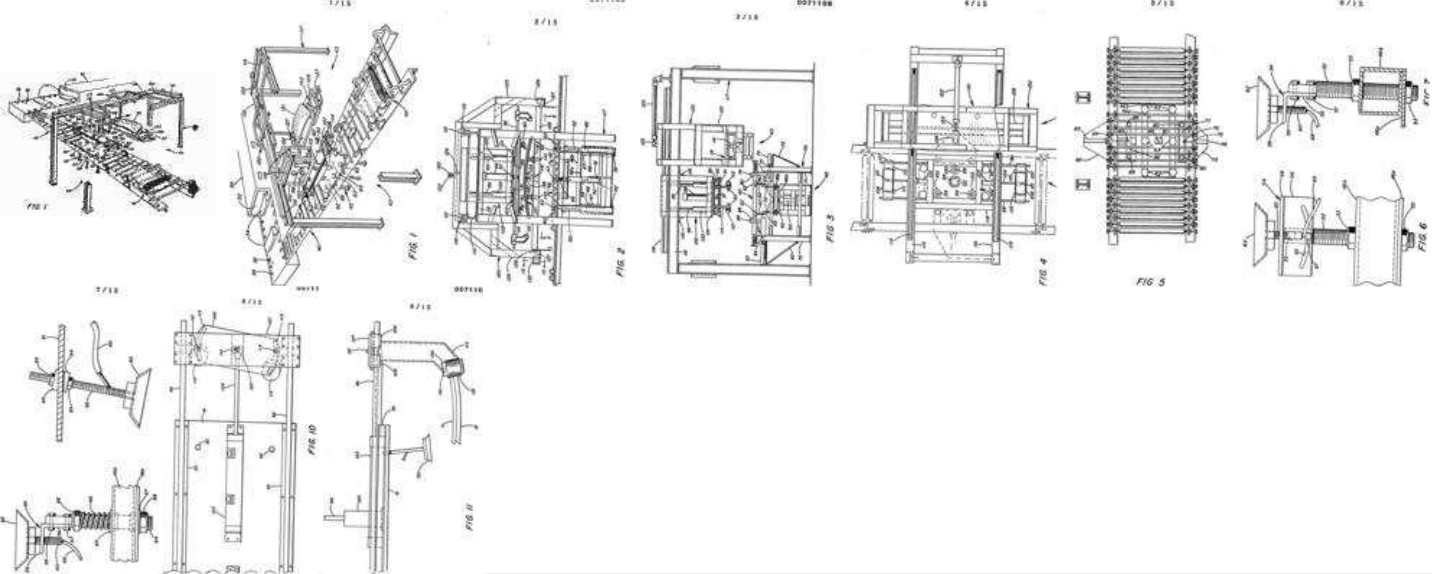
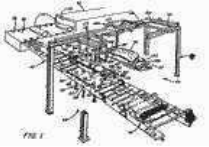
88 results for molde de curvatura y lamina de vidrio - Collection: FAMPAT

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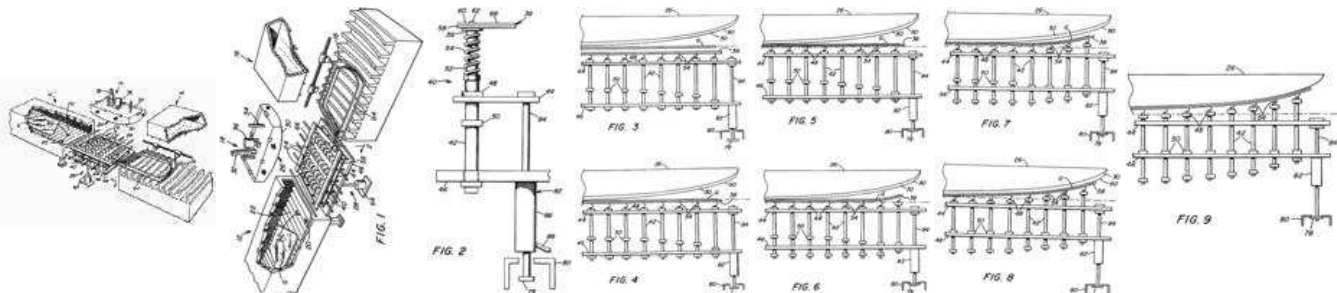
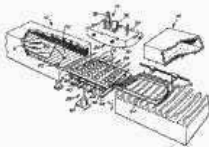
El sistema de flexión de la lámina de vidrio incluye un horno a través del cual las hojas son transportadas secuencialmente en una posición horizontal por un transportador. Sobre este último se encuentra un molde de conformación superior que tiene una superficie curva orientada hacia abajo, y la lámina se apoya contra el molde mediante presión de gas aplicada debajo mientras que un molde inferior se mueve horizontalmente en posición por debajo del molde superior. Los moldes se juntan, y luego el molde superior deposita la lámina doblada en un molde de transferencia. Pref. el molde superior está ubicado dentro del horno; el molde inferior puede estar dentro o fuera. El molde inferior puede estar en dos partes móviles entre sí.



This invention relates to a method and apparatus for the automatic assembly of a flexible interlayer sheet with one or more bent glass sheets using residual heat from bending the glass sheets to make the flexible interlayer sheet sufficiently tacky to avoid relative sliding between the sheets comprising the subassembly or sandwich that is assembled. One aspect of this invention relates to an arrangement of vacuum cups in a bent glass sheet sandwich assembly apparatus and a method of using said arrangement that provides temporary bias to the central portion of a bent glass sheet to insure that a flexible sheet of interlayer material applied to the bent glass sheet initially engages its central portion and the area of engagement extends gradually to the edge of the sheets to avoid entrapment of air or other vapors in the interface of the resulting subassembly. When another bent glass sheet is applied to the opposite surface of the flexible sheet of interlayer material, the subassembly is temporarily biased once more to insure initial engagement in the central portion gradually extending to the edge of the sheets to avoid entrapment of air or other vapors in the interface of the subassembly with the second bent glass sheet. A second aspect of this invention relates to a mold for supporting a flexible sheet of interlayer material for assembly against a bent glass sheet or between a pair of bent glass sheets of matching configuration has a first apertured wall shaped to conform to the shape of the bent glass, and a second apertured wall of conforming shape adapted for coupling to a vacuum source to form and hold the flexible sheet of interlayer material against the mold in unwrinkled condition. The mold is pivoted to a carriage from a mold loading orientation of convex elevational configuration to a mold unloading orientation of concave elevational configuration. Carriage movement between a mold loading station and an assembly station is correlated to the elevational configuration of the mold in a method of using the mold in assembling said flexible sheet of interlayer material against one or more bent glass sheets. A third aspect of this invention relates to a method and apparatus for aligning a pair of bent glass sheets of matching configuration for assembly with a position occupied by a flexible sheet of interlayer material to form a sandwich to be laminated.

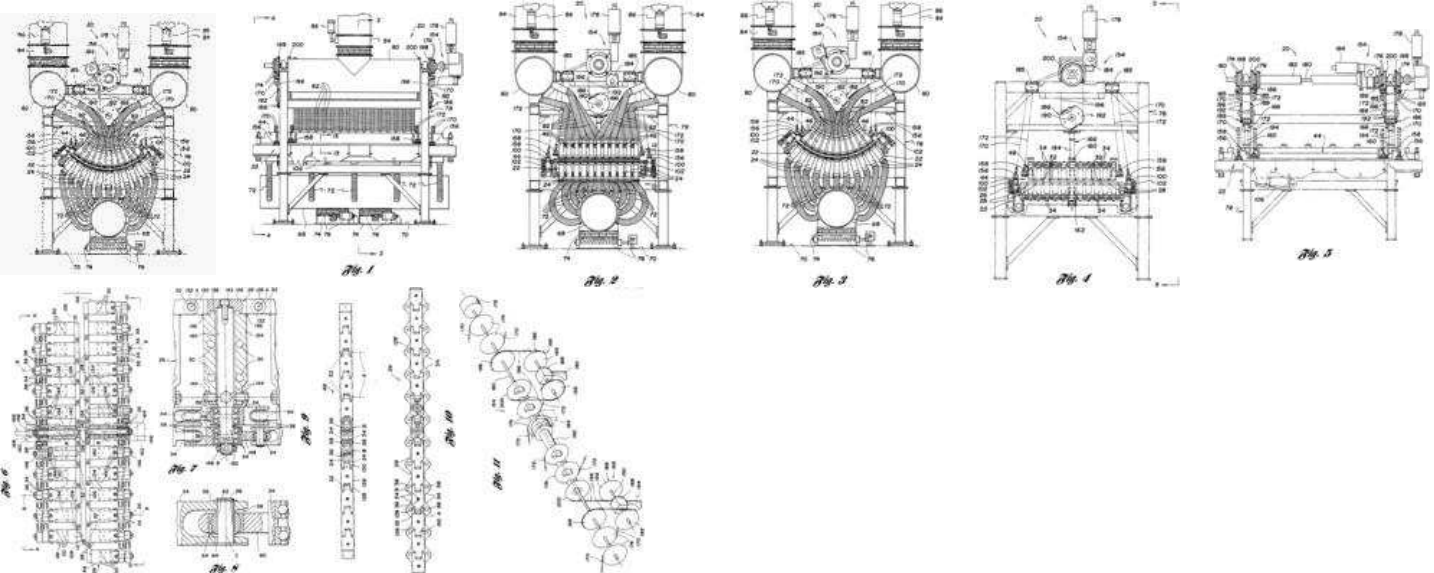
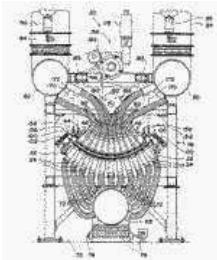


A flexible ring mold for shaping heat softened glass sheets lifts a heat softened glass sheet and presses it against the shaping surface of an upper mold. Prior to the peripheral portions of the glass sheet contacting the upper mold, the flexible ring deforms to preliminarily shape the glass sheet. <MATH>

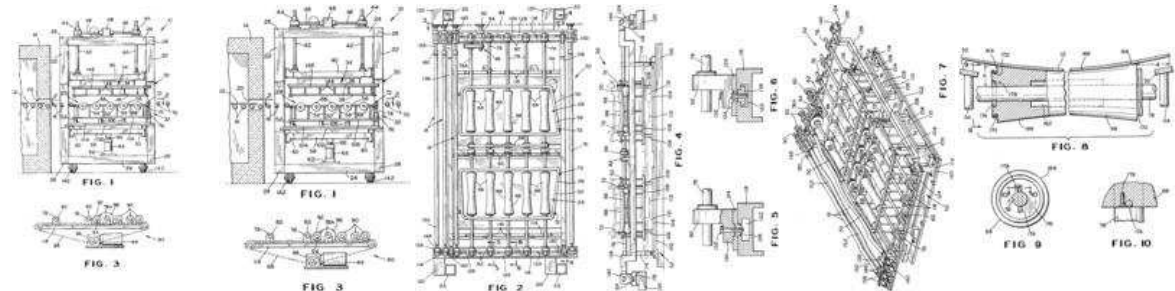
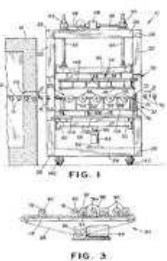


A body comprising a male part for deforming the elastic sheet and a female part which supports rolls is located at the oven exit, prior to a solidifying tunnel containing air blowers. A semi-continuous process for tempering sheets of glass for motor vehicles using a multi-system oven involves the use of a body comprising a male part and a female part which supports rolls, the body being located at the oven exit, where the sheet acquires a certain elasticity. The male part is actuated in order to deform the sheet, which is then passed through a solidifying tunnel containing air blowers.

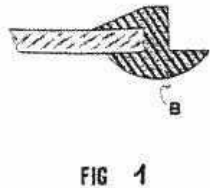
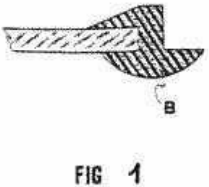
Glass sheet bending apparatus (20) including lower and upper deformable molds (22,44) having respective mold members (24,46) connected by associated linkages (26,48). An actuating mechanism (154) of the apparatus is constructed so as to move the linkages (26,48) to perform the bending which may be performed by moving the deformable molds (22,44) toward each other during the bending. <IMAGE>



A press bending apparatus (10) for shaping heat softened glass sheets between an upper press member (30) and a lower press member (32) is provided. The conveyor system (28) for transferring the sheets of glass (12) in the press bending apparatus includes concave shaped rollers (68) such that the glass sheets tend to sag into conformity with the rolls (68) as the sheets are positioned for bending operations between the upper (30) and lower (32) press members. The lower press member is a continuous press bending ring (50) to prevent improper sagging of the glass sheet (12) around the peripheral edges of the sheet (12). The concave shape of the rolls (68) mounted inside of the press ring (50) provides maximum support for the formed glass sheet to prevent sagging of the glass. Additional production benefits can be obtained by forming the conveyor system (28) and lower press member (32) as a modular unit and the upper press member (30) as a modular unit for each model of bent glass to facilitate changing the press members for production model changes.



UN MOLDE PARA FORMAR EN UNA ZONA PREESTABLECIDA DE UNA PLACA DE VIDRIO UNA GUARNICION QUE, POR LO MENOS, PRESENTE PARCIALMENTE UNA PORCION CON UNA FORMA QUE SE UNE GRADUALMENTE CON LA SUPERFICIE DEL VIDRIO. COMPRENDIENDO POR LO MENOS UNA SECCION SUPERIOR DE MOLDE (5) Y UNA SECCION INFERIOR DE MOLDE (4) QUE COOPERAN ENTRE SI A FIN DE DEFINIR UNA CAMARA (C) PARA ALOJAR LA PLACA DE VIDRIO Y UNA CAVIDAD (6) DE CONFORMACION CORRESPONDIENTE A LA GUARNICION QUE DEBE FORMARSE, Y MEDIOS DE ADMISION PARA INTRODUCIR EN DICHA CAVIDAD, BAJO PRESION Y A LA TEMPERATURA DE POLIMERIZACION, UN POLIMERO FLUIDO APTO PARA FORMAR DICHA GUARNICION POR POLIMERIZACION, CARACTERIZADO POR EL HECHO DE QUE LA CAVIDAD (6) PARA GENERAR LA FORMA DE DICHA GUARNICION SIRVE PARA LA UNION GRADUAL CON LA SUPERFICIE DEL VIDRIO, ESTANDO DEFINIDO POR EL VIDRIO Y LA SUPERFICIE DE UN SUPLEMENTO (8) COLOCADO EN UN ALOJAMIENTO (11) PRACTICADO EN DICHA SECCION SUPERIOR DEL MOLDE, SUPLEMENTO QUE ESTA CONSTITUIDO POR UNA PARTE (8A) FIJADA A DICHA SECCION SUPERIOR DEL MOLDE Y POR UNA PARTE MOVIL ELASTICAMENTE (8B) CON RESPECTO A LA CITADA PARTE FIJADA AL MOLDE A FIN DE EJERCER SOBRE EL VIDRIO UNA ACCION DE RETENCION AL PASO DEL POLIMERO.



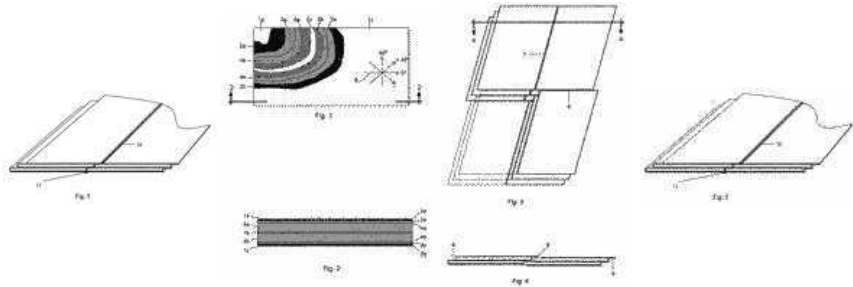
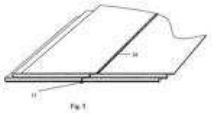
Método para formar una uña de material sintético (2) sobre una uña natural (1) que comprende las etapas de depositar una porción (23) en un molde (4), conformada en una forma de uña, apoyar el molde (4) con la porción (23) sobre la uña natural (1), presionar, dejar secar, retirar el molde (4) de la uña natural (1), y limar los cantos (21). El molde (4) presenta una forma substancialmente alargada, comprendiendo una superficie interior (41) con una primera curvatura cóncava (418a) y una segunda curvatura cóncava (418b), substancialmente las de una uña natural (1). De este modo se dispone de un método y un molde para formar una uña de material sintético (2) sobre una uña natural (1), de tal modo que se obtengan prestaciones mejoradas en la conformación de la uña artificial, y en su adhesión sobre la uña natural (1).

12.	Mold for the conformed one and tempering of glass pieces.	ES1024907	1993-06-10	APELLANIZ ECUZARRETA LUIS M	1993-10-16 1993-10-16
MOLDE PARA EL CONFORMADO Y TEMPLADO DE PIEZAS DE VIDRIO, CARACTERIZADO POR ESTAR CONSTITUIDO A PARTIR DE UN MARCO MATERIALIZADO EN UNA PIEZA METALICA, APLANADA, FORMAL Y DIMENSIONALMENTE ACORDE CON LA PERIFERIA DE LA PIEZA DE VIDRIO A TRATAR, CON LA ESPECIAL PARTICULARIDAD DE QUE DICHO MARCO ESTA AFECTADO MAYORITARIAMENTE POR UNA PLURALIDAD DE ORIFICIOS QUE FACILITAN LA DISIPACION TERMICA O ENFRIAMIENTO DE LA PIEZA DE VIDRIO, A TERMINO DE LA FASE DE CONFORMADO Y TEMPLADO.					
13.	Procedure of manufacture of multi-layer panels and obtained multi-layer panel	ES2571277	2015-10-30	FUND PARA LA PROMOCION DE LA INNOVACION INVEST & DESARROLLO TECNOLOGICO EN LA INDUSTRY DE AUTOMOCION DE G*	2016-05-24 2016-05-24

Procedure of manufacture of multi-layer panels and multi-layer panel obtained, that understands to cut a natural stone plate (1), to apply on one of the surfaces of plate (1) at least one castrates (2) of resin and behavior to its drying, and to apply on this resin layer (2), by means of injection in mold, a later layer (3) with a thermoplastic substrate. The panel includes a natural stone plate (1), a later (3), consisting of layer a thermoplastic substrate, and at least one castrates intermediate (2) of resin.

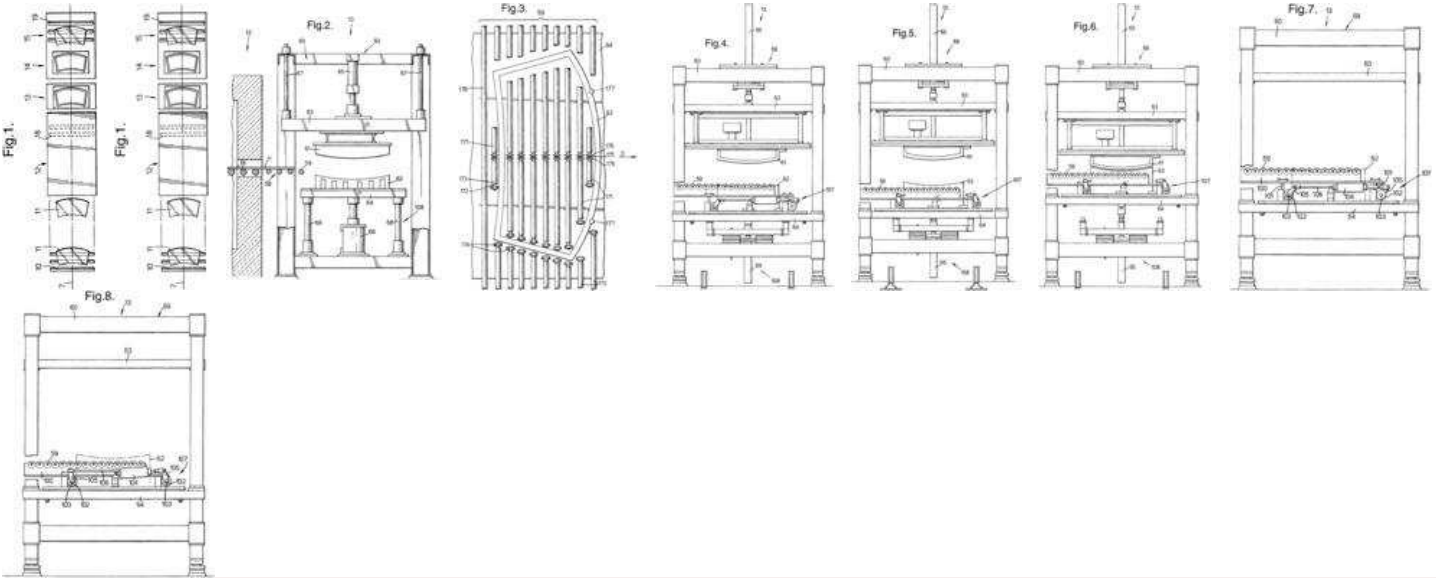
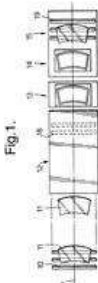
14.	Fibre-metal hybrid laminate material for shipbuilding and production method thereof	WO2006103309	2005-04-01	POLY TECHNICAL UNI VEL DAD MADRID SYSTEM UNIVERSIDAD POLITECNICA DE MADRID*	2006-10-05 2006-10-05
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This invention refers to a fibre-metal hybrid laminated material for naval construction, formed by alternate layers of steel and compound material of polymeric compound reinforced with fibreglass. By means of combining these materials, the positioning and the precise orientation of each layer, the bonding of the different layers together using elastic structural adhesives and the assembly of the panels, a final product with superior features is achieved. The result is a lighter, resistant, tough and safe material that can be designed to measure to meet the specific requirements of each area of the structure. The modular manufacturing process is capable of adapting to flat as well as curved geometries.

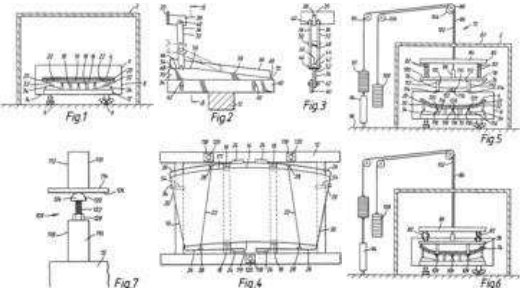
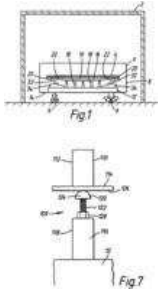


15.	Bending glass sheets	GB9407594	1994-04-15	PILKINGTON* PILKINGTON GLASS	1994-06-08 1994-06-08
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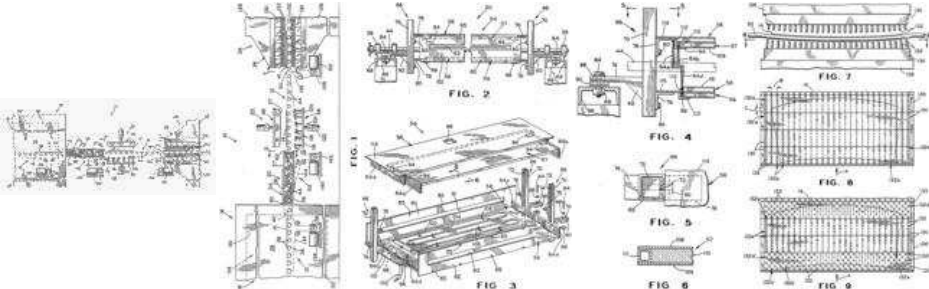
During the bending of glass sheets by certain methods, e.g. press bending, a heat-softened glass sheet (11) is transferred from conveyor means (58,59) to a ring mould (62). Such transfer is preferably achieved without adversely affecting the optical quality of the sheet. A method and apparatus for bending are described wherein transferring the sheet (11) is effected by lowering part of the conveyor means (58,59) from an upper position to a lower position below the upper surface of the ring mould, and wherein bending the sheet comprises the step of raising both the ring mould (62) and the conveyor means (58,59). <IMAGE>



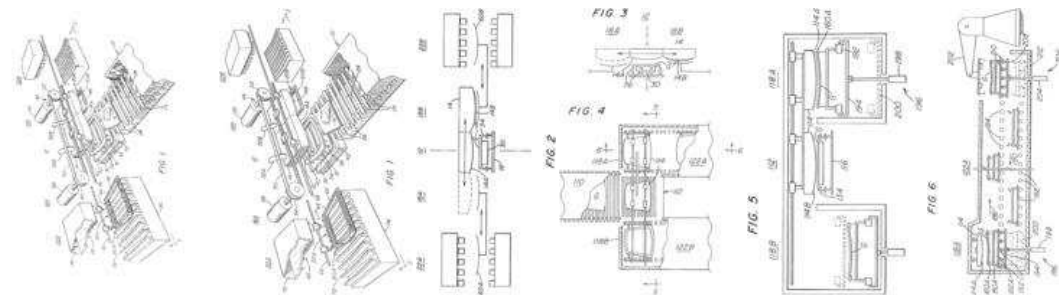
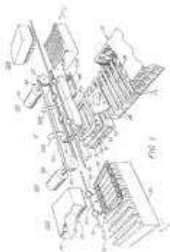
An apparatus for bending a glass sheet in a gravity bending step and in a subsequent press bending step, the apparatus including a gravity bending mould comprising a fixed mould portion and at least one articulated wing portion adjacent to the fixed mould portion, a base on which the fixed mould portion is mounted and at least one hinged locking arm mounted between the or each respective wing portion and the base, the at least one locking arm being movable by a camming action from an unlocked position in which the wing portion is capable of moving vertically relative to the base to a locked position in which the wing portion is fixed in position relative to the base.



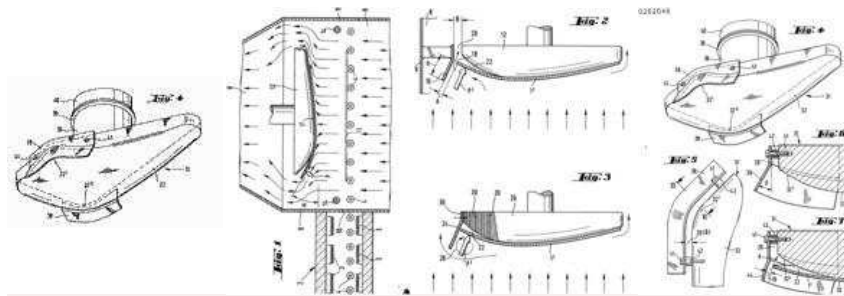
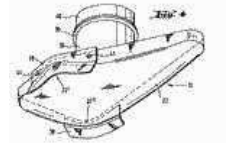
A manufacturing line for tempering glass sheets (14) includes a furnace (18), an oven (20), a bending means (22), and a chilling means (10) positioned in order along a generally horizontally extending conveyor (12) for the glass sheets (14). The oven (20) extends between the furnace (18) and the bending means (22) to maintain the glass sheets at a predetermined temperature. The oven has sidewalls (28) formed of a plurality of brushes (64) and is selectively extensible along the path of travel of the glass sheets. The oven (20) includes controlled heating means (100). The chilling means (10) includes a plurality of tubes (132) positioned above and below the path of travel of the glass sheets and connected to a source of air under pressure. The tubes (132) are arranged in rows generally perpendicular to the path of travel and columns generally parallel to the path of travel in order to cause the glass sheets to meet predetermined fragmentation specifications.



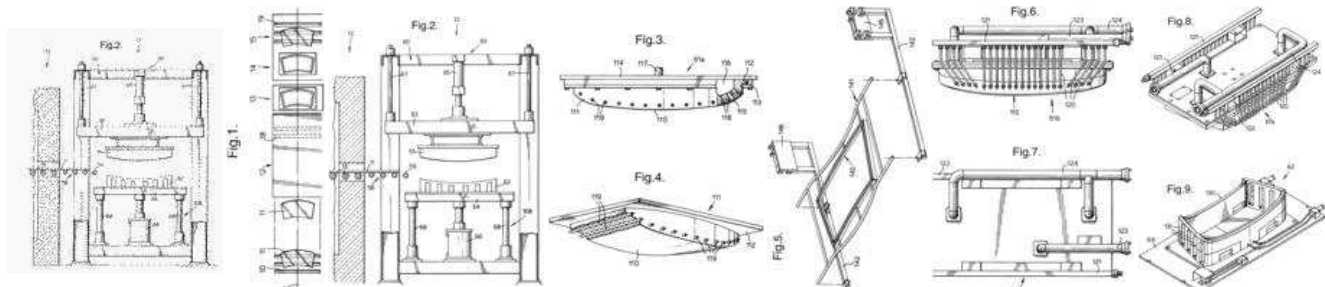
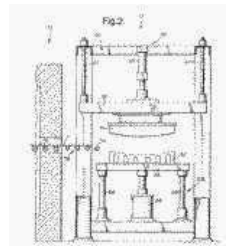
An apparatus for shaping heat softened glass sheets includes a shaping station to receive a heat softened glass sheet to be shaped; first and second transfer stations positioned along opposing sides of the shaping station, and first and second cooling stations positioned adjacent a corresponding transfer station. An upper vacuum mold having first and second downwardly facing, shaped sheet engaging surfaces moves between the transfer stations and within the shaping station. The sheet engaging surfaces of the vacuum mold each have a shaped configuration generally corresponding to a final desired shaped of a glass sheet to be shaped. Heat softened glass sheets are positioned within the shaping station and lifted into engagement with one of the sheet engaging surfaces to shape the sheet. Vacuum is drawn along the sheet engaging surface to hold the shaped sheet thereagainst. The mold then moves the shaped sheet and engaging surface to one of the transfer stations where the vacuum is discontinued to deposit the shaped sheet on a sheet support. The sheet support then transfers the shaped sheet to one of the cooling stations, where the shaped sheet is controllably cooled.



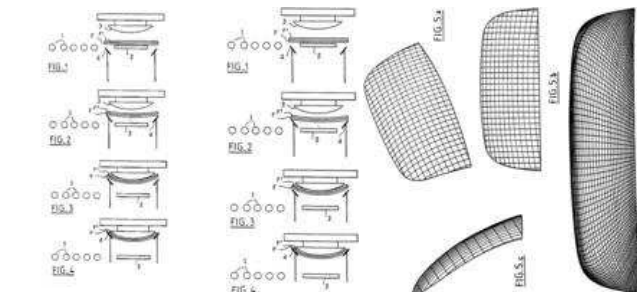
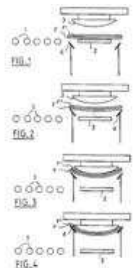
Método de doblar una hoja de vidrio calentada a la temperatura de conformado empleando una corriente de gas caliente de sección transversal ancha, por medio de la cual se presiona la hoja de vidrio contra una forma de flexión. De acuerdo con este proceso, la velocidad de los componentes de la corriente que se desplazan radialmente a lo largo de la lámina de vidrio disminuye al menos en las regiones elegidas de la lámina de vidrio gracias a los deflectores colocados en la trayectoria de estos componentes de la corriente y porque la componente de presión estática de la corriente es aumentado en estas regiones de la hoja de vidrio. <IMAGEN>



The invention relates to the press bending and tempering of glass sheets, especially for use as glazings in vehicles. When the press bending system (13) is not located in a heated environment such as a furnace (12), it is important to maintain the glass sheets (11) at a sufficiently high temperature for an adequate degree of temper to be achieved on quenching the sheet. The present invention provides method of bending and tempering a thin glass sheet (11) comprising pressing the substantially horizontal sheet between moulds (61,62) having opposed complementary shaping surfaces (110,130), at least one of said surfaces being heated, and subsequently quenching the surfaces of the sheet characterised in that the heated shaping surface (110) is maintained at a temperature in the range from 200<o>C to 350<o>C. <IMAGE>

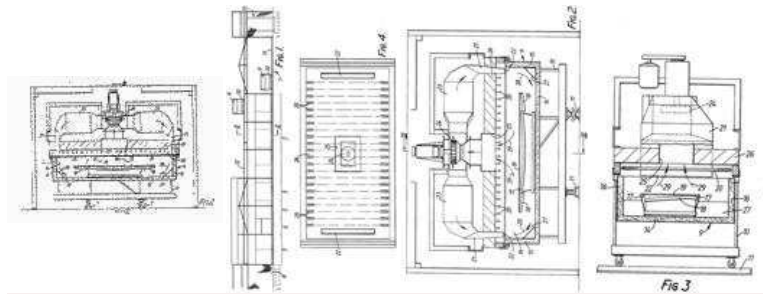
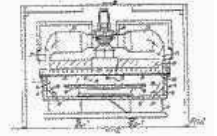


A method for bending a sheet of glass heated to a bending temperature in a horizontal furnace through which it is conveyed by a plane conveyor delivering the glass sheet to a bending cell heated to substantially the same temperature as the bending temperature. A concave annular recessed portion moves the glass sheet vertically towards a solid convex projecting portion within the cell, so that the sheet is squeezed between the concave and convex portions. A device for carrying out the method and its use for producing glazing with a particularly complex shape are also disclosed.



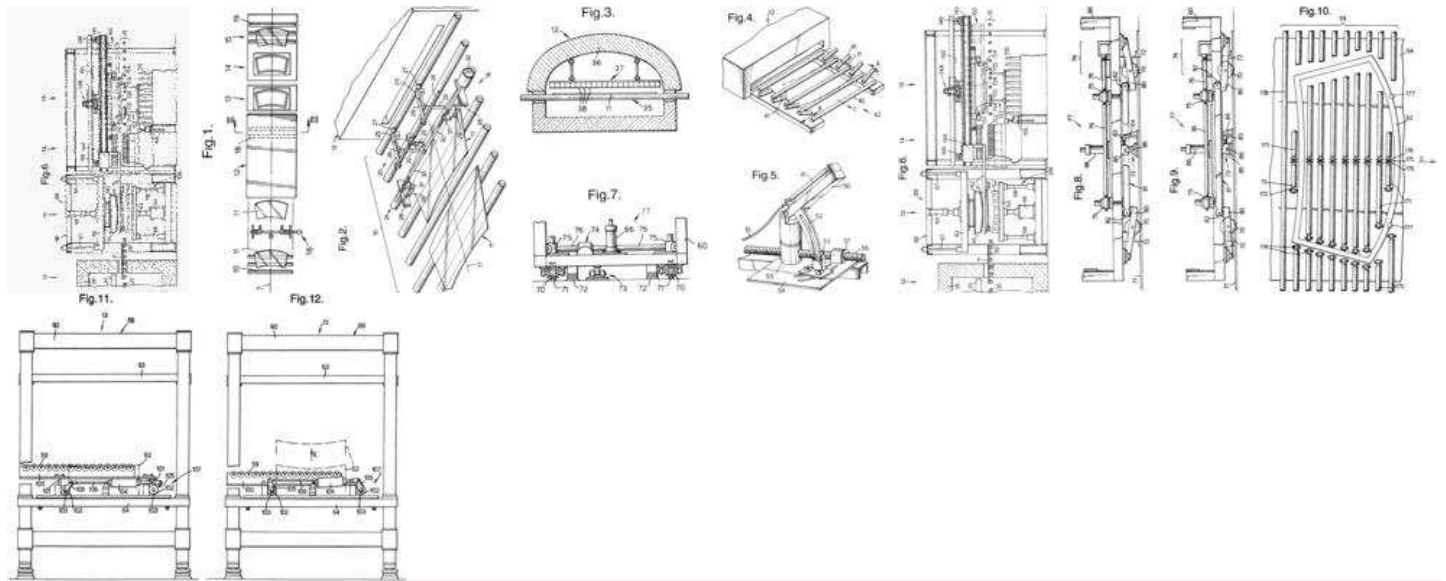
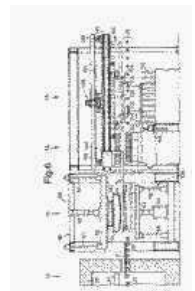
22.	Improvements in the manufacture of curved glass	GB8604246	1986-02-20	PILKINGTON PILKINGTON BROTHER *	1986-03-26 1986-03-26
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Curved glass is manufactured by supporting glass (19) on a sag bending mould (17, 18) which is passed through a furnace. During initial heating of the glass on the mould, hot air (28) is directed around the mould (17, 18) beneath the glass (19) to minimise the temperature difference between the mould (17, 18) and the glass (19).



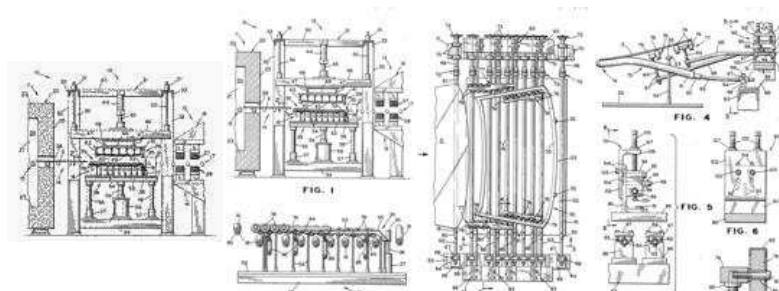
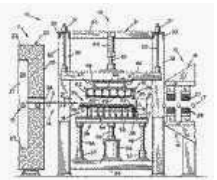
23.	Curvar y templar láminas de vidrio	GB9407610	1994-04-15	FLACHGLAS * FUNK HANS DIETER JP LIBBEY OWENS FORD * NIPPON HOJA DE CRISTAL * PILKINGTON * PILKINGTON GLASS PILKINGTON NORTH AMERICA TRINOVA	1994-06-08 1994-06-08
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Glass sheets are press bent and tempered, especially for use as glazings in vehicles. Such glazings are required to be accurately bent to a complex shape while meeting high standards of optical quality and fracture safety at an acceptable cost. A method of bending and tempering a glass sheet (11) is provided comprising heating the sheet (11) in a furnace (12), including heating at least one portion of the sheet to a higher temperature than another portion, conveying the sheet out of the furnace and into a press bending station (13), shaping the sheet by pressing it between opposed complementary upper and lower press members (61,62), at least one of the members being internally heated, transferring the bent glass sheet onto a shuttle carrier ring (140) conforming to the periphery of the sheet, and tempering the sheet while supported on the carrier ring. A corresponding apparatus is also described. <IMAGE>



24.	Transporte, soporte y conformación de hojas de vidrio	FI872423	1986-06-04	LIBBEY OWENS FORD *	1987-06-01 1987-06-01
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A method of and apparatus for press bending glass sheets to a desired shape wherein heated glass sheets are advanced on a series of contoured conveyor rolls having arcuately curved central portions, into position above a press member of outline or ring-type construction. The press member includes a continuous peripheral shaping rail adapted to engage and lift the sheets from the conveyor rolls for pressing between complementary shaping surfaces. The end segments of the contoured rolls extend beneath the shaping rail and away from the glass sheets, and free-wheeling rollers are provided adjacent the shaping rail for supporting the end segments of the sheets while the shaping rail is in its retracted or lowered position.



A curved, shatterproof glass laminate (10) for an automotive or other type transportation vehicle window or sun roof, comprises at least one heat tempered, heat strengthened or annealed glass layer (12), which may be a low E glass type, at least one internal combination elastic shock absorbing-adhesive plastic layer (16) of, for example, polyvinyl butyral material, and at least one antilacerative plastic layer (14) of, for example, polyester or polycarbonate material, and/or a polyester material having a scratch-resistant or self-healing coating. The laminate may be formed from a laminate lay-up by engaging the antilacerative layer (14) with a mold member and subjecting the resultant assembly to vacuum, heat and pressure in an autoclave. The resultant laminate may have a thickness so as be readily useable for replacement or new manufacture in a standard existing frame or holder. The mold member may be formed of a relatively thin metal, such as stainless steel, or be of a relatively thin hard plastic, such as a polyester or a polycarbonate, such as stainless steel, or be of a normally flat planar elastic, flexible resin-impregnated fiber glass construction which does not require premolding. When two glass layers are used, they may be bonded together by a liquid adhesive to compensate for curved shape variations in the layers.

