53 results for ((glazing or windshield or laminat+) and glass and ((sound or acoustic) 2w (reduc+ or damp+ or proof+)) and (heat+ 3w (circuit? or wire?)) AND ((AG OR SILVER)) AND (CONDUCT+ 3W (COVER OR FILM OR COAT+)))/TI/AB/IW/CLMS/DESC/ODES/OBJ/KEYW/TX - Collection: FAMPAT

#	Title	Publication number	1st app. date	Applicant/Assignee	1st publ. date	Publ. date
1.	Method for the preparation of composite **glass laminates** from a **coating** body containing a plasticised and a low plasticiser content polyvinyl acetal **film**	CN104816521	2014-02-05	KURARAY EURO GESELLSCHAFT MITT BESHRENKTEL HUFTUNG KURARAY EUROPE* KURARAY EUROPE GESELLSCHAFT MITT BESHRENKTEL HUFTUNG KURARAY EUROPE	2015-08-05	2015-08-05

Layered structures consisting of at least one **film** A containing a polyvinyl acetal PA and at most 16% by weight of plasticiser WA and at least one **film** B containing a polyvinyl acetal PB and at least 16% by weight plasticiser WB between two **glass** sheets, are produced by adhering at least one **film** A to at least one **film** B or at least one of the **glass** sheets by means of a liquid. The layered structure can then be pressed to form a composite **glass laminate**.
(From US2015217547 A1)

2.	Films on the basis of polyvinyl acetal with thermal radiation-shielding properties	EP2878442	2013-11-29	KURARAY EURO GESELLSCHAFT MITT BESHRENKTEL HUFTUNG KURARAY EUROPE* KURARAY EUROPE GESELLSCHAFT MITT BESHRENKTEL HUFTUNG KURARAY EUROPE	2015-06-03	2015-06-03

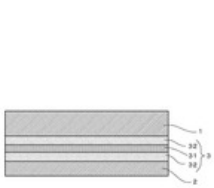
Heat shielding **glass laminates** are produced by **laminating** transparent panes with at least one **film** A having a low plasticizer content and a **heat** shielding **coating** thereon, and at least one **film** B having a high plasticizer content.
(From US10099451 B2)

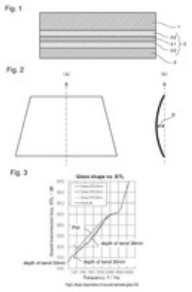
3.	**Film** with electrically **conductive** structures	EP2878443	2013-11-29	KURARAY EURO GESELLSCHAFT MITT BESHRENKTEL HUFTUNG KURARAY EUROPE* KURARAY EUROPE GESELLSCHAFT MITT BESHRENKTEL HUFTUNG KURARAY EUROPE	2015-06-03	2015-06-03

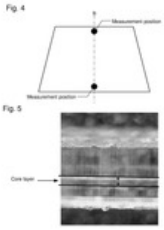
Production of **glass laminates** containing electrically **conductive** structures is facilitated by including the electrically **conductive** structures on a first polyvinyl acetate **film** with low or no plasticizer content, and employing a second polyvinyl acetal **film** with a high plasticizer content.
(From US2016288459 A1)

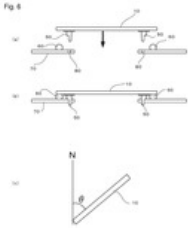
4.	**Laminated glass**	WO2015122507	2014-02-14	NIPPON SHEET **GLASS***	2015-08-20	2015-08-20

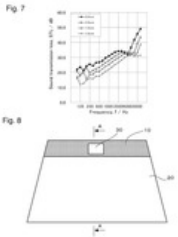
A **laminated glass** according to the present invention includes an outer **glass** sheet, an inner **glass** sheet that is arranged opposite to the outer **glass** sheet and has a smaller thickness than that of the outer **glass** sheet, and an interlayer sandwiched between the outer **glass** sheet and the inner **glass** sheet. A transmittance with respect to light having a wavelength of 850 to 950 nm is 30 to 80%. The outer **glass** sheet has a thickness of 1.8 to 2.3 mm. The inner **glass** sheet has a thickness of 0.6 to 2.0 mm. The interlayer includes a plurality of layers including at least a core layer. The core layer has a Young's modulus of 1 to 20 MPa at a frequency of 100 Hz and a temperature of 20°C, the Young's modulus being lower than the Young's modulus of the other layer.

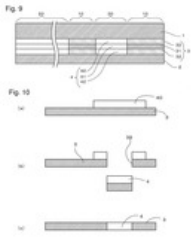


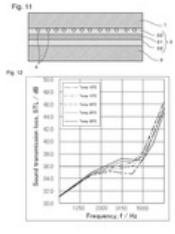


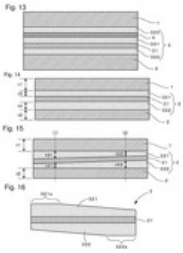


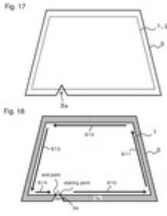


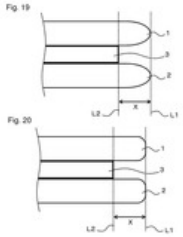






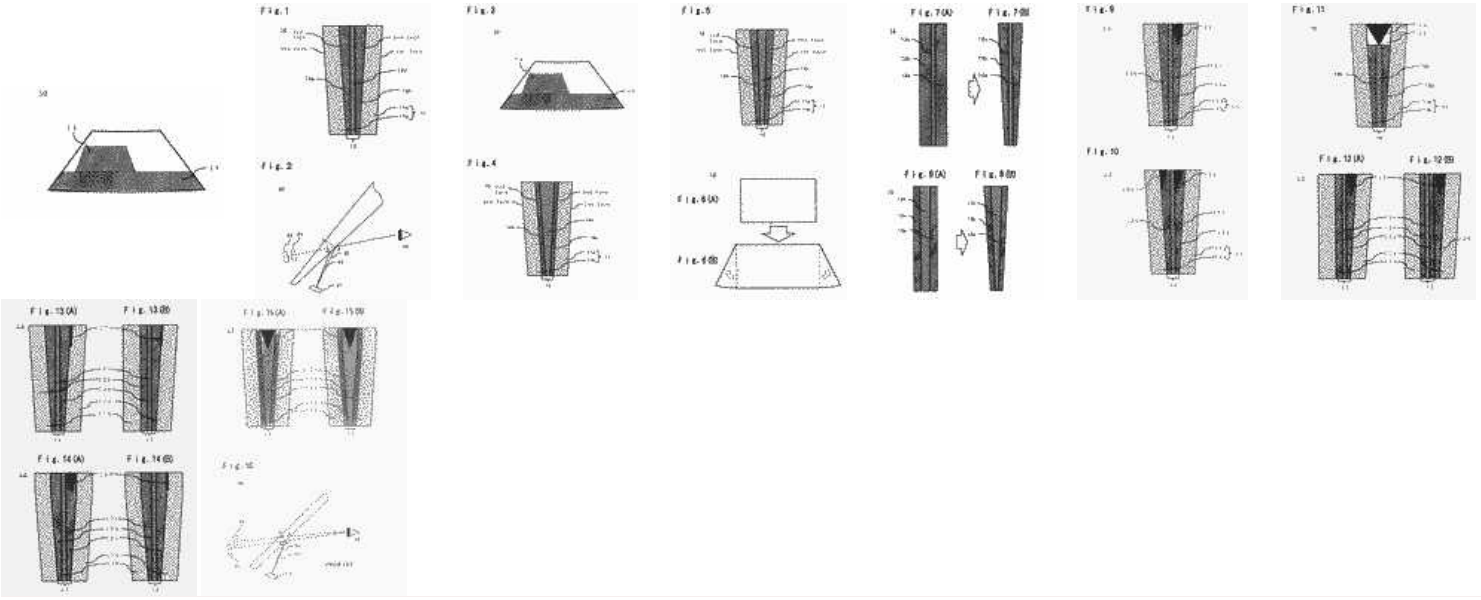






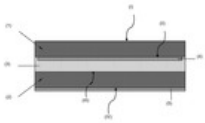
5.	**Laminated glass** for vehicle	EP1800855	2006-08-25	AGC* ASAHI **GLASS**	2007-06-27	2007-06-27

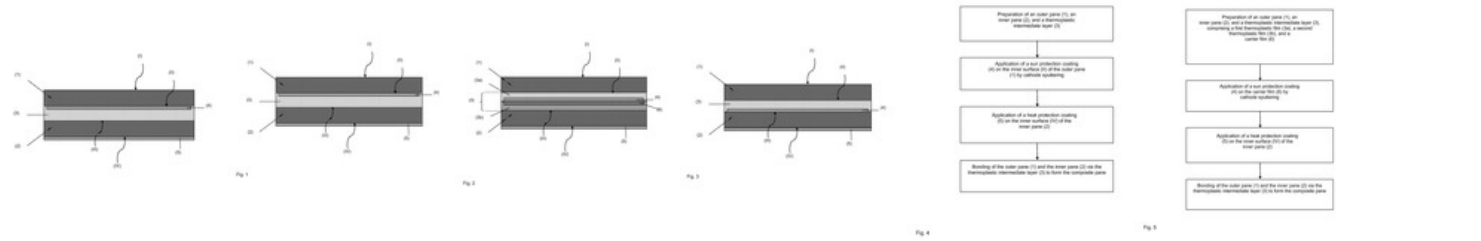
It is an object of the present invention to provide, in a HUD device employing a high-functional **windshield** such as a **sound**-insulation **glass** having a multi-layer interlayer, a **windshield** for a vehicle which does not produce double images and has excellent visibility without deteriorating functionality of the **windshield**.
In a **laminated glass** having a multi-layer interlayer having a wedge-shaped thickness profile sandwiched by **glass** sheets, the multi-layer interlayer has layers having different hardness, the thickness of first resin layers having high hardness is at least 0.3 mm in a region within 400 mm from a lower side, which prevents generation of optical distortion of the **laminated glass** and efficiently prevents double images of display. (see diagramm)



6.	Compound **glazing** with sun and **heat** protection function	WO2013127563	2013-01-21	SAINT GOBAIN **GLASS*** SAINT GOBAIN GRASS FRANCE SAINT GOBAIN **GLASS** FRANCE	2013-09-06	2013-09-06

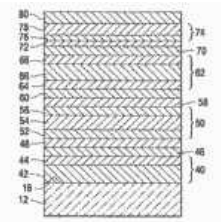
The invention relates to a composite pane having a sun protection and a **heat** protection function, comprising an outer pane (1) having an outer surface (I) and an inner surface (II), an inner pane (2) having an outer surface (III) and an inner surface (IV), and a thermoplastic intermediate layer (3), comprising at least a sun protection layer (4) on at least the inner surface (II), the outer surface (III), or in the thermoplastic intermediate layer (3), and a **heat** protection layer (5) on the inner surface (IV). The sun protection layer (4) comprises at least one functional layer containing at least **silver**, and the **heat** protection layer (5) comprises at least one functional layer containing at least one metal of the group consisting of niobium, tantalum, molybdenum, and zirconium.

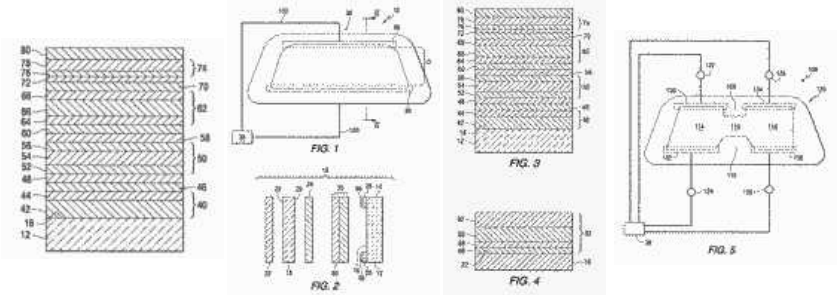




7.	**Heatable windshield**	US20070020465	2005-07-20	PPG INDUSTRIES VITRO*	2007-01-25	2007-01-25

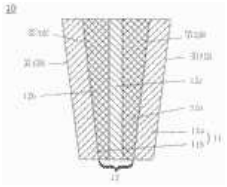
A **heatable** transparency includes a first ply having a No. 1 surface and a No. 2 surface and a second ply having a No. 3 surface and a No. 4 surface. The No. 2 surface faces the No. 3 surface. An electrically **conductive coating** is formed on at least a portion of the No. 2 or No. 3 surface, with the **conductive coating** including three or more metallic **silver** layers. An antireflective **coating** is formed on the No. 4 surface.

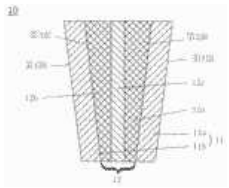


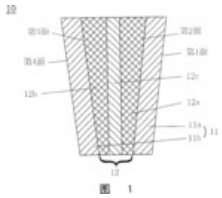


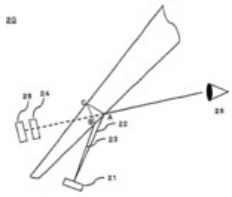
8.	**Laminated glass** for vehicle	CN101038349	2006-12-26	ASAHI **GLASS***	2007-09-19	2007-09-19

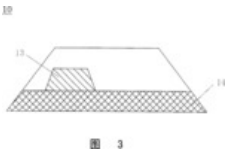
The present invention provides, in a HUD device employing a high-functional **windshield** such as a **sound**-insulation **glass** having a multi-layer interlayer, a **windshield** for a vehicle which does not produce double images and has excellent visibility without deteriorating functionality of the **windshield**. In a **laminated glass** having a multi-layer interlayer having a wedge-shaped thickness profile sandwiched by **glass** sheets, the multi-layer interlayer has layers having different hardness, the thickness of first resin layers having high hardness is at least 0.3 mm in a region within 400 mm from a lower side, which prevents the generation of optical distortion of the **laminated glass** and efficiently prevents double display images.

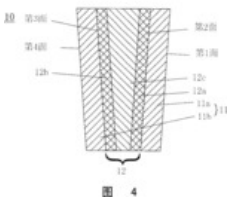


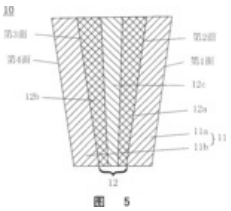


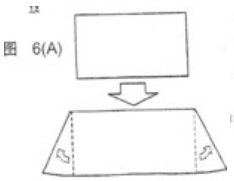


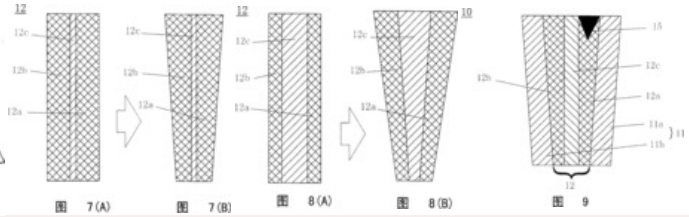






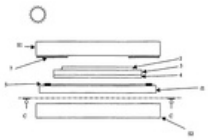


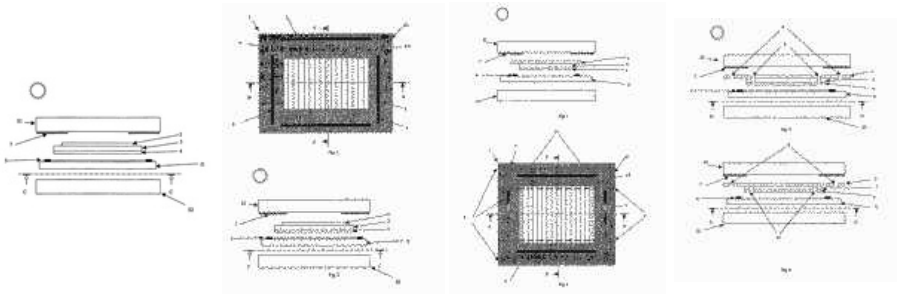




9.	Functionalized security **glazing**	FR2857617	2003-07-16	SAINT GOBAIN **GLASS***	2005-01-21	2005-01-21

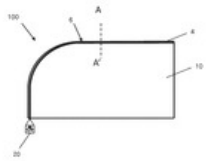
The invention concerns a **glazing** comprising successively a first rigid substrate (S1), a second rigid substrate (S2), at least one active system (3) including at least one layer and arranged between the substrates (S1 and S2), at least one polymer **film** (f1) with **glass** fragment retention in case of breakage being provided between the substrate (S1) and the substrate (S2). The invention is characterized in that the active system (3) is located on the inner surface (2) of the substrate (S1).

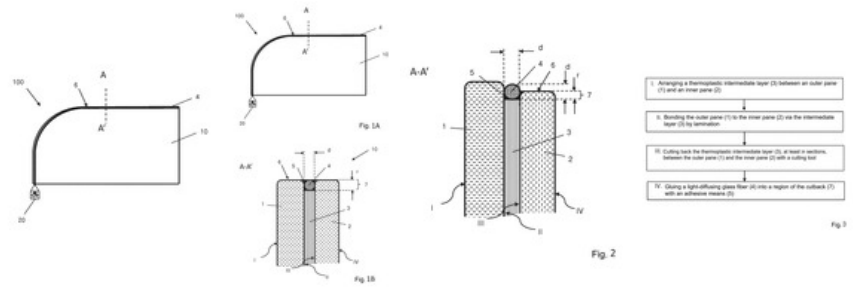




10.	Composite pane with illumination	CA2992398	2016-08-15	SAINT GOBAIN **GLASS***	2017-02-23	2017-02-23

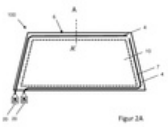
The invention relates to a composite pane (10), particularly a **laminated** side pane for a side window of a vehicle, at least comprising: - an outer pane (1) and an inner pane (2) which are interconnected by a thermoplastic intermediate layer (3), said intermediate layer (3) having, at least in some sections, an offset (7) in respect of a pane edge (6), and - at least one light-scattering optical fibre (4), said optical fibre (4) being at least partially arranged in the region of the offset (7), between the outer pane (1) and the inner pane (2).

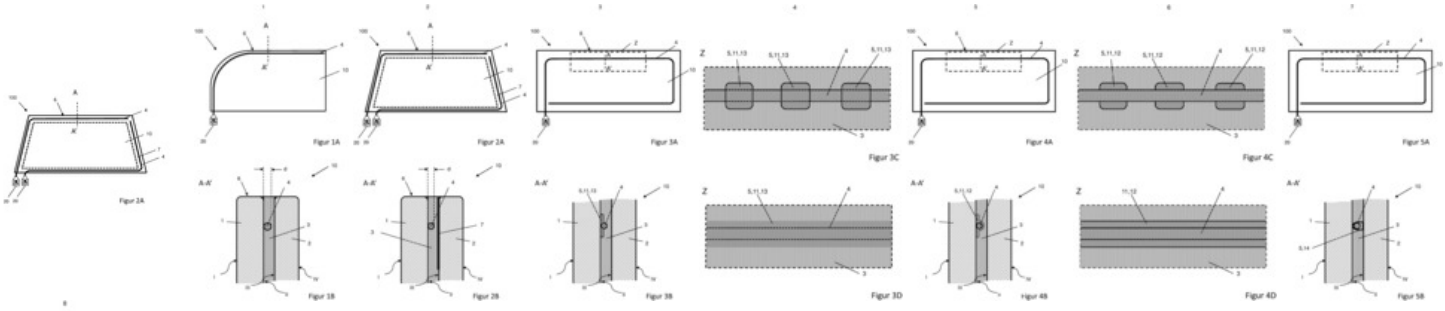


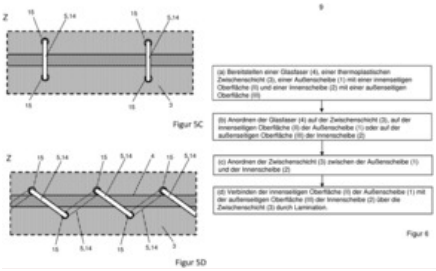


11. Composite pane that can be illuminated CA3011497 2017-03-06 SAINT GOBAIN **GLASS*** 2017-09-14 2017-09-14

The present invention relates to a composite pane (10), at least comprising: - an outer pane (1) and an inner pane (2), which are connected to one another by means of an intermediate layer (3); and - at least one light-diffusing **glass** fibre (4) suitable for emitting light by diffusion along its extent via its lateral wall, some sections of the **glass** fibre (4) being arranged between the intermediate layer (3) and the outer pane (1) and between the intermediate layer (3) and the inner pane (2) and said **glass** fibre being **conducted** through at least one opening (15) in the intermediate layer (3).

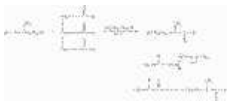


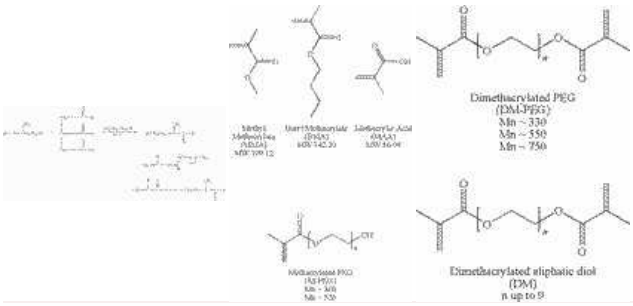




12. Anti-fouling paints and **coatings** US20100210745 2010-01-29 REACTIVE SURFACES* 2010-08-19 2010-08-19

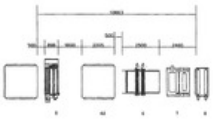
Disclosed herein are polymeric materials such as a **coating**, a plastic, a **laminate**, a composite, an elastomer, an adhesive, or a sealant; a surface treatment such as a textile finish or a wax; a filler for such a polymeric material or a surface treatment that includes an enzyme such as an esterase (e.g., a lipolytic enzyme, a sulfuric ester hydrolase, an organophosphorus compound degradation enzyme), an enzyme (e.g., a lysozyme, a lytic transglycosylase) that degrades a cell wall and/or a cell membrane component, a biocidal or biostatic peptide, and/or a peptidase. Also disclosed herein are methods of altering a material's property such as service life, flexability, or rigidity, by incorporation of an enzyme into a material capable of being chemically crosslinked by the activity of a lipolytic enzyme, a hydrolase, and/or a urease.

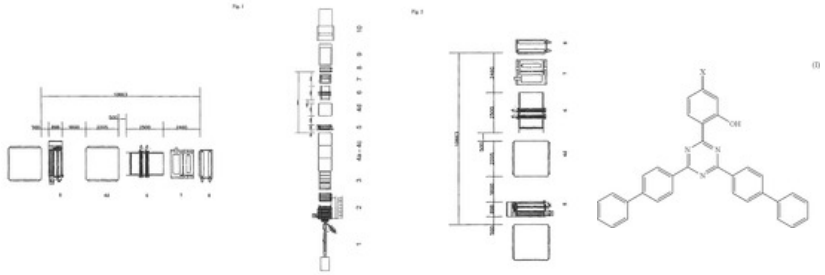




13. Multi-layer products comprising acrylate containing **coatings** WO2011012294 2010-07-28 BAYER MATERIALSCIENCE
BEYER MATTERS REAL YOUNG WEBSITE
COVESTRO DEUTSCHLAND* 2011-02-03 2011-02-03

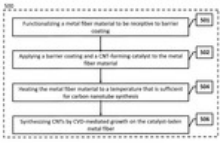
The present invention relates to a method for producing a multi-layer product comprising a) a substrate containing at least one thermoplastic substrate layer and b) at least one protective layer made of a **coating** composition comprising compounds with at least two functional groups, characterized in that the protective layer(s) are/is applied inline after the production of the substrate containing the substrate layer.

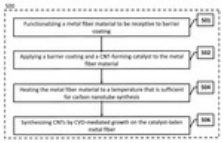




14.	Cns-infused carbon nanomaterials and process therefor	US20100159240	2009-11-02	APPLIED MANOSTRUCTURED SOLUTIONS APPLIED NANOSTRUCTURED SOLUTIONS* APPLIED NANOSTRUCTURED SOLUTIONS LIABILITY LOCKHEED MARTIN	2010-06-24	2010-06-24

A composition includes a carbon nanotube (CNT) yarn or sheet and a plurality of carbon nanostructures (CNSs) infused to a surface of the CNT yarn or sheet, wherein the CNSs are disposed substantially radially from the surface of the CNT yarn or outwardly from the sheet. Such compositions can be used in various combinations in composite articles.





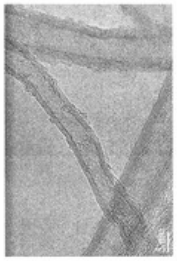


Figure 1

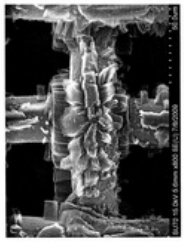


Figure 2

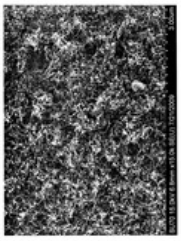


Figure 3

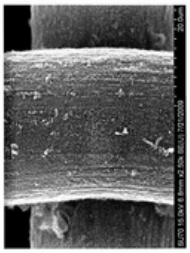


Figure 4

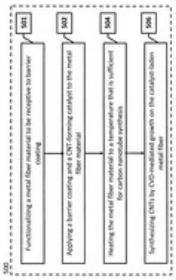


Figure 5

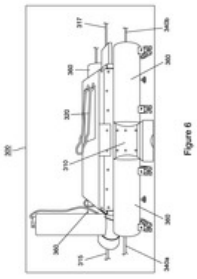


Figure 6

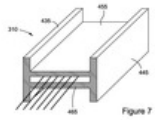


Figure 7

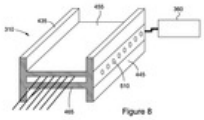


Figure 8

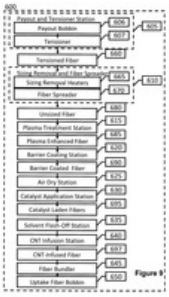


Figure 9

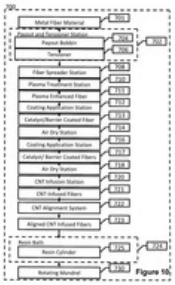
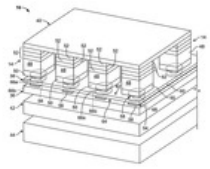
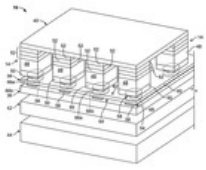


Figure 10

15.	Ultrasound transducer and method for manufacturing an ultrasound transducer	DE102013105167	2012-05-22	GENERAL ELECTRIC*	2013-11-28	2013-11-28

An ultrasound transducer includes an array of **acoustic** elements, an integrated **circuit**, and an interposer. The interposer includes **conductive** elements for electrically connecting the **acoustic** elements to the integrated **circuit**. The **conductive** elements are electrically connected to the integrated **circuit**. Solder is engaged between the **acoustic** elements and the **conductive** elements of the interposer such that the **conductive** elements of the interposer are electrically connected to the **acoustic** elements through the solder.





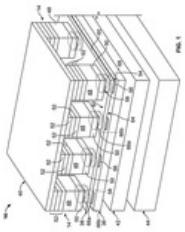


FIG. 1

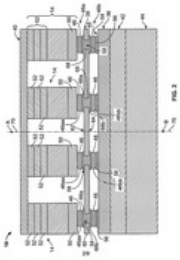


FIG. 2

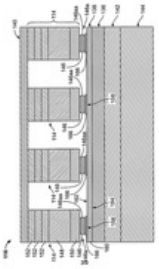


FIG. 3

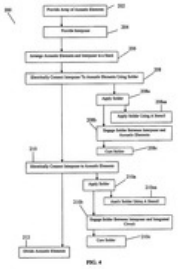


FIG. 4

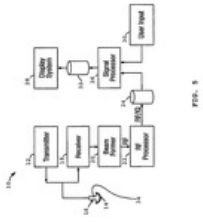


FIG. 5

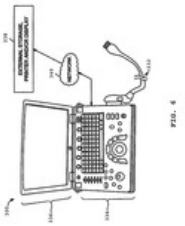


FIG. 6

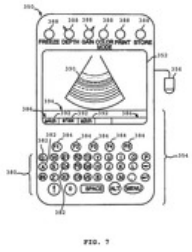


FIG. 7

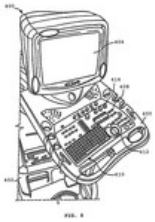


FIG. 8

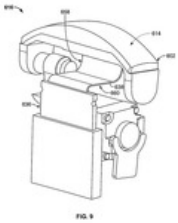
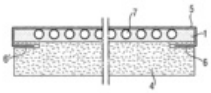
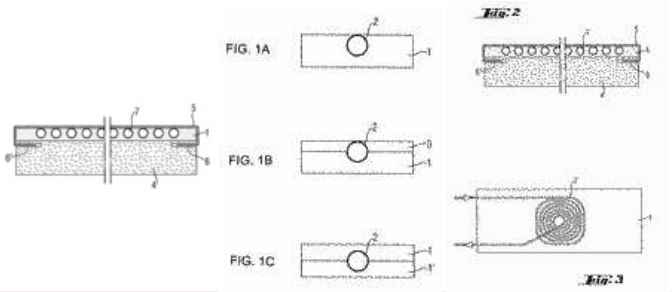


FIG. 9

16.	**Heat conduction** plate made of expanded graphite and method of fabrication thereof	CA2480576	2003-09-04	SGL CARBON*	2005-03-04	2005-03-04

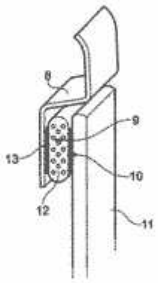
The light-weight **heat conduction** plate consists of expanded and subsequently compressed graphite without bonding agents. Its **heat conductivity** parallel to the plate surfaces is at least 50 % higher than that perpendicular to theses surfaces. Independent claims are also included for the following: (a) a combination of two light-weight **heat conduction** plates; (b) a compound building element with at least one light-weight **heat conduction** plate; (c) an application of light-weight **heat conduction** plates or compound building elements for floor, wall or ceiling **heating**, for **heat** transfer and removal in automobiles and the like; (d) a method for producing a light-weight **heat conduction** plate.

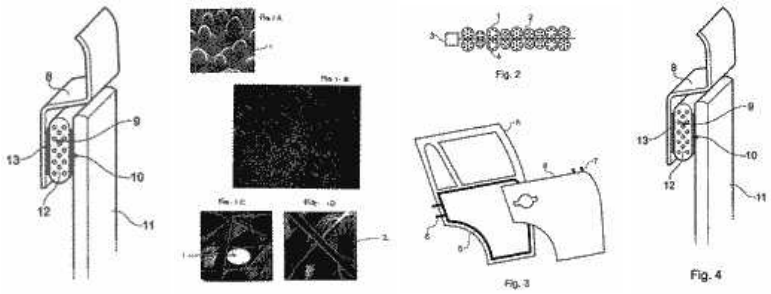




17.	Method and apparatus for bonding and debonding adhesive interface surfaces	GB0307504	2003-04-01	BAIN PETER STEWART* BONDING DE BONDING DEBONDING DISMANTLING	2003-05-07	2003-05-07

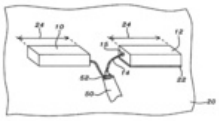
The present invention relates to a system and a method of improving the debonding of two or more surfaces together. The invention utilises thermoexpanadable microspheres and thermal energy to debond interfaces in an adhesive system or as vehicle carriers. It also discloses a method of curing the adhesive system prior to the debonding step so that the same adhesive system may be used for both phases. It is especially useful in the automotive industry for end of vehicle life dismantling.

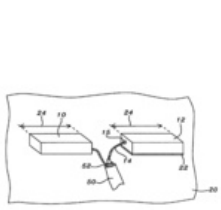




18.	Low cost antennas using **conductive** plastics or **conductive** composites	US20040051666	2002-12-04	INTEGRAL TECHNOLOGIES* INTEGRAL TECNOLOGIES INTEGRAL TEHCNOLOGIES INTERGRAL TECHNOLOGIES TECHNOLOGIE INTEGRALE	2004-03-18	2004-03-18

Low cost antennas formed of a **conductive** loaded resin-based material. The **conductive** loaded resin-based material comprises **conductor** fibers or **conductor** particles in a resin or plastic host wherein the ratio of the weight of the **conductor** fibers or **conductor** particles to the weight of the resin or plastic host is between about 0.20 and 0.40. The **conductive** fibers can be stainless steel, nickel, copper, **silver**, or the like. The antenna elements can be formed using methods such as injection molding or extrusion. Virtually any antenna fabricated by conventional means such as **wire**, strip-line, printed **circuit** boards, or the like can be fabricated using the **conductive** loaded resin-based materials. The **conductive** loaded resin-based material used to form the antenna elements can be in the form of a thin flexible woven fabric which can readily cut to the desired shape. <IMAGE>





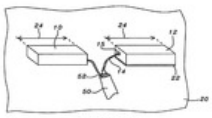


FIG. 1

FIG. 2A

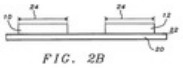


FIG. 2B

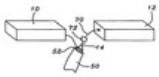


FIG. 2C

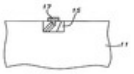


FIG. 3

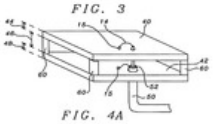


FIG. 4A

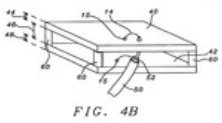


FIG. 4B

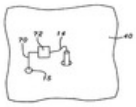


FIG. 5

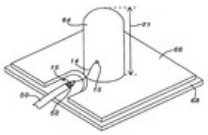


FIG. 6

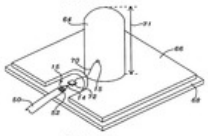


FIG. 7

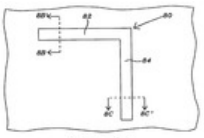


FIG. 8A

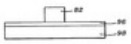


FIG. 8B

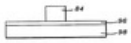


FIG. 8C

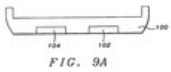


FIG. 9A

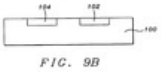


FIG. 9B

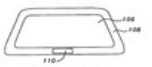


FIG. 10A

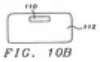


FIG. 10B

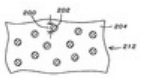


FIG. 11

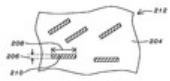


FIG. 12

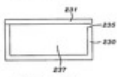


FIG. 13

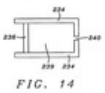


FIG. 14

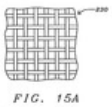


FIG. 15A

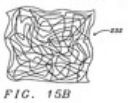
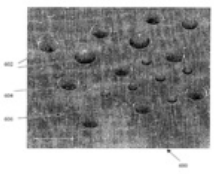
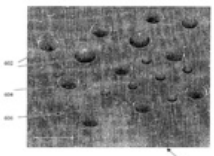


FIG. 15B

19.	Ceramic diesel exhaust filters	US20040079060	2002-10-28	2 JIIO TECHNOLOGIES GE02 TECHNOLOGIES* GEO2 TECHNOLOGIES HCT INVESTMENTS	2004-04-29	2004-04-29

An improved, efficient, and regenerable exhaust emission filter and filter system are provided which incorporate the use of an inorganic, non-woven fiber filter element. The filter is able to capture exhaust pollutants and particulates through the interwoven nature of the filter element and due to area enhancements applied to the filter element including microscopic enhancements. The filter has an improved life and is able to combust a greater percentage of trapped particulates due to the high temperatures the filter element can withstand. The filter element if formed from a non-woven fiber block which is machined or shaped into a filter foundation. The filter element can have a multitude of **coatings** and catalysts applied and can be wrapped in insulation and a casing. The improved exhaust emission filter is particularly useful for diesel engine exhausts.





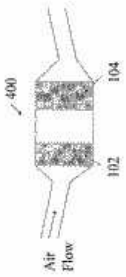


FIG. 1 (PRIOR ART)

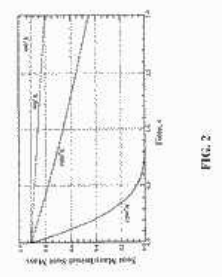


FIG. 2

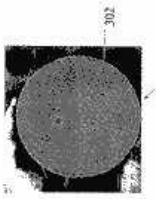


FIG. 3 (PRIOR ART)

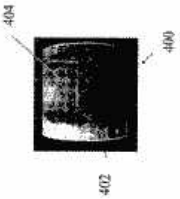


FIG. 4

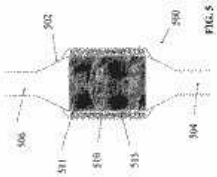


FIG. 5

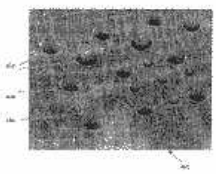


FIG. 6

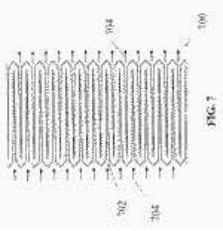


FIG. 7

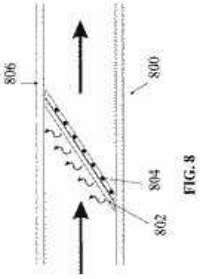


FIG. 8

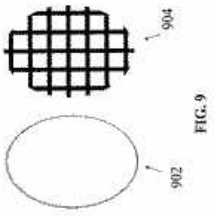
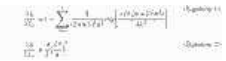
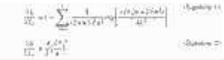


FIG. 9

20.	Visual assays for **coatings** incorporating bioactive enzymes for catalytic functions	US20110240064	2011-03-23	REACTIVE SURFACES*	2011-10-06	2011-10-06

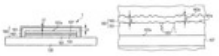
Disclosed herein are materials such as a **coating**, comprising a lipolytic enzyme or organophosphrous compound degrading enzyme. Also disclosed herein are methods of visually detecting enzyme activity in a **coating** by contacting the **coating** with a substrate of an enzyme and a visual indicator that changes appearance upon production of a product of enzyme activity on a tack-free **coating** surface.

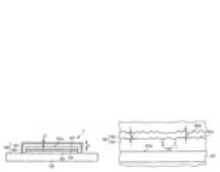


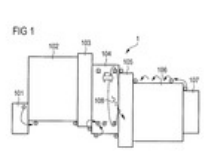


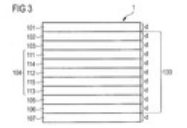
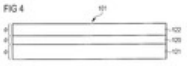
21. Organic light-emitting diode and luminaire WO2010066245 2009-12-09 OSRAM OLED* OSRAM OPTO SEMICONDUCTORS 2010-06-17 2010-06-17

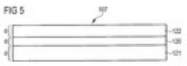
Organic light-emitting diodes as well as luminaires with such organic light-emitting diodes are specified. The luminaires may in particular be the following apparatuses, or the luminaires are part of existing apparatuses: alarm, shower cubicle, shower head, solar protection, rain protection, lamp, bed, signalling light, changing cubicle, vision protection, housing, emergency lighting, mirror, slabs, ceiling lights, radiator cladding, blinds, noise protection, umbrella, warning light.

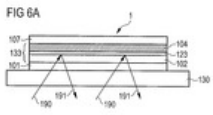


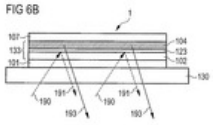


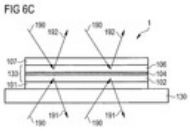


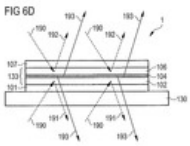


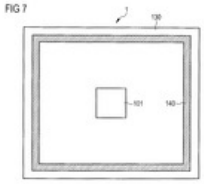


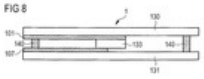


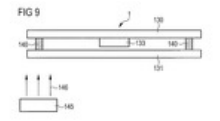


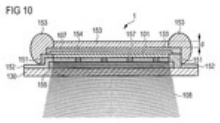


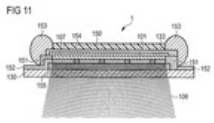


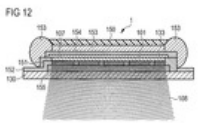


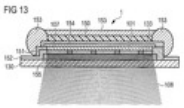


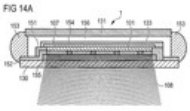


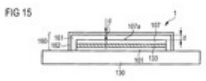


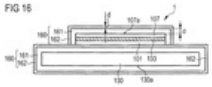


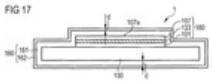






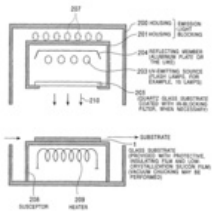


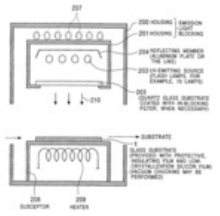


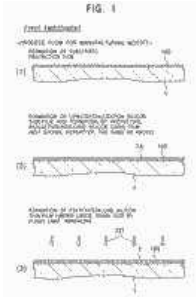


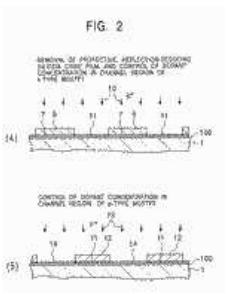
22. Semiconductor thin **film** forming method, production methods for semiconductor device and electrooptical device, devices used for these methods, and semiconductor device and electrooptical device WO200247137 2001-12-03 SONY* 2002-06-13 2002-06-13

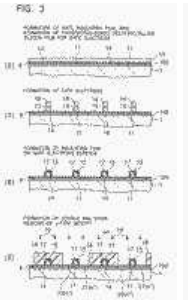
A method of forming a large-area, high-crystallinity, high quality, polycrystalline or single-crystal semiconductor thin **film** such as polycrystalline silicon, and a device for implementing this method. A method of forming a polycrystalline (or single-crystal) semiconductor thin **film**, or a method of fabricating a semiconductor device wherein, when forming on a substrate (1) a high-crystallinity, large-grain-size polycrystalline (or single-crystal) semiconductor thin **film** (7) such as a polycrystalline silicon **film**, or when fabricating a semiconductor device having a polycrystalline (or single-crystal) semiconductor thin **film** (7) on a substrate (1), after a low crystalline semiconductor thin **film** (7A) is formed on the substrate (1), a flash lamp anneal is applied to the thin **film** (7A), and the crystallization of the thin **film** (7A) is promoted by fusing, or semi-fusing, or **heating** and cooling in a non-fused condition to obtain the polycrystalline (or single-crystal) semiconductor thin **film**; and devices for implementing these methods.

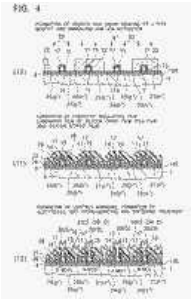


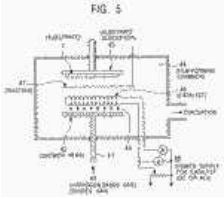


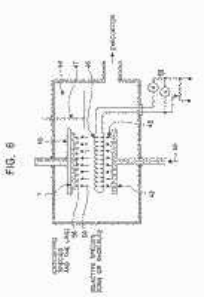


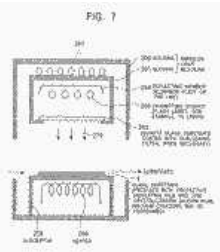


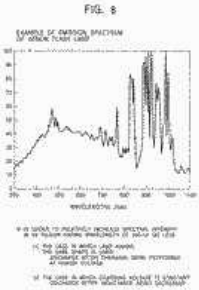


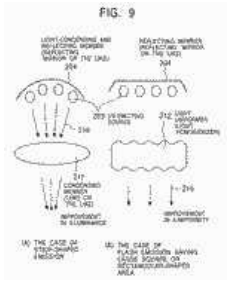










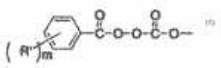


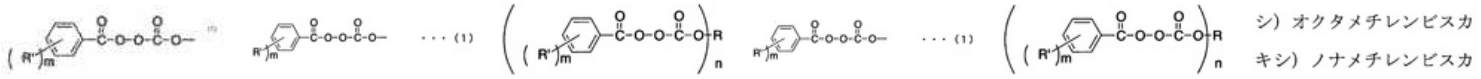
23. Visual assays for **coatings** incorporating bioactive enzymes for catalytic functions US20140196631 2014-01-15 REACTIVE SURFACE* 2014-07-17 2014-07-17

Disclosed herein are materials such as a **coating**, comprising a lipolytic enzyme or organophosphrous compound degrading enzyme. Also disclosed herein are methods of visually detecting enzyme activity in a **coating** by contacting the **coating** with a substrate of an enzyme and a visual indicator that changes appearance upon production of a product of enzyme activity on a tack-free **coating** surface.

24.	Asymmetric organic peroxide, crosslinking agent comprising the same, and method of crosslinking with the same	WO200134564	2000-10-30	NOF*	2001-05-17	2001-05-17

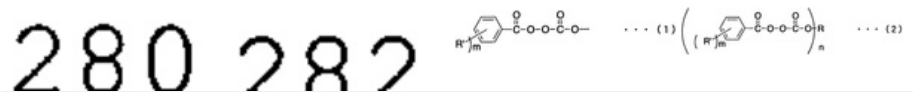
A crosslinking agent comprising an asymmetry organic peroxide having at least one structure unit of (substituted)benzoylcarbonyloxy group represented by the following formula (1) in the molecule thereof. Environmentally friendly crosslinking agents and crosslinked silicone rubber moldings are provided thereby. Specifically, useful crosslinking agents and crosslinking processes for silicone rubber are provided. <CHEM>

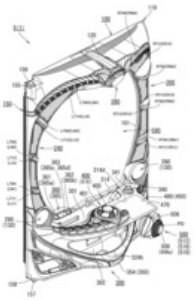
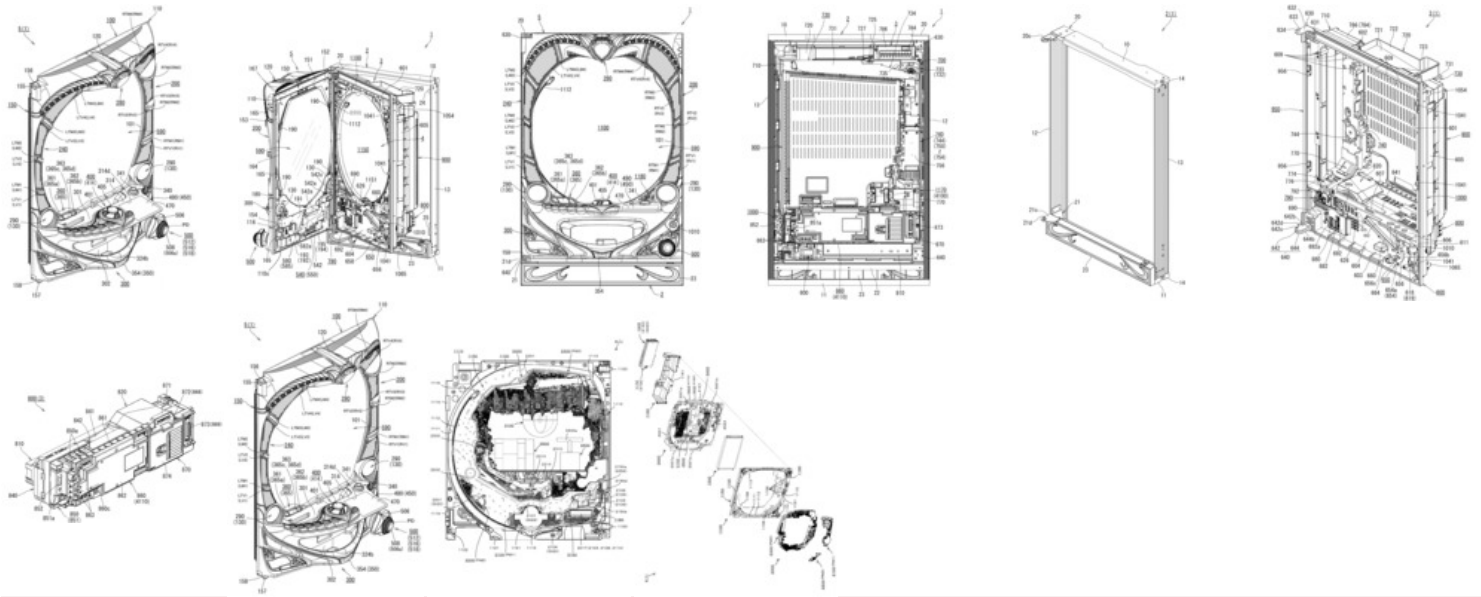




シ）オクタメチレンビスカ

キシ）ノナメチレンビスカ



25.	Game machine	JP2017153526	2016-02-29	DAIICHI SHOKAI*	2017-09-07	2017-09-07

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a game machine enabling an easy execution of a test on a presentation using a thermal sense.SOLUTION: A peripheral control MPU performs a thermal sense control process in a periphery control unit stationary process of a periphery control unit power activation time process. Therefore, when a clear condition is established where game information is eliminated from a main control built-in RAM, it is so configured that an occasion for adjusting the temperature of a metal front end **cover** 508 can be reliably obtained. Accordingly, if the clear condition is established, the metal front end **cover** 508 can be warmed up or cooled down by increasing or decreasing the temperature of a Peltier element PD.SELECTED DRAWING: Figure 7