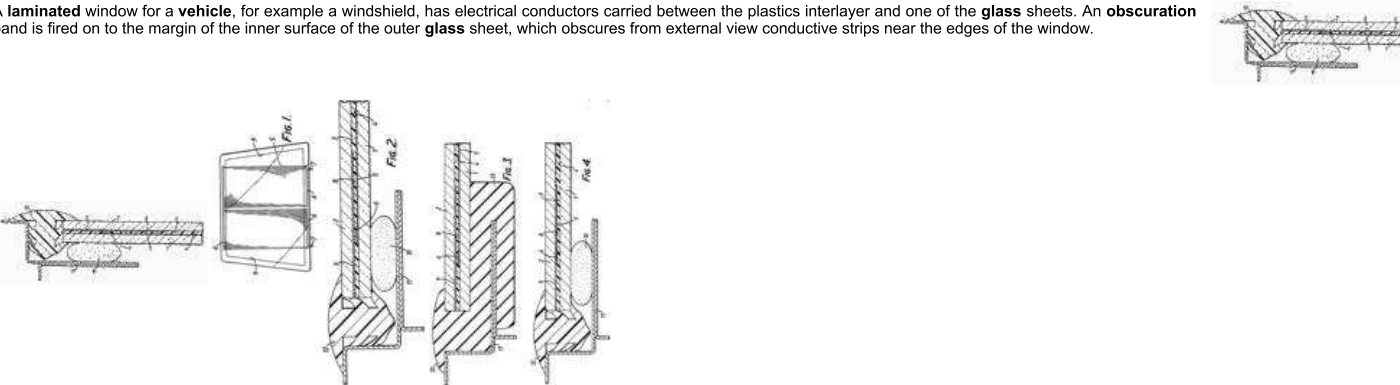
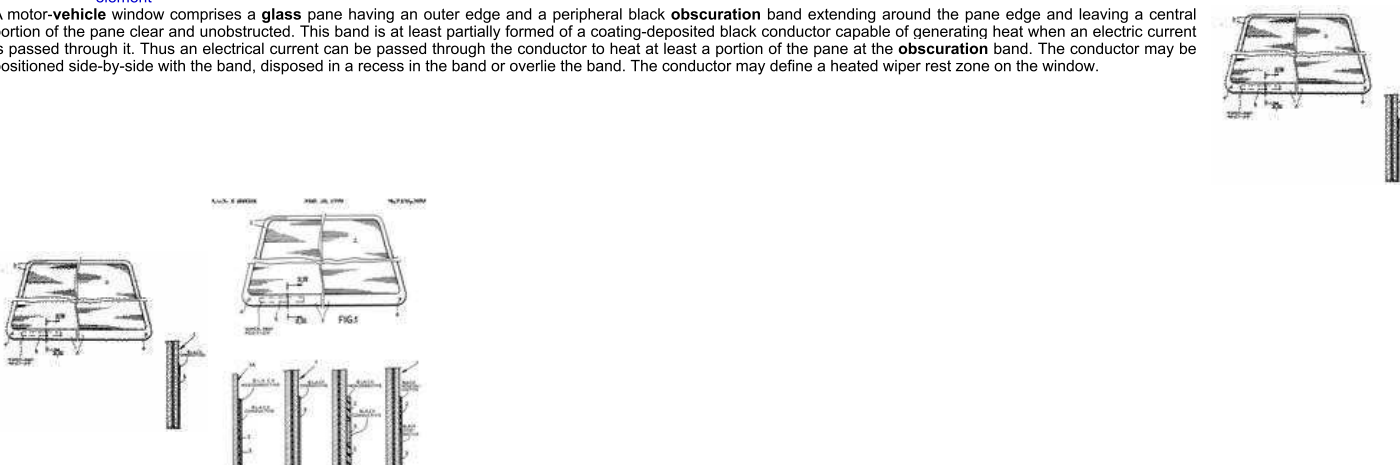
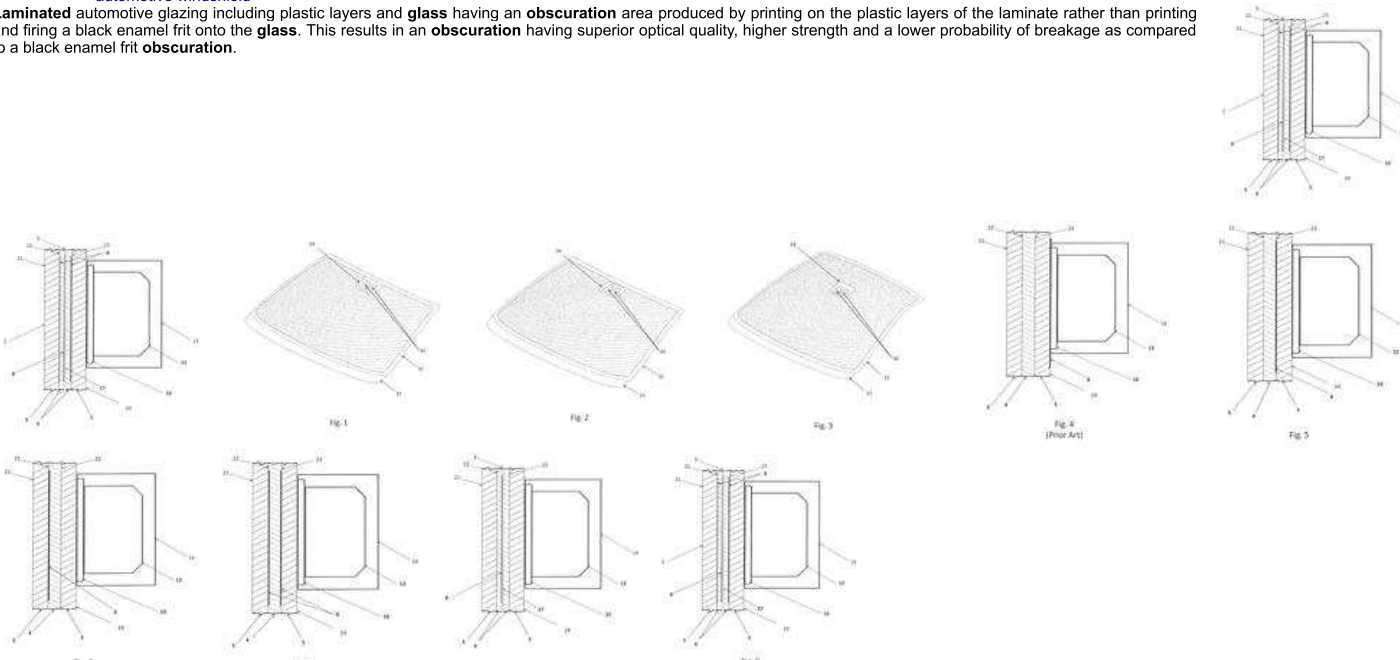
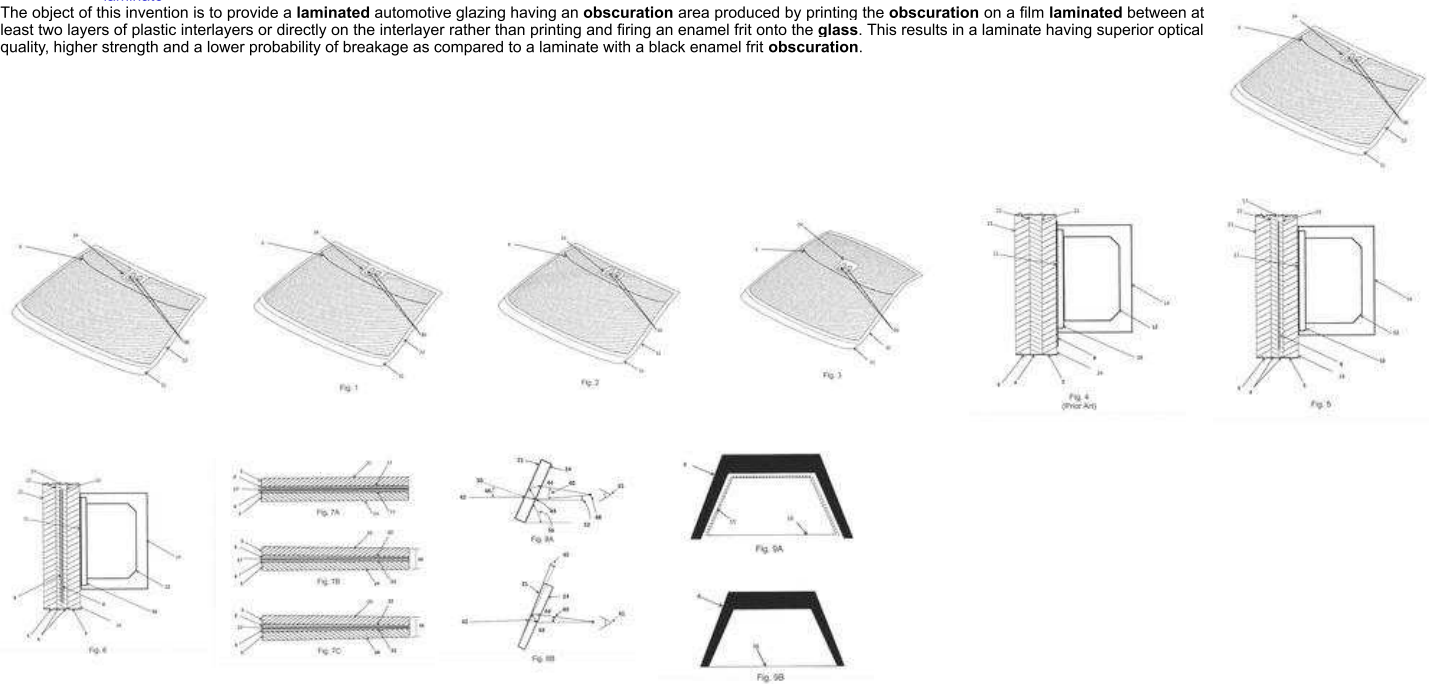


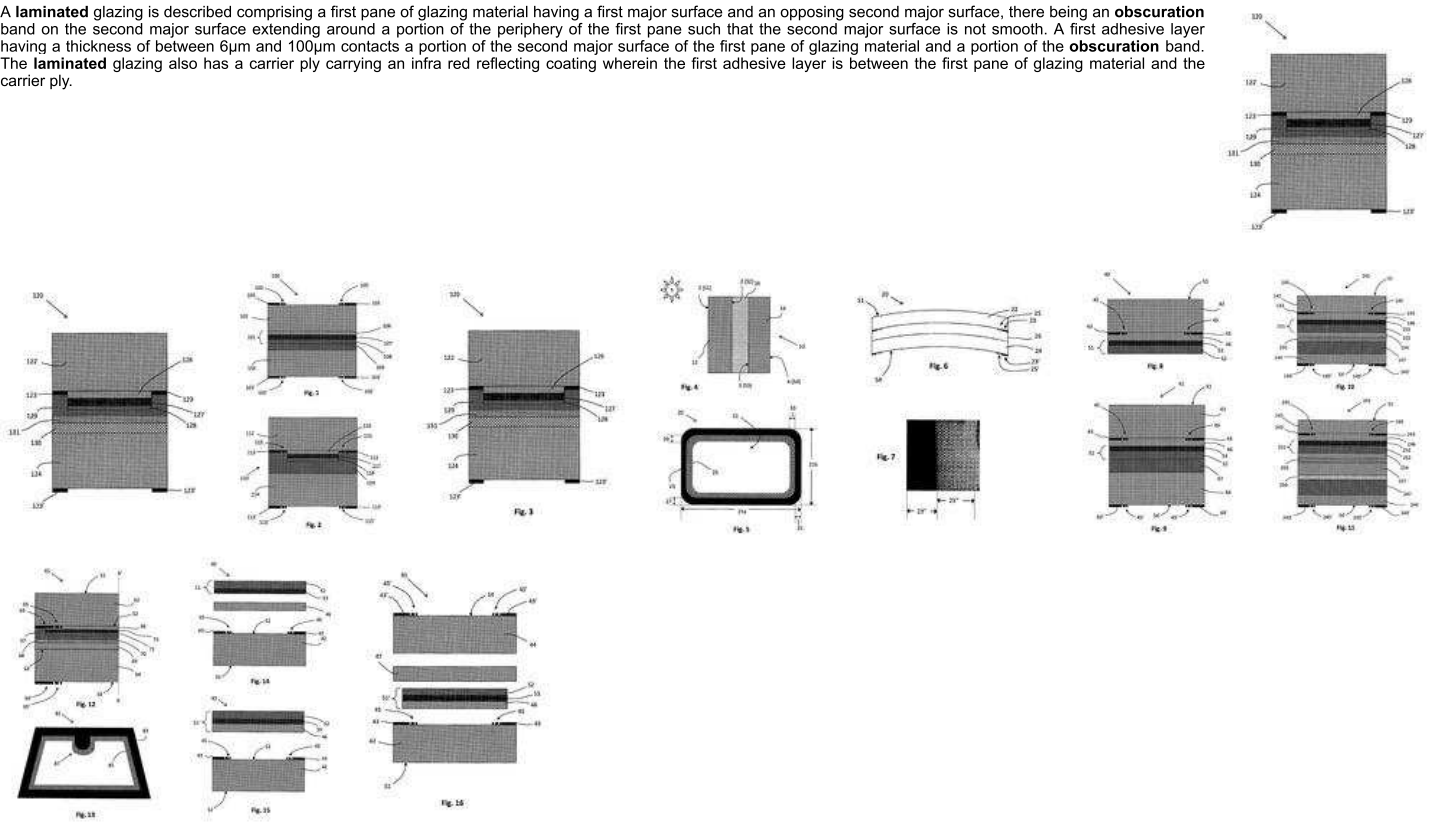
343 results for LAMINATED AND GLASS AND OBSCURATION AND VEHICLE - Collection: FAMPAT

#	Title	Publication number	1st app. date	Applicant/Assignee	1st publ. date	Publ. date
1.	Laminated obscuration banded windows for vehicles	GB8431894	1984-12-18	PILKINGTON PILKINGTON BROTHERS PRESCOT ROAD ST HELENS MERSEYSIDE WA10 3TT ENGLAND*	1985-01-30	1985-01-30
A laminated window for a vehicle, for example a windshield, has electrical conductors carried between the plastics interlayer and one of the glass sheets. An obscuration band is fired on to the margin of the inner surface of the outer glass sheet, which obscures from external view conductive strips near the edges of the window.						
						
2.	Vehicle window with black obscuration band incorporating a black electrically conductive coating-deposited heating element	US4910380	1988-02-12	FLACHGLAS*	1990-03-20	1990-03-20
A motor-vehicle window comprises a glass pane having an outer edge and a peripheral black obscuration band extending around the pane edge and leaving a central portion of the pane clear and unobstructed. This band is at least partially formed of a coating-deposited black conductor capable of generating heat when an electric current is passed through it. Thus an electrical current can be passed through the conductor to heat at least a portion of the pane at the obscuration band. The conductor may be positioned side-by-side with the band, disposed in a recess in the band or overlie the band. The conductor may define a heated wiper rest zone on the window.						
						
3.	Obscuration having superior strength and optical quality for a laminated automotive windshield	US20160243796	2015-02-19	AGP AMERICA*	2016-08-25	2016-08-25
Laminated automotive glazing including plastic layers and glass having an obscuration area produced by printing on the plastic layers of the laminate rather than printing and firing a black enamel frit onto the glass. This results in an obscuration having superior optical quality, higher strength and a lower probability of breakage as compared to a black enamel frit obscuration.						
						

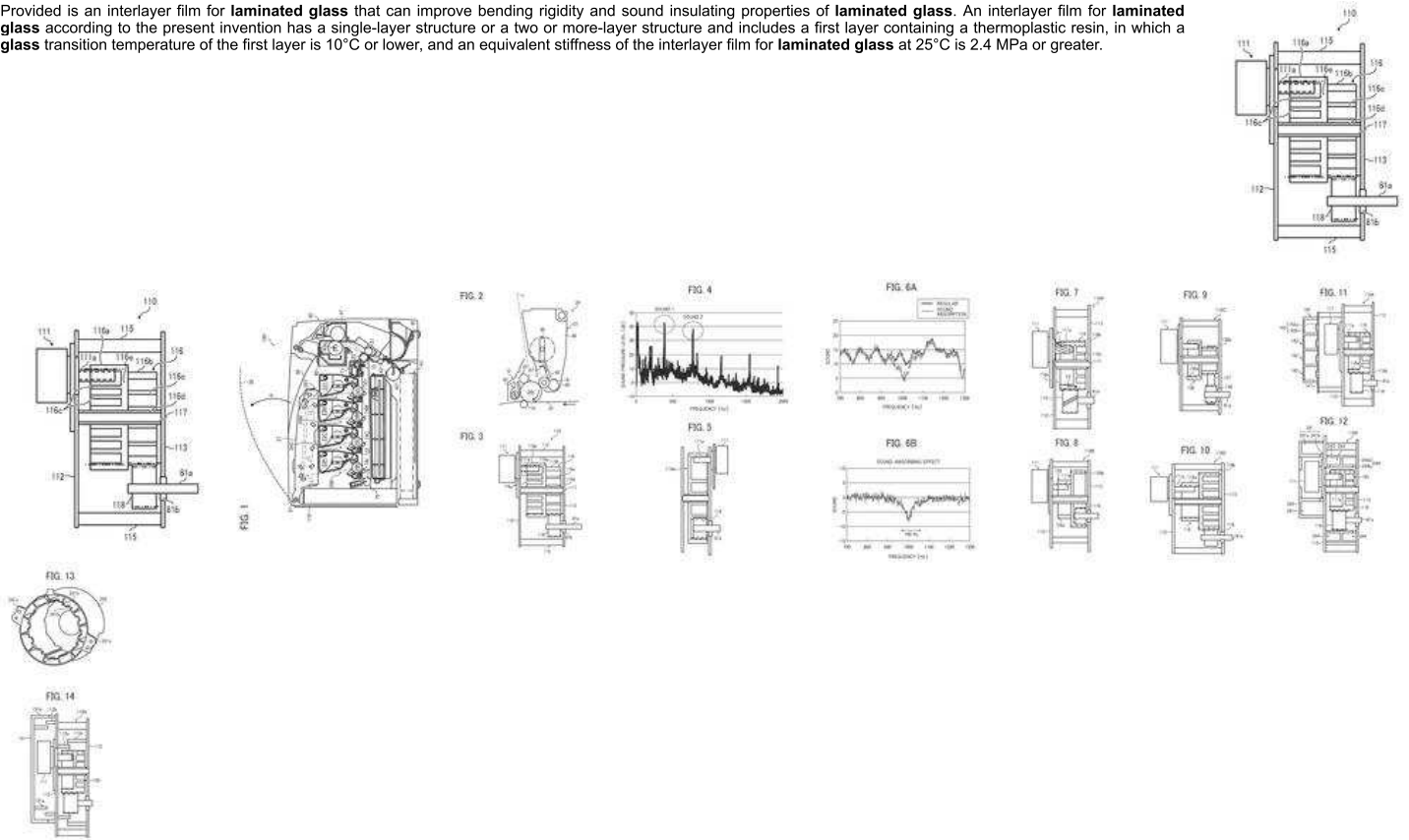
The object of this invention is to provide a **laminated** automotive glazing having an **obscuration** area produced by printing the **obscuration** on a film **laminated** between at least two layers of plastic interlayers or directly on the interlayer rather than printing and firing an enamel frit onto the **glass**. This results in a laminate having superior optical quality, higher strength and a lower probability of breakage as compared to a laminate with a black enamel frit **obscuration**.



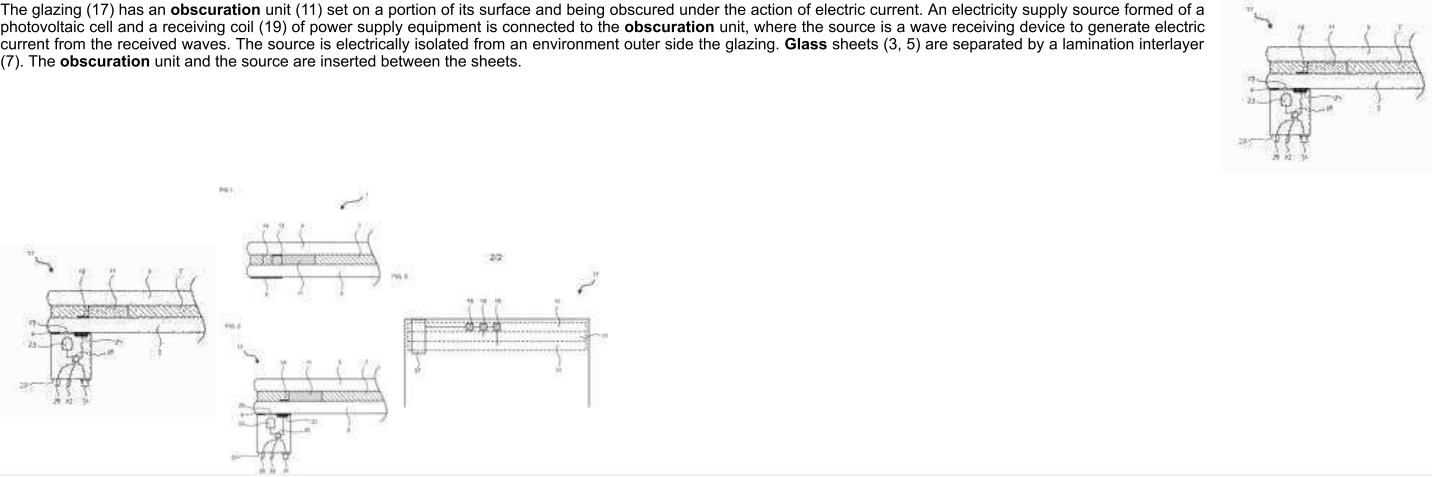
A **laminated** glazing is described comprising a first pane of glazing material having a first major surface and an opposing second major surface, there being an **obscuration** band on the second major surface extending around a portion of the periphery of the first pane such that the second major surface is not smooth. A first adhesive layer having a thickness of between 6µm and 100µm contacts a portion of the second major surface of the first pane of glazing material and a portion of the **obscuration** band. The **laminated** glazing also has a carrier ply carrying an infra red reflecting coating wherein the first adhesive layer is between the first pane of glazing material and the carrier ply.



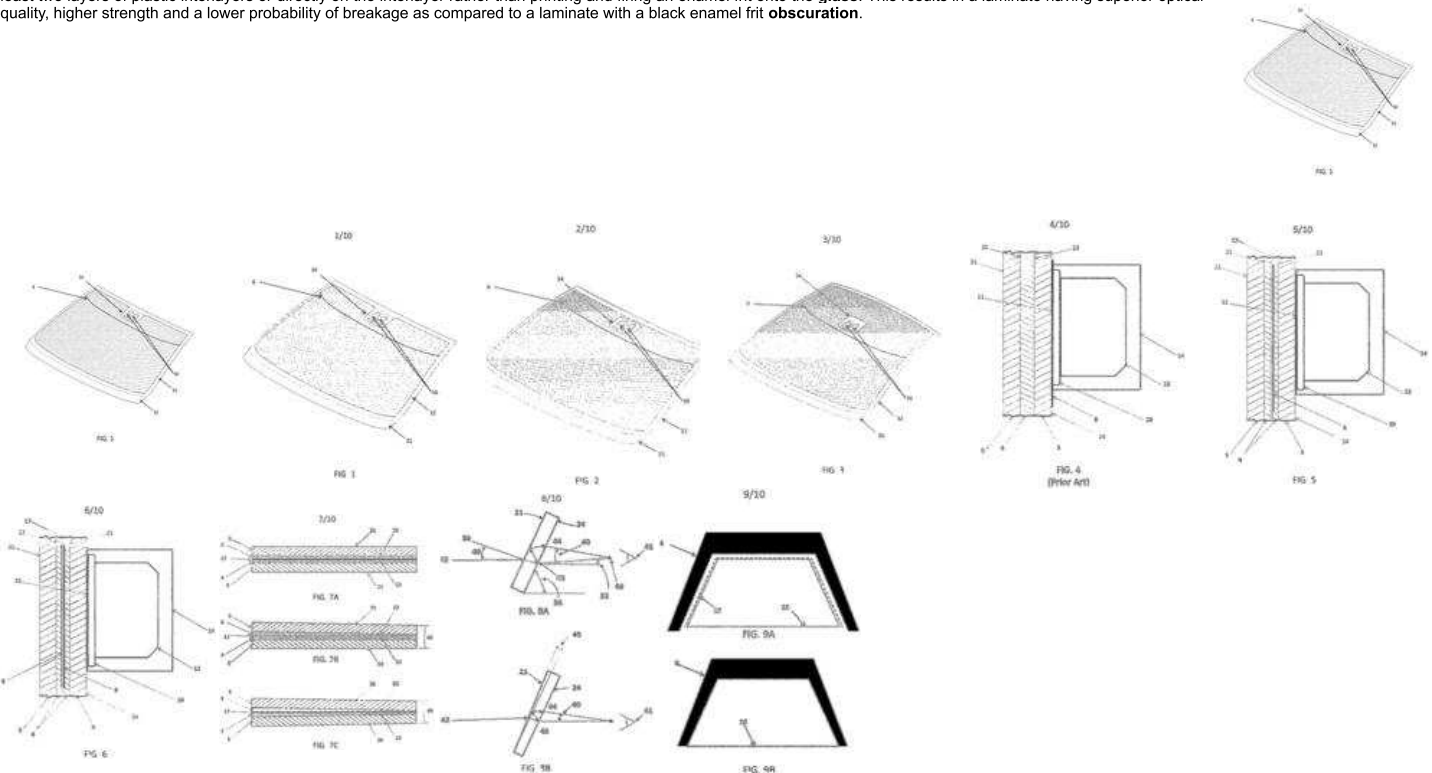
Provided is an interlayer film for **laminated glass** that can improve bending rigidity and sound insulating properties of **laminated glass**. An interlayer film for **laminated glass** according to the present invention has a single-layer structure or a two or more-layer structure and includes a first layer containing a thermoplastic resin, in which a **glass** transition temperature of the first layer is 10°C or lower, and an equivalent stiffness of the interlayer film for **laminated glass** at 25°C is 2.4 MPa or greater.



The glazing (17) has an **obscuration** unit (11) set on a portion of its surface and being obscured under the action of electric current. An electricity supply source formed of a photovoltaic cell and a receiving coil (19) of power supply equipment is connected to the **obscuration** unit, where the source is a wave receiving device to generate electric current from the received waves. The source is electrically isolated from an environment outer side the glazing. **Glass** sheets (3, 5) are separated by a lamination interlayer (7). The **obscuration** unit and the source are inserted between the sheets.



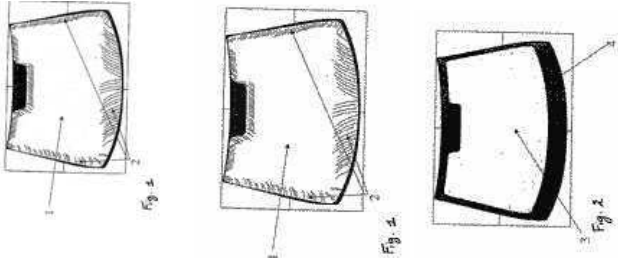
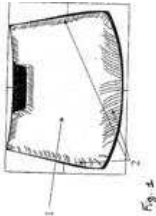
The object of this invention is to provide a **laminated** automotive glazing having an **obscuration** area produced by printing the **obscuration** on a film **laminated** between at least two layers of plastic interlayers or directly on the interlayer rather than printing and firing an enamel frit onto the **glass**. This results in a laminate having superior optical quality, higher strength and a lower probability of breakage as compared to a laminate with a black enamel frit **obscuration**.



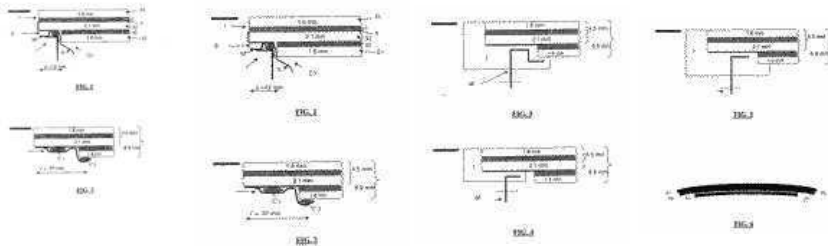
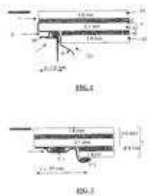
A **laminated** glazing panel comprising at least two **glass** sheets (27,29) and at least one plastics (preferably PVB) sheet (31) sandwiched between the **glass** sheets, the plastics sheet (31) comprising a substantially opaque strip portion (33) extending along an edge of the plastics sheet. Usually one of the **glass** sheets has an opaque **obscuration** band (37) extending along at least one edge leaving a thin clear area between the edge of the panel and the **obscuration** band (37). The opaque strip (37) preferably covers the thin clear area to protect adhesives from UV degradation from sunlight and for cosmetics reasons. The glazing panel will usually be a **vehicle** window.



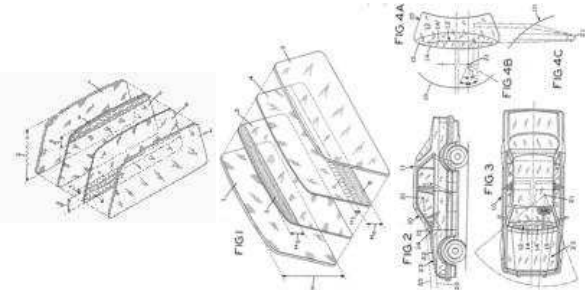
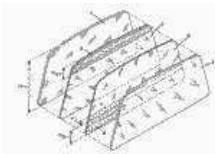
A **laminated** glazing for automobile use comprising a thermoplastic functional film and having a solid coloured **obscuration** band around the outer edge of one of the **glass** panes, wherein the edge of the thermoplastic functional film lies within the **obscuration** band and a process for the production thereof.



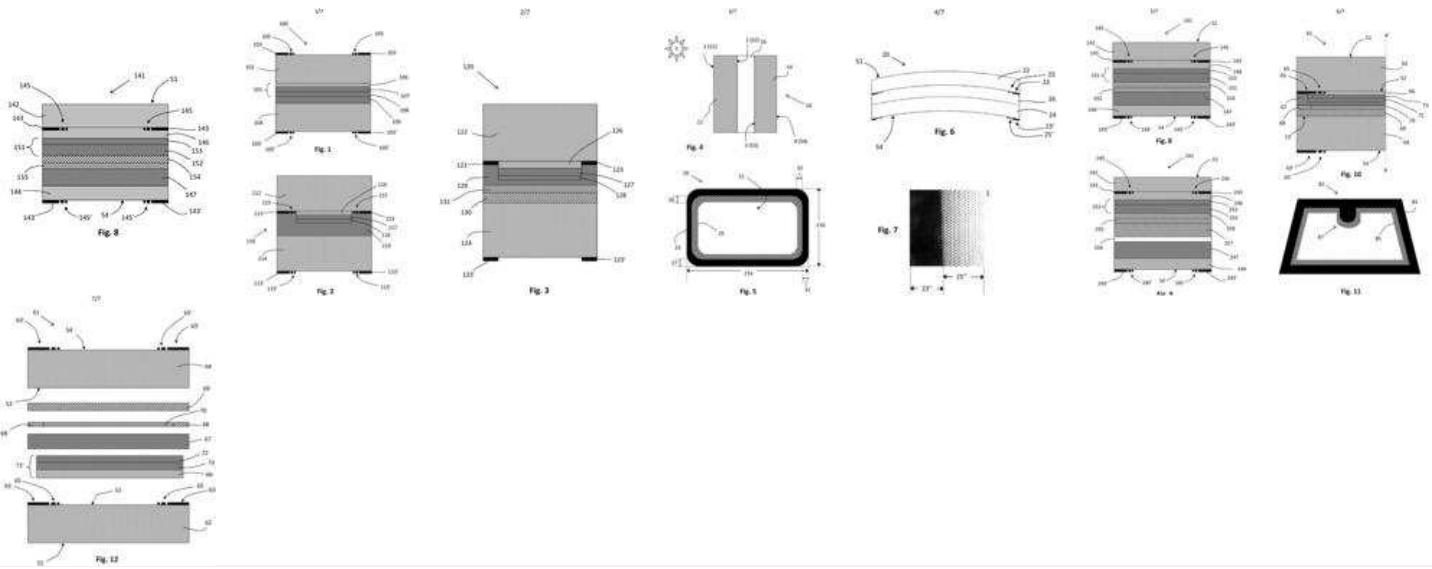
The invention concerns a glazing comprising successively: a first rigid substrate (S1), a second rigid substrate (S2), a third rigid, semirigid or flexible substrate (S3), at least an active system (A) including at least a layer and arranged between the substrates (S1 and S2), the third substrate (S3) being recessed relative to the other two substrates (S1 and S2), at least a polymer film for retaining splinters in case the glazing breaks being arranged between the substrate (S1) and the substrate (S2) and/or between the substrate (S2) and the substrate (S3) and/or integral with the substrate (S3).



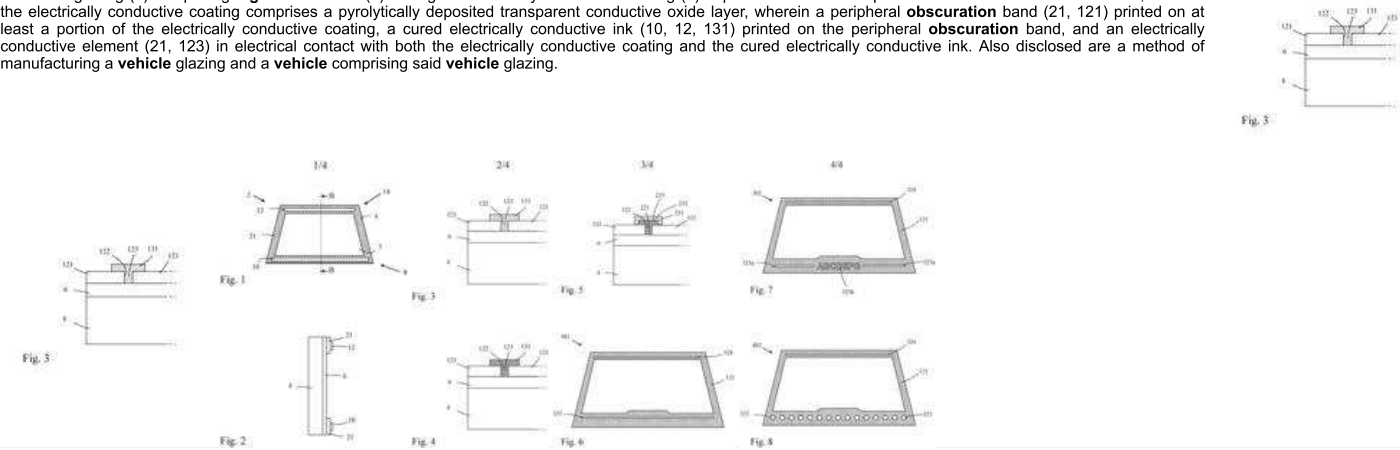
Anti-glare **glass** pane for a **vehicle** where the pane has a main area of a field of vision and a secondary area of a field of vision located below the main area which is less transparent to the visible spectrum than said main area.
(From US4555434 A)



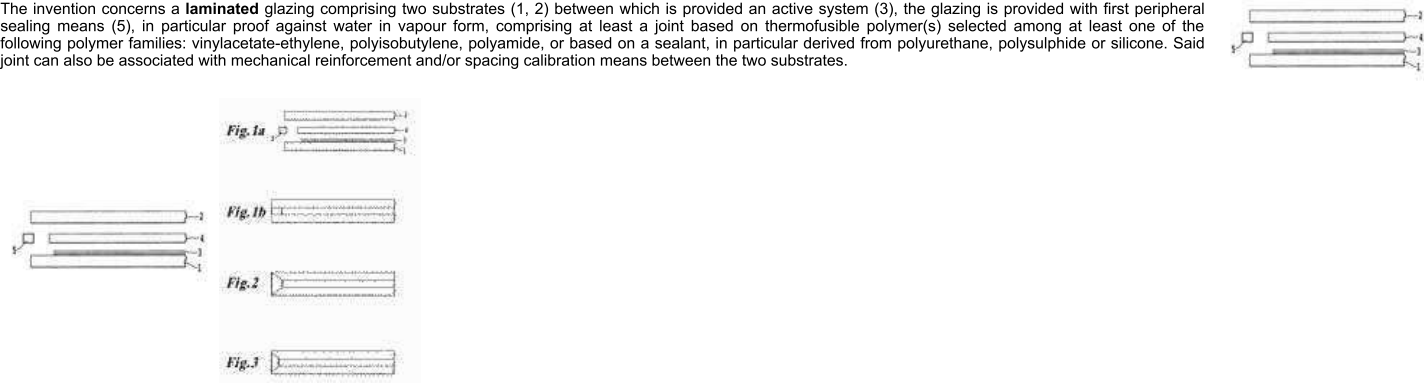
A **laminated glazing** comprising first and second panes of glazing material joined by an interlayer structure is described. There is an **obscuration band** on the first glazing pane extending around at least a portion of the periphery thereof. The interlayer structure comprises a first adhesive layer having a thickness of between 6µm and 100µm, a carrier ply having an infra red reflecting coating on a surface thereof, a second adhesive layer thicker than the first adhesive layer and a film comprising an electrically actuated layer. The first adhesive layer contacts a portion of the surface of the first pane of glazing material and a portion of the **obscuration band**. The film is either (i) between the second adhesive layer and the carrier ply (ii) between the second adhesive layer and the second pane of glazing material. The infra red reflecting coating is between the first and second adhesive layers and the second adhesive layer is in contact with the second pane of glazing material.



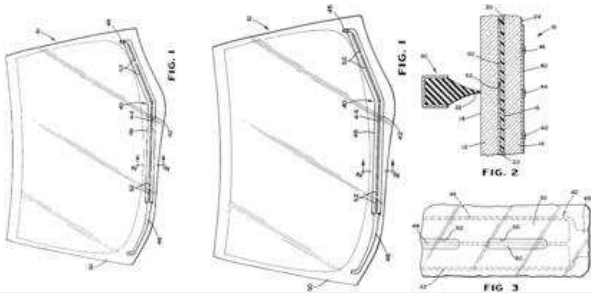
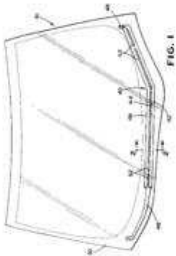
A **vehicle glazing** (2) comprising a **glass substrate** (4) having an electrically conductive coating (6) deposited on at least a portion of at least one surface thereof, wherein the electrically conductive coating comprises a pyrolytically deposited transparent conductive oxide layer, wherein a peripheral **obscuration band** (21, 121) printed on at least a portion of the electrically conductive coating, a cured electrically conductive ink (10, 12, 131) printed on the peripheral **obscuration band**, and an electrically conductive element (21, 123) in electrical contact with both the electrically conductive coating and the cured electrically conductive ink. Also disclosed are a method of manufacturing a **vehicle glazing** and a **vehicle** comprising said **vehicle glazing**.



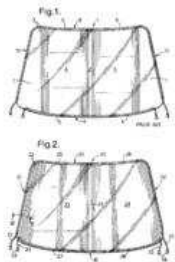
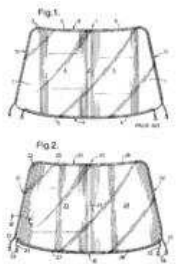
The invention concerns a **laminated glazing** comprising two substrates (1, 2) between which is provided an active system (3), the glazing is provided with first peripheral sealing means (5), in particular proof against water in vapour form, comprising at least a joint based on thermofusible polymer(s) selected among at least one of the following polymer families: vinylacetate-ethylene, polyisobutylene, polyamide, or based on a sealant, in particular derived from polyurethane, polysulphide or silicone. Said joint can also be associated with mechanical reinforcement and/or spacing calibration means between the two substrates.



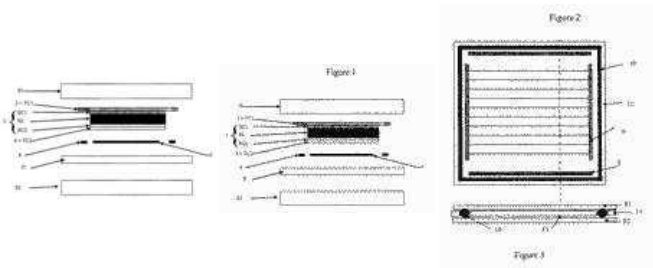
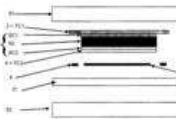
A **vehicle** window assembly includes one or more resistance heating lines for electrically heating a section of the window area corresponding to a window wiper rest area. An opaque **obscuration** band is formed so as to define one or more elongate, relatively narrow wiper alignment apertures along a portion of the window at the wiper rest area. The aperture(s) defined by the **obscuration** band are positioned so as to be aligned with at least a portion of a heating line. In this manner, at least a portion of the heating line is visible from the exterior of the **vehicle** through the outer surface of the window. <IMAGE>



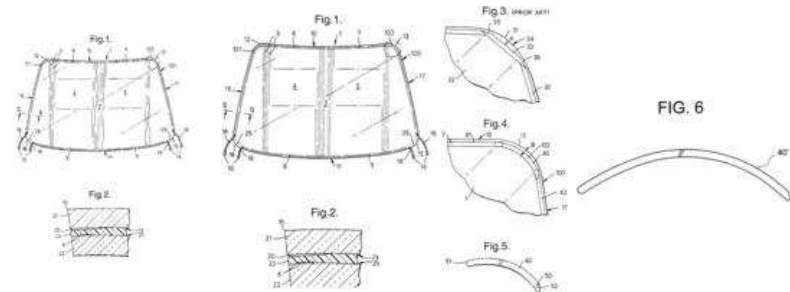
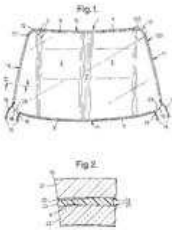
A window (20,50) is provided which includes an array (21,51) of fine, closely spaced wires (22) through which electric current is passed to heat the window. Such windows are useful as **vehicle** windows, e.g. windscreens, because the heating disperses ice or condensation on the surface of the window, thereby improving visibility. According to the invention, at least some of the wires extend along diverging lines, so that the heated area extends over substantially the whole of the transparent portion (49) of the window. It is also described how to achieve a sufficiently uniform heating effect over the extended heated area. A method of manufacturing such windows, and an apparatus (90) for forming such arrays of wires, are also provided. <IMAGE>



The invention concerns a **laminated** glazing comprising two substrates (S1, S2) between which is arranged an active system (3), characterized in that the glazing is provided with first means for peripheral sealing (10) of said active system (3), in particular against water in vapour form, comprising at least one joint based on thermosetting polymer(s) selected among the following polymer families: ethylene vinylacetate, polyisobutylene, butylic rubber, polyamide, and second sealing means (11), in particular against liquid water, said second sealing means (11) being positioned between the substrates and peripherally relative to the first sealing means (10).



A busbar (6,7,8,9) supplies current to an electrically resistant area heating means (2), such as an array of fine closely-spaced wires (3), which extends over a window (1), e.g. a **laminated vehicle** windscreen. The busbar is arranged to turn a corner, e.g. a corner (12,13) of the window, by providing a separate corner piece (40) of busbar strip which is electrically connected to adjacent lengths (41,42) of straight busbar strip. This facilitates concealment of the busbar, as is desirable for **vehicle** windscreens, especially when the corner piece is shaped to suit the corner of the window. Electrical connection of the corner piece to the adjacent lengths of busbar strip is preferably achieved by use of a solder (50) of low melting point, which melts on autoclaving of the window. <IMAGE>

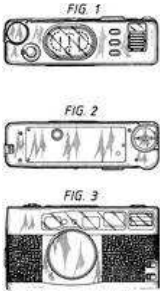
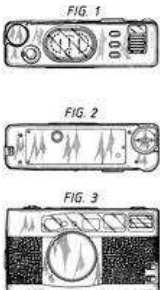


20.	Binders for sheet glass	BE669812	1964-09-18	SAINT GOBAIN GLASS*	1966-03-17 1966-03-17
-----	-------------------------	----------	------------	---------------------	-----------------------

No abstract available

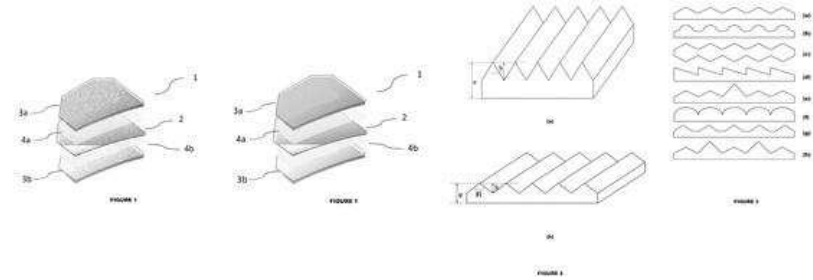
21.	Camera	GB9203377	1992-02-18	NIKON* PILKINGTON AEROSPACE PILKINGTON EAROSUPEESU	1992-04-01 1992-04-01
-----	--------	-----------	------------	--	-----------------------

Laminated windows are obscured in particular areas thereof by incorporation of one or more separate localised areas of obscuring compatible material in the interlayer in areas where obscuring material is required. In the construction according to the invention, areas of compatible obscuring material (13, 13') (e.g. transparent plastics material incorporating a dye or pigment) are incorporated in the interlayer material (14, 15, 16) in the window areas where **obscuration** is required. The invention is especially applicable to **vehicle** windows, for example, windscreens and destination windows for railway locomotives and cars. <IMAGE>

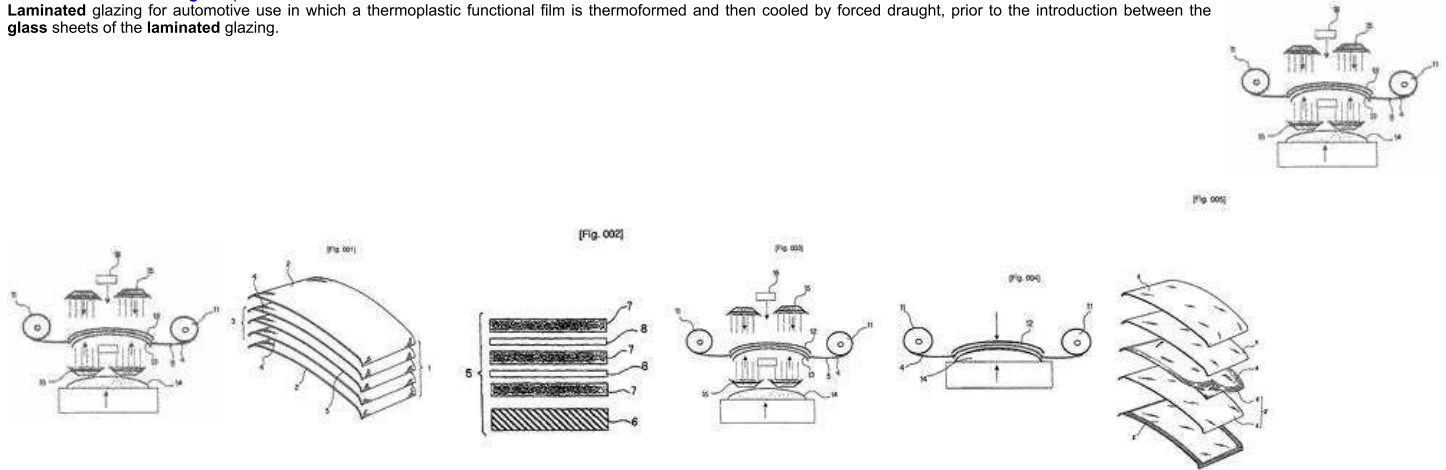


22.	Vehicle glazing	EP3150373	2015-09-30	AGC GLASS EUROPE*	2017-04-05 2017-04-05
-----	-----------------	-----------	------------	-------------------	-----------------------

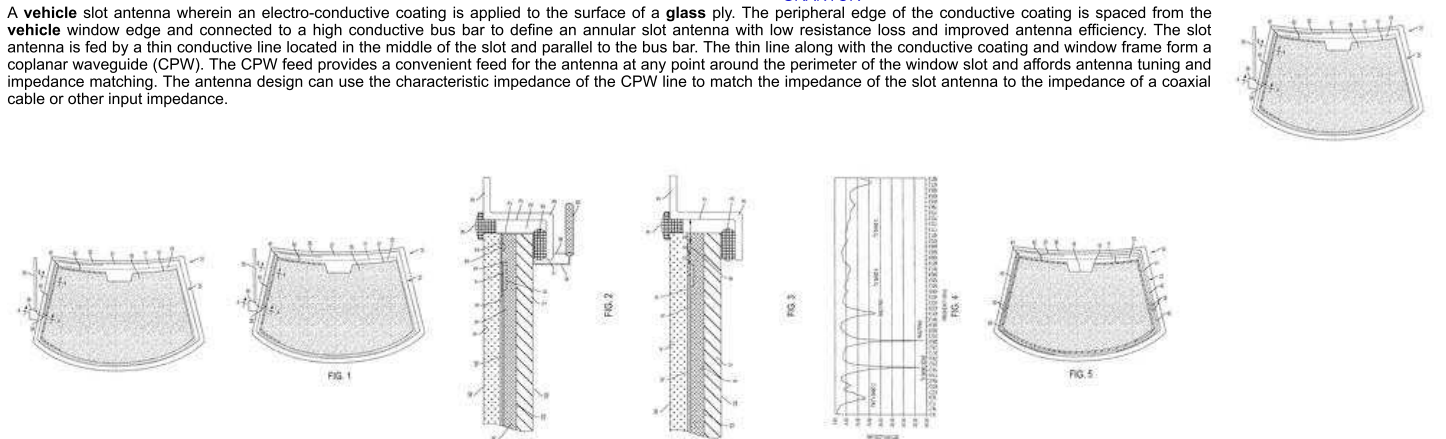
The present invention concerns a **laminated** glazing having variable light transmission comprising two **glass** sheets, an external **glass** sheet and an internal **glass** sheet, that are joined by at least one thermoplastic interlayer sheet, an assembly of a functional film, which is incorporated into the laminate between the two **glass** sheets. According to the invention, the at least one thermoplastic interlayer sheet has a roughness with a Rz comprised between 50 and 400 μ m and a Ra comprised between 15 and 90 μ m and preferably with a Rz comprised between 100 and 400 μ m and a Ra comprised between 30 and 90 μ m.



Laminated glazing for automotive use in which a thermoplastic functional film is thermoformed and then cooled by forced draught, prior to the introduction between the glass sheets of the laminated glazing.



A vehicle slot antenna wherein an electro-conductive coating is applied to the surface of a glass ply. The peripheral edge of the conductive coating is spaced from the vehicle window edge and connected to a high conductive bus bar to define an annular slot antenna with low resistance loss and improved antenna efficiency. The slot antenna is fed by a thin conductive line located in the middle of the slot and parallel to the bus bar. The thin line along with the conductive coating and window frame form a coplanar waveguide (CPW). The CPW feed provides a convenient feed for the antenna at any point around the perimeter of the window slot and affords antenna tuning and impedance matching. The antenna design can use the characteristic impedance of the CPW line to match the impedance of the slot antenna to the impedance of a coaxial cable or other input impedance.



Glazing Panels suitable for vehicle windscreens comprise a solid coloured obscuration band (24) around the perimeter; a fade out band (26) extending inwardly therefrom and a multilayer transparent infra-red reflective and/or absorbing coating (28) have the outer edge of the coating positioned so as to lie within the fade out band (26). The panel reduces reflection caused by the transition between coated and uncoated areas of the glass. The panels may be laminates or bilayers.

