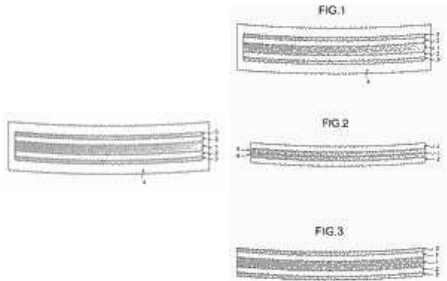


2075 results for ((glass and (Car or vehicle or automob+) and (cut or cutout or insert or notch) and (plastic or polyvinyl or butyral or PVB or interlayer or adhesive or bonding) and (camera or lens) and optic+)/TI/AB/IW/CLMS/DESC/ODES/OBJ AND (laminat+)/TI) - Collection: FAMPAT

#		Title	Publication number	1st app. date	Applicant/Assignee	1st publ. date	Publ. date
26.		Polarizing or photochromic plastic lens , coated sheet-like light element and method of its production	EP1560060	2004-02-02	FUJI KASEI MGC FILCHT MGC FILSEET* MGC FILSHEET MITSUBISHI GAS CHEMICAL*	2005-08-03	2005-08-03

A light control **plastic lens**, a sheet-like light control element, and a production method for light control **plastic** lenses are provided. More specifically, a light control **plastic lens**, such as a high index polarizing property and/or a photochromic **plastic lens** that is made by cast polymerization is provided. Also provided are a sheet-like light control element for use in the production of the lenses, as well as a production method of such light control **plastic** lenses. <??>The light control **plastic lens** has a sheet-like light control element including at least a light control sheet. In particular, the light control **plastic lens** the sheet-like light control element, a curable resin layer **laminated** on at least one surface of the sheet-like light control element, and a polymerizable **lens** resin layer **laminated** at least on the curable resin layer.

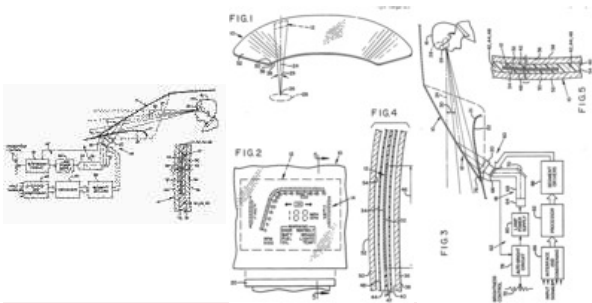
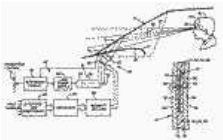


27.		Method and apparatus for laminating a plastic material juxtapose to a hard material and transparent for the manufacture of windows and windshield laminates .	BE788868	1972-09-11	PPG INDUSTRIES*	1973-03-15	1973-03-15
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1392560 **Laminated glass** PPG INDUSTRIES Inc 18 Sept 1972 [16 Sept 1971 (3)] 43111/72 Heading B5N A method of making a transparent **laminated** window comprising a smoothly surfaced layer of plastics **laminated** to a sheet of **glass** comprises forming an assembly comprising a sheet of **glass**, a preformed sheet of a **polyvinyl butyral** or a polyurethane having approximately uniform thickness throughout its entire extent and a **glass** mould conforming to the shape of the **glass** sheet, the preformed sheet being interposed between the **glass** sheet and the **glass** mould with a parting material that is separable from at least one of the **glass** mould and the preformed sheet interposed between the preformed sheet and the mould, maintaining the assembly under a pressure of at least 50 lbs. per square inch and a temperature of approximately 200° to 400° F. for sufficient time to **lamine** the preformed sheet to the **glass** sheet, reducing the pressure and temperature and removing the mould from the **laminated** assembly of **glass** sheet and preformed sheet. In a first embodiment, the plastics material is thermoplastic and is first assembled with the **glass** sheet to form a sub-assembly which is then applied to a **glass** mould more rigid than the preformed sheet throughout the **laminating** cycle and having a smooth rigid operative surface. In a second embodiment, a preformed polyurethane sheet having a thickness of between 1 mil. and 100 mils. is assembled with a **glass** sheet of a thickness of from 50 mils. and 250 mils. to form a sub-assembly. In a third embodiment is preformed sheet of thermoplastic **polyvinyl butyral** or polyurethane is interposed between a **glass** sheet and a **glass** mould having a narrow peripheral groove, a parting agent being interposed between the preformed sheet and the mould, the assembly is subjected to a temperature of 200° to 350° F. and a pressure of 50 to 250 lbs. per square inch, a prying tool is inserted into the peripheral space between the mould and the preformed sheet and the mould is removed by continuing to widen and enlarge the peripheral space inwardly. In a fourth embodiment, a parting material which adheres to the mould but not to the preformed sheet is applied to the mould prior to assembly of the components and the pressure and temperature applied are as set forth on the third embodiment. In a fifth embodiment, the preformed sheet is a thermoplastic **polyvinyl butyral** or polyurethane, the **glass** sheet is curved, the **glass** mould is more rigid than the preformed sheet throughout the **laminating** temperature cycle, has a shaping surface sheet conforms to the shape of the curved **glass** sheet and has physical properties compatible with those of the curved **glass** sheet through the temperature range applied during **lamination**; the parting agent is non-adherent both to the mould and the preformed sheet and the assembly is subjected to a temperature of 200° to 400° F. and a pressure of more than 50 lbs. per square inch. The method of the invention preferably includes the step of removing air trapped between the interfaces of the assembly before pressure is applied, e.g. by application of vacuum to the assembly contained in a flexible bag, **lamination** being effected by subjecting the bag to heat and pressure in an autoclave. An **adhesive** may be applied to at least one of the surfaces to be **laminated**. When a curved **glass** sheet is used, it is preferred that the preformed sheet is bonded to the concave surface of the **glass** sheet. Many suitable **polyvinyl butyral** and polyurethane resins and types of **glass** which may be used are specified. The parting agent may be a polysiloxane which may be formed in situ on the mould, a polyethylene terephthalate film, **polyvinyl** fluoride or a metal or metal oxide coating on the operative surface of the mould. The process of the invention may be used for the production of a multilayer **lamine**te.
(From GB1392560 A)

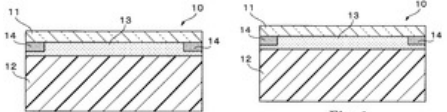
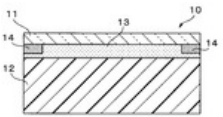
28.		Windshield display system for an automobile	WO8809942	1987-06-12	FLIGHT DYNAMICS*	1988-12-15	1988-12-15
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A windshield display system for **automobile** includes a wavelength selective holographic combiner (12) **laminated** within the plies (36, 50) of an **automobile** windshield (10). A **lamination** process is provided to prevent degradation of the holographic combiner (12), which might otherwise occur with conventional windshield **lamination** processes. The holographic combiner (12) is processed in a manner that permits it to withstand the temperature and pressure extremes of the windshield **lamination** processes. Also provided is a display system (60) for producing an image of **vehicle** information in the motorist's field of view as the motorist observes the real world scene.



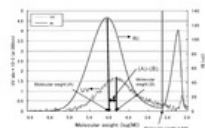
29.		Optically clear adhesive and optical lamine te	JP2016050239	2014-08-29	3M*	2016-04-11	2016-04-11
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Problem: To provide an **optically clear adhesive** with a high dielectric constant having an excellent balance of **adhesive** strength and cohesive strength as well as excellent **optical** characteristics, and an **optical laminate** containing the same. Solution: The **optically clear adhesive** of an embodiment of the present disclosure comprises a polymer of an acrylic monomer composition containing a hydroxyl group-containing monomer and at least 0.09 mass% and less than 50 mass% of a monofunctional alkyl (meth)acrylate, wherein the number of moles of OH in 100 g of the **adhesive** is at least 0.3 and at most 0.90.

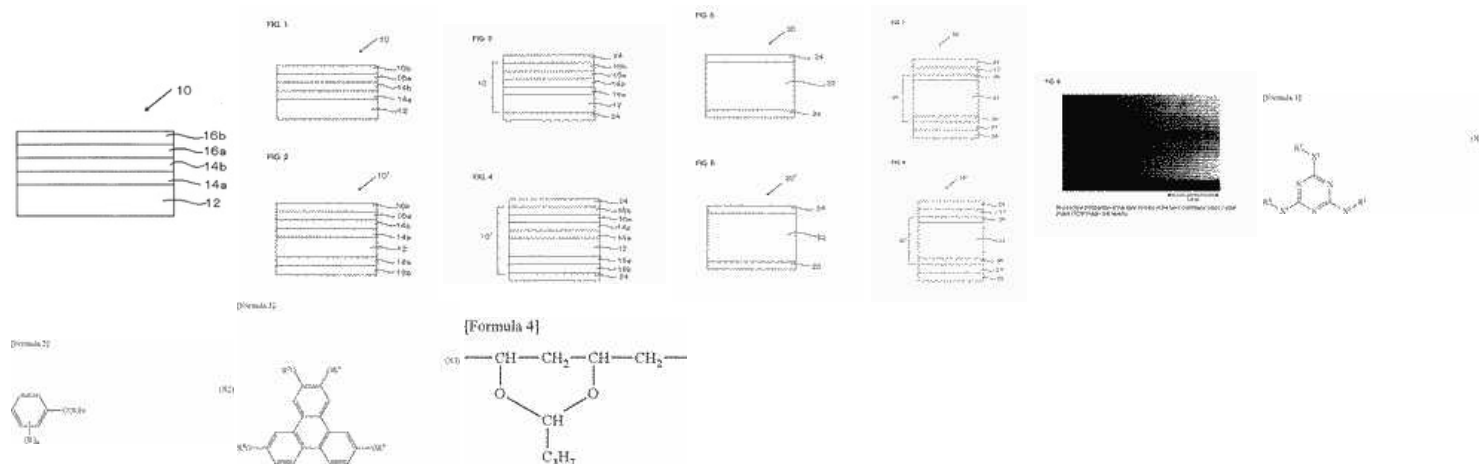


Number of moles of OH in 100 g of (OC) = $\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{W_i}{M_i} \times N$ Number of moles of OH in 100 g of (OC) = $\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{W_i}{M_i} \times N$

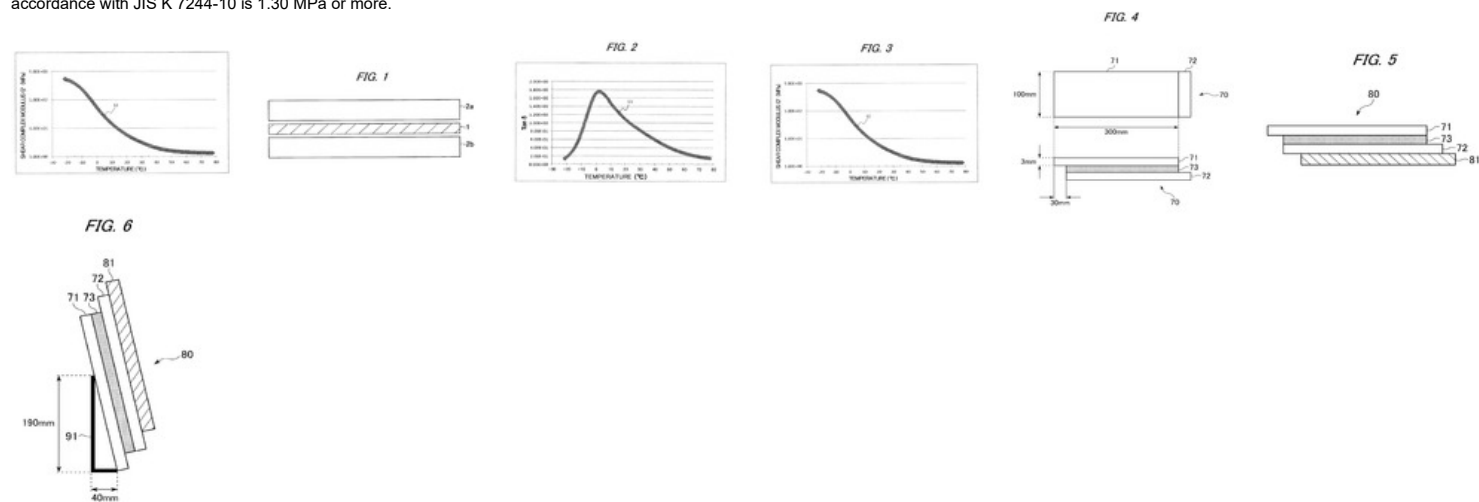
Fig. 1

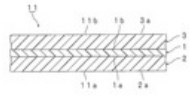
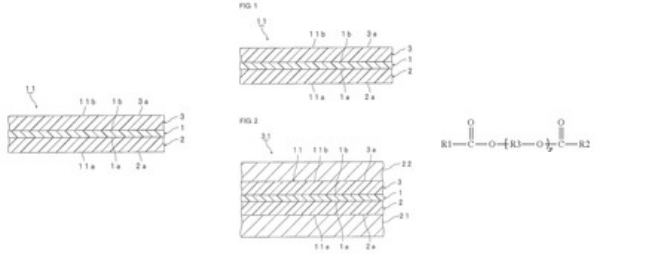
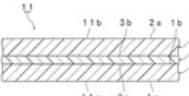
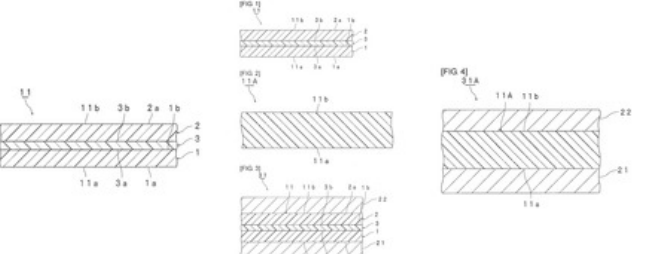
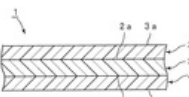
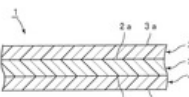
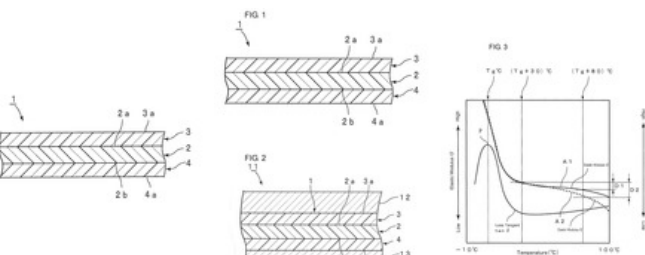
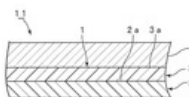
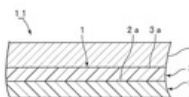
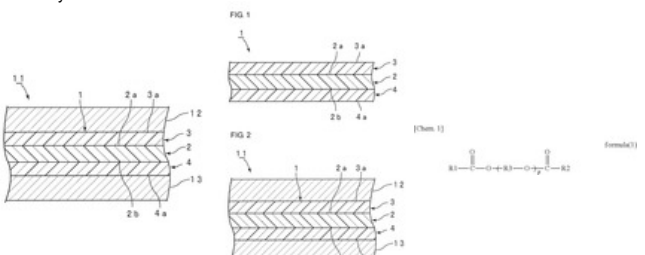
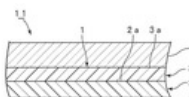


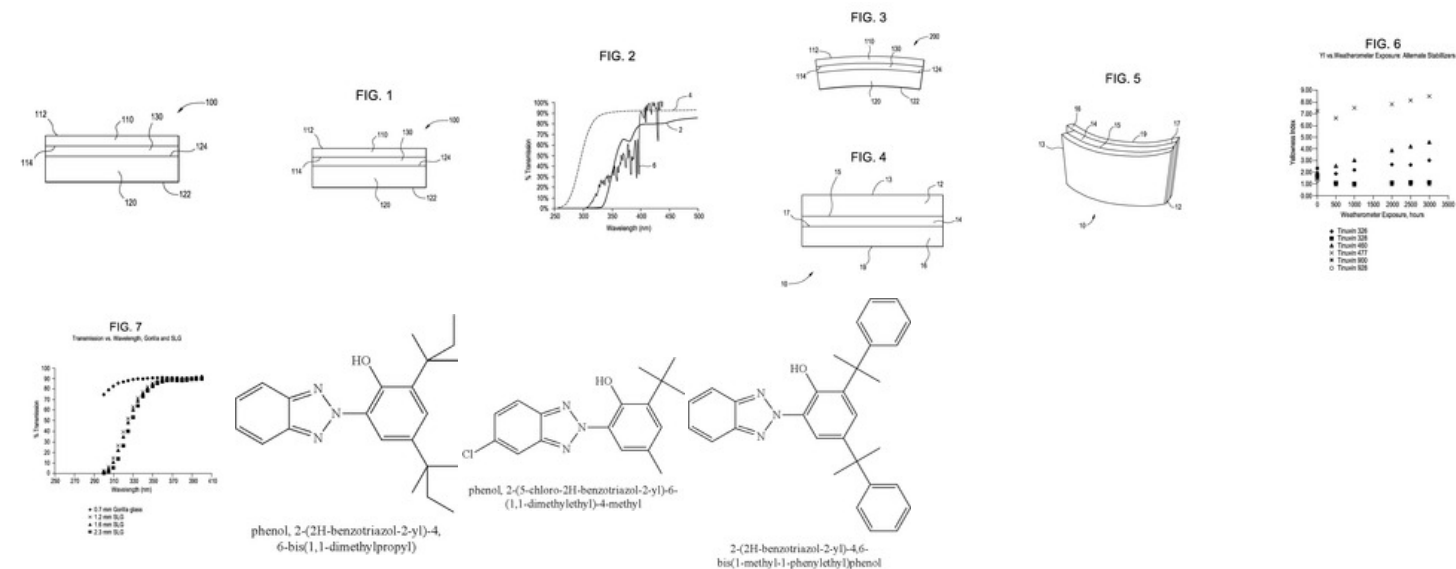
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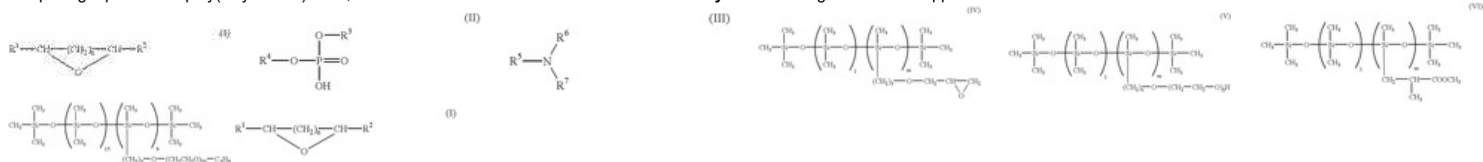
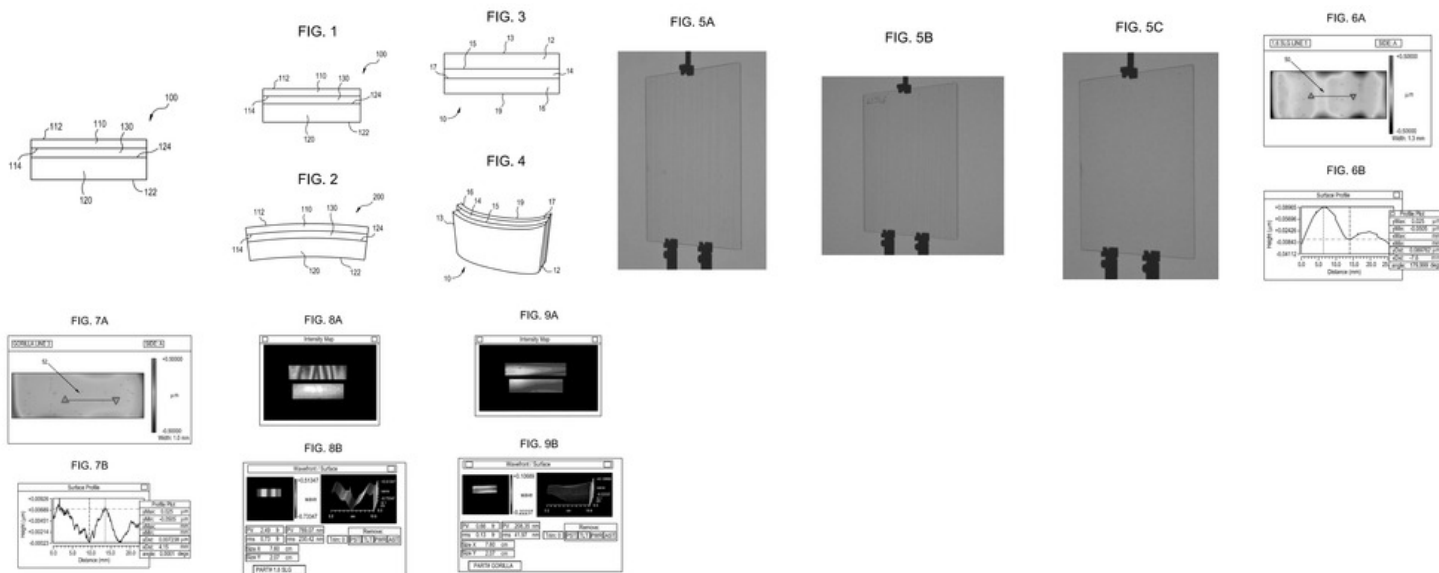


2016-05-19



33.	Interlayer for laminated glass, and laminated glass	WO2016039471	2015-09-11	SEKISUI CHEMICAL*	2016-03-17	2016-03-17
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.						
						
34.	Intermediate film for laminated glass, method for manufacturing intermediate film for laminated glass, and laminated glass	CA2942139	2015-03-31	SEKISUI CHEMICAL	2015-10-08	2015-10-08
There is provided an interlayer film for laminated glass with which the adhesive force between the interlayer film and a laminated glass member of the laminated glass can be effectively improved. The interlayer film for laminated glass according to the present invention has a one-layer structure or a two or more-layer structure, is provided with a first layer containing a thermoplastic resin, a plasticizer and a metal element as a surface layer of the interlayer film, and the first layer is a first layer having a contact angle of greater than 40.1° when measured by a sessile drop method using diiodomethane or a first layer having a contact angle of greater than 54.2° when measured by a sessile drop method using ethylene glycol.						
						
35.	Interlayer for laminated glass, and laminated glass	WO2011081191	2010-12-28	SEKISUI CHEMICAL*	2011-07-07	2011-07-07
The present invention provides an interlayer film for a laminated glass which can suppress bubble formation and bubble growth in the laminated glass. An interlayer film 1 for a laminated glass includes a first layer 2 and a second layer 3 laminated on one face 2a of the first layer 2. Each of the first layer 2 and the second layer 3 contains a polyvinyl acetal resin and a plasticizer. In the case of measuring viscoelasticity of a resin film (glass transition temperature: Tg(°C)) formed from the first layer 2 or a resin film (glass transition temperature: Tg(°C)) formed with 100 parts by weight of the polyvinyl acetal resin contained in the first layer 2 and 60 parts by weight of a plasticizer of triethylene glycol di-2-ethylhexanoate (3GO), the resin film has an elastic modulus of G'(Tg + 80) at (Tg + 80)°C and an elastic modulus of G'(Tg + 30) at (Tg + 30) °C, and provides a ratio (G'(Tg + 80)/G'(Tg + 30)) of 0.65 or higher.						
						
36.	Intermediate film for laminated glass, and laminated glass	WO2011078314	2010-12-24	SEKISUI CHEMICAL*	2011-06-30	2011-06-30
The present invention provides an interlayer film for a laminated glass, comprising a first layer that contains a polyvinyl acetal resin and a plasticizer, and a second layer that contains a polyvinyl acetal resin and a plasticizer and is laminated on one face of the first layer, wherein an amount of the plasticizer for each 100 parts by weight of the polyvinyl acetal resin in the first layer is 50 parts by weight or higher, the hydroxyl content of the polyvinyl acetal resin in the first layer is lower than the hydroxyl content of the polyvinyl acetal resin in the second layer, the difference between the hydroxyl content of the polyvinyl acetal resin in the first layer and the hydroxyl content of the polyvinyl acetal resin in the second layer is at most 9.2 mol%, and the polyvinyl acetal resin in the first layer has a degree of acetylation of at most 8 mol% in the case that the difference between the hydroxyl content of the polyvinyl acetal resin in the first layer and the hydroxyl content of the polyvinyl acetal resin in the second layer is more than 8.5 mol% and at most 9.2 mol%, and the interlayer film for a laminated glass satisfied as below: the amount of the plasticizer for each 100 parts by weight of the polyvinyl acetal resin in the first layer is larger than the amount of the plasticizer for each 100 parts by weight of the polyvinyl acetal resin in the second layer by 25 parts by weight or more, the hydroxyl content of the polyvinyl acetal resin in the first layer is 27 mol% or less, and the hydroxyl content of the polyvinyl acetal resin in the second layer is 27 mol% or more.						
						

$$B = P_{0E} / 2 P_0 \cdot P_E$$
$$B = P_{OE} / 2 P_O \cdot P_E \quad B = P_{OE} / 2 P_O \cdot P_E \quad \text{实施例 A 2}$$
SEIKIJI CHEMICAL
SEKISUI CHEMICAL*CORNING
SOLUTIA*

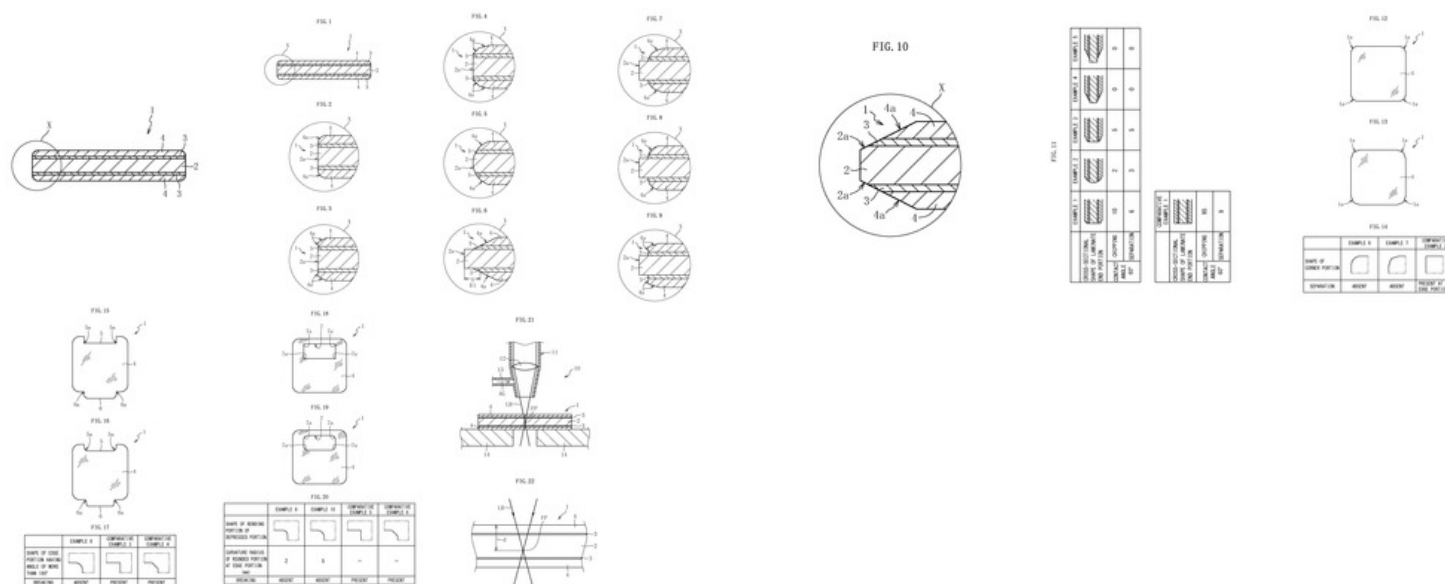
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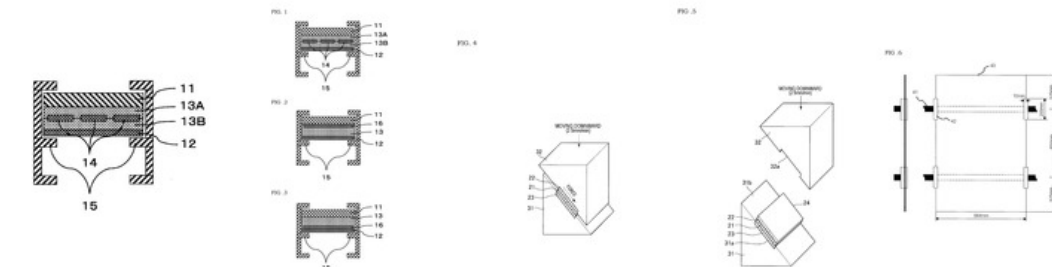
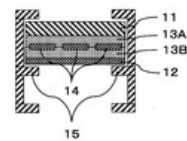
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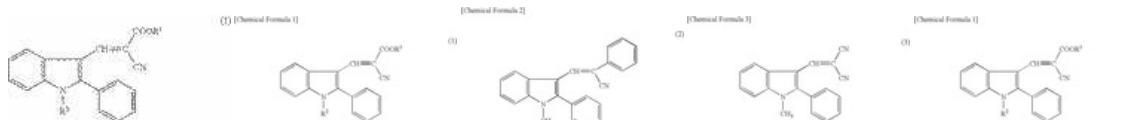
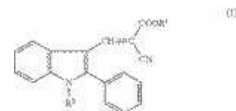
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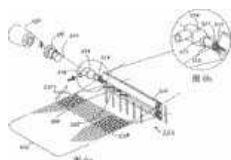
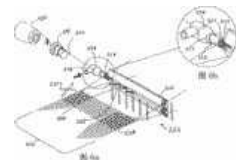
An object of the present invention is to provide an encapsulant for solar cells, which can improve the load bearing property, and achieve the frameless implementation, the use of inexpensive **glass**, and the reduction in weight for solar cells. In addition, another object of the present invention is to provide an **interlayer** film for **laminated glass**, which is excellent in adhesion to **glass**, and able to improve the load bearing property of **laminated glass**. The present invention relates to an encapsulant for solar cells or an **interlayer** film for **laminated glass**, which has a storage elastic modulus of 1000 to 4000 MPa measured at a frequency of 0.3 Hz and 25°C in accordance with JIS K 7244-4 and a compression shear strength of 5 to 80 MPa measured at 25°C for a **laminated** with **glass** bonded at both surfaces.



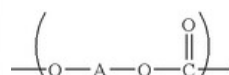
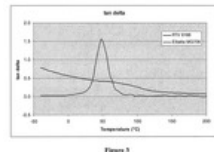
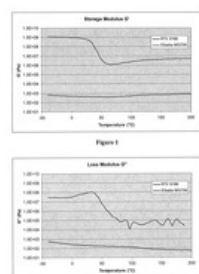
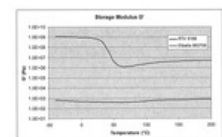
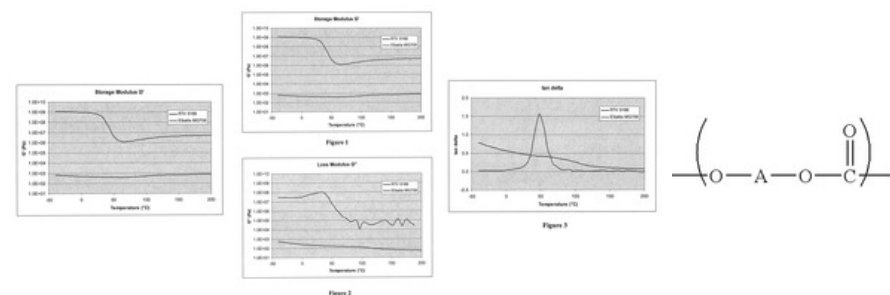
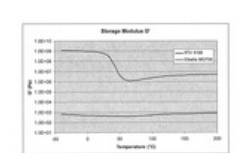
It is an object of the present invention to provide an **interlayer** film for a **laminated glass** which can reduce transmittance of ultraviolet rays having wavelength of 380 to 400 nm and has excellent durability to light exposure while maintaining high visible light transmittance. The **interlayer** film for a **laminated glass** of the present invention is an **interlayer** film for a **laminated glass**, which comprises a thermoplastic resin and an indole compound having a structure represented by the following general Chemical Formula (1): wherein R 1 represents an alkyl group having 1 to 3 of carbon atoms, and R 2 represents hydrogen, an alkyl group having 1 to 10 of carbon atoms, or an aralkyl group having 7 to 10 of carbon atoms.



The present invention provides reinforced **laminates** for printed circuit boards having a woven reinforcement fabric of a yarn including E-**glass** fibers having a coating which is compatible with the polymeric matrix material. The yarn has a loss on ignition ranging from about 0.01 to about 0.6 weight percent and an Air Jet Transport Drag Force of greater than about one gram force per gram mass of yarn evaluated using a needle air jet nozzle unit having an internal air jet chamber having a diameter of 2 millimeters and a nozzle exit tube having a length of 20 centimeters at a yarn feed rate of about 274 meters (about 300 yards) per minute and an air pressure of about 310 kiloPascals (about 45 pounds per square inch) gauge. The **laminated** has a flexural strength in the fill direction of the fabric greater than about 3 x 10<7> kilograms per square meter (about 42.7 kpsi). The yarn coating can include polyester and a polymer selected from vinyl pyrrolidone polymers, vinyl alcohol polymers, starches and mixtures thereof. Alternatively, the **laminated** has a coefficient of thermal expansion in the z-direction of less than about 4.5 percent at a temperature of 288 DEG C.



In one embodiment, a **laminated** comprises: a **plastic** sheet, a second sheet, an **adhesive** disposed between and in physical contact with the **plastic** sheet and the second sheet, and an **interlayer** formed from a liquid filling having a viscosity that does not form bubbles visible to the unaided eye. The **laminated** has a storage modulus that varies by a factor less than or equal to about 200 at 1 Hz in the temperature range of -40°C to 200°C. In another embodiment, a **laminated** comprises: a **plastic** sheet, a second sheet, an **adhesive** disposed between and in physical contact with the **plastic** sheet and the second sheet, and an elastomer **interlayer** formed from a liquid RTV filling. In one embodiment, a method for making a **laminated** comprises: adhering a **glass** sheet to a **plastic** sheet with an **adhesive** to form a gap therebetween, and introducing a liquid RTV filling to the gap.



There is provided **laminated glass** which is high in heat shielding properties. The **laminated glass** according to the present invention includes a first **laminated glass** member, a second **laminated glass** member and an **interlayer** film arranged between the first and second **laminated glass** members, the **interlayer** film includes an infrared ray reflection layer which reflects infrared rays, a first resin layer which is arranged on a first surface side of the infrared ray reflection layer and contains a thermoplastic resin and a second resin layer which is arranged on a second surface side of the infrared ray reflection layer and contains a thermoplastic resin, and the infrared ray transmittance in the wavelength of 780 to 2100 nm of the whole layer composed of the first **laminated glass** member and the first resin layer is higher by 15% or more than the infrared ray transmittance in the wavelength of 780 to 2100 nm of the whole layer composed of the second **laminated glass** member and the second resin layer.

