

FORM 1

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

PATENTS ACT 1952

605246

APPLICATION FOR A STANDARD PATENT

I\We,

PILKINGTON PLC

of

PRESCOT ROAD
ST. HELENS
MERSEYSIDE WA10 3TT
ENGLAND

LODGED AT SUB-OFFICE

24 FEB 1988

Melbourne

hereby apply for the grant of a standard patent for an invention entitled:

ELECTROCONDUCTIVE COATINGS

which is described in the accompanying complete specification

Details of basic application(s):

Number of basic application	Name of Convention country in which basic application was filed	Date of basic application
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8704967

GB

03 MAR 87

My/our address for service is care of CLEMENT HACK & CO., Patent Attorneys, 601 St. Kilda Road, Melbourne 3004, Victoria, Australia.

FEE STAMP TO VALUE OF
\$190

ATTACHED

MAIL OFFICER

DATED this 24th day of February 1988

PILKINGTON PLC

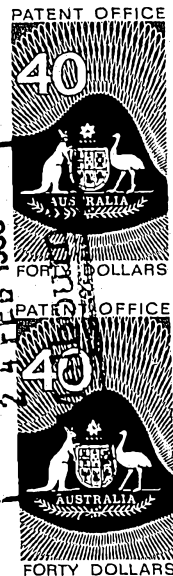
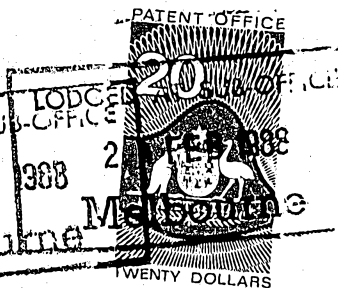
CLEMENT HACK & CO.

[Signature]

TO: The Commissioner of Patents.

APPLICATION FOR PATENT IN AUSTRALIA
16-10-90

ALLOWED



AUSTRALIAPatents Act 1952DECLARATION IN SUPPORT OF A CONVENTION OR NON-CONVENTION
APPLICATION FOR A PATENT OR PATENT OF ADDITIONName(s) of
Applicant(s)In support of the application made by Pilkington plc,
(formerly known as PILKINGTON BROTHERS P.L.C.)

Title

for a patent for an invention entitled ELECTROCONDUCTIVE COATINGSName(s) and
address(es)
of person(s)
making
declarationI/We, DAVID JOHN BRICKNELL
of PILKINGTON PLC
Prescot Road, St. Helens, Merseyside WA10 3TT
England

do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:-

1. ~~I, XXXXX, do hereby declare that I am/are authorised by the abovementioned applicant to make this declaration on its behalf.~~
2. The basic application(s) as defined by Section 141 of the Act was/were made in the following country ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ on the following date(s) by the following applicant(s) namely:-

Country, filing
date and name
of Applicant(s)
for the or
each basic
application

in Great Britain on 3rd March, 1987
by PILKINGTON BROTHERS P.L.C.
in _____ on _____ 19____
by _____

3. The said basic application(s) was/were the first application(s) made in a Convention country in respect of the invention the subject of the application.

Name(s) and
address(es)
of the or
each actual
inventor

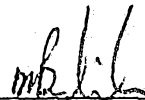
4. The actual inventor(s) of the said invention is/are JOHN EVASON, of 15 Glencoyne Drive, Southport, Merseyside PR9 9TS, England

See reverse
side of this
form for
guidance in
completing
this part

5. The facts upon which the applicant(s) is/are entitled to make this application are as follows:-
the applicant would be entitled to have assigned to it a patent granted to the actual inventor in respect of the said invention

DECLARED at St. Helens, this 18th day of February 1988
Merseyside, England

For and on behalf of Pilkington plc



Company Secretary

This form may be completed and filed after the filing of a patent application but the form must not be signed until after it has been completely filled in as indicated by the marginal notes. The place and date of signing must be filled in. Company stamps or seals should not be used.

No localisation is necessary

(12) PATENT ABRIDGMENT (11) Document No. AU-B-12095/88
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(54) Title
APPLYING BUS BAR TO ELECTROCONDUCTIVE COATING

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(56) Prior Art Documents
GB 2051876

(57) Claim

1. A method of applying a bus bar to an electroconductive coating on a glass substrate, the electroconductive coating comprising a layer of metal oxide over an intermediate layer of silver which is sandwiched between the glass substrate and the layer of metal oxide, comprising the step of arc spraying molten metal in the required configuration onto the surface of the electroconductive coating in a manner which enables the molten metal to penetrate the metal oxide layer and into low resistance electrical contact with the intermediate layer of silver without damaging the layer of silver, said arc spraying being performed while the coated glass is at room temperature.
9. A glass pane carrying an electroconductive coating comprising a layer of metal oxide over an intermediate layer of silver which is sandwiched between the glass pane and the layer of metal oxide, and at least one bus bar of arc sprayed metal over said electroconductive layer, which penetrates the metal oxide layer so as to be in low resistance electrical contact with the silver layer.

AUSTRALIA

PATENTS ACT 1952

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

(ORIGINAL)

FOR OFFICE USE

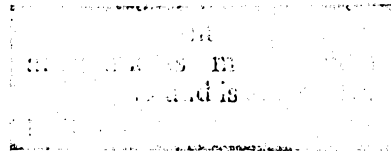
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Form 10

Short Title:

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Complete Specification-Lodged:
Accepted:
Lapsed:
Published:

Priority:

Related Art:

TO BE COMPLETED BY APPLICANT

Name of Applicant:

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Actual Inventor:

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Australia.

Complete Specification for the invention entitled:
ELECTROCONDUCTIVE COATINGS

The following statement is a full description of this invention
including the best method of performing it known to me:-

ELECTROCONDUCTIVE COATINGS

The invention relates to glass carrying an electroconductive coating and, in particular, to a method of applying bus bars to the glass to establish electrical contact with the coating and to coated glass provided with bus bars in accordance with the invention.

It is known to apply a thin translucent electroconducting layer of metal or doped metal oxide to glass for architectural use or use in vehicle windows. The electroconducting layer generally has a high infra red reflection (low emissivity) so that the coated glass may be useful for either its electroconductivity and/or its optical properties. When an electroconductive metal layer is used, a layer of metal oxide, for example tin oxide or zinc oxide, is generally applied over the metal layer to protect the metal layer. The layer of metal oxide may also serve as an anti-reflection layer. One form of such coated glass, in which a silver layer is sandwiched between two anti-reflection layers of metal oxide on the glass surface, is commercially available as KAPPAFLOAT glass (KAPPAFLOAT is a trade mark of Pilkington plc, of St. Helens, England).

When the electroconducting properties of the glass are to

be utilised, for example when the coating is to serve as a heating film, or as a burglar alarm or as an electromagnetic shield, it is necessary to make electrical contact with the metal layer. This may be done by applying highly conducting bus bars to the coated glass surface.

One known way of applying bus bars to glass is by printing a ceramic silver ink comprising a low melting glass frit, particles of silver and an organic binder onto the glass surface and heating the glass to melt the glass frit and fire the ink onto the glass surface, while the organic binder is burnt off. However, although the method is suitable for applying bus bars to thermally stable doped metal oxide coatings, it is not generally suitable for applying bus bars to coatings including metal layers which are not thermally stable and deteriorate during the heating cycle required to fire the conductive ink on to the coated glass surface.

A possible way of avoiding this problem and providing durable bus bars for heat sensitive metal layers would be to print the conductive ink on to the glass and fire it before applying the conductive metal layer to the glass. German patent specification DAS 2044675 describes a process in which copper alloy bus bars are applied to a glass substrate by flame spraying and a conductive coating, to be used as a heating element, is applied over the bus bars. However, processes in which the bus bar is deposited before the electroconducting coating are inconvenient and expensive to operate, and it is desirable to have a process which enables the bus bars to be applied after coating. The glass can then be

coated in large, stock size panes, without any special pretreatment such as that needed to apply the bus bars, and the coated panes cut up to give panes of the required size for subsequent application of the bus bars.

It has been proposed to print bus bars on glass carrying a heat sensitive conductive coating using a uv-curable electroconductive epoxy ink and then curing the ink by exposure to ultra violet light, so avoiding the need to heat the coated glass. However, the resultant bus bars have a number of disadvantages, in particular, they have poor durability, they are difficult to solder to, and, when applied to coatings comprising a protective metal oxide layer over a conductive layer, the contact resistance between the bus bars and the metal layer is not reproducible and may be unacceptably high. This high contact resistance is presumably due to the insulating effect of the metal oxide layer over the metal layer, and U.S. patent 4,459,470 describes a method of reducing such contact resistance by applying a high voltage between such a coating and a bus bar to destroy or short out the insulating layer between the bus bar and the metal layer. However, this is a troublesome procedure and the resultant bus bars, if made with a low temperature curing epoxy ink, still suffer from the disadvantages of poor durability and difficult soldering referred to above.

There is a need for a process of depositing bus bars, suitable for use on heat sensitive coatings, which does not suffer from the disadvantages of using UV-curable electroconductive epoxy inks referred to above.

It has now been found that a durable bus bar with good electrical contact to a heat sensitive electroconductive coating can be applied, in a simple procedure without the need to heat the coated glass, by arc spraying molten metal onto the coated glass.

According to the present invention, there is provided a method of applying a bus bar to an electroconductive coating on a glass substrate, the electroconductive coating comprising a layer of metal oxide over an intermediate layer of silver which is sandwiched between the glass substrate and the layer of metal oxide, comprising the step of arc spraying molten metal in the required configuration onto the surface of the electroconductive coating in a manner which enables the molten metal to penetrate the metal oxide layer and into low resistance electrical contact with the intermediate layer of silver without damaging the layer of silver, said arc spraying being performed while the coated glass is at room temperature.

The molten metal may be for example, copper, zinc, tin, a tin-zinc alloy, stainless steel, nickel, brass or a copper nickel alloy, for example Monel metal. However, when good adhesion of the bus bar to the coating is required, it is preferred to use aluminium. If desired, the aluminium may be oversprayed with a metal which is easier to solder to, and/or is less prone to atmospheric oxidation leading to loss of conductivity, for example the metals listed above.

The molten metal is applied by arc spraying. It is not necessary to heat the coated glass and metal is sprayed onto the coated glass surface at room temperature. The configuration of the bus bars may be controlled using a re-usable stencil over the coated glass surface, or by defining the required configuration



between strips of adhesive tape applied to the coated glass surface before the metal spraying operation and subsequently removed.

It has been found that particularly durable bus bars can be produced by spraying a base layer of aluminium onto the coated glass surface, and overspraying the aluminium with a layer of a metal which is less prone to atmospheric oxidation, for example, the metals listed above.

The method of the present invention is applicable to the application of bus bars to electroconductive coatings by arc spraying molten metal in a required configuration and in a continuous path on to the electroconductive coating and to wrap around on to an edge face of the glass and perhaps additionally on to the face opposite the electroconductive coating also.

According to a further aspect of the invention there is provided a glass pane carrying an electroconductive coating comprising a layer of metal oxide over an intermediate layer of silver which is sandwiched between the glass pane and the layer of metal oxide, and at least one bus bar of arc sprayed metal over said electroconductive layer, which penetrates the metal oxide layer so as to be in low resistance electrical contact with the silver layer.

The invention will be more readily understood from the following description and exemplary examples when read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:-

Figure 1 is a diagrammatic plan view (not to scale) of the pane with strips of tape defining a wide margin around the pane;

Figure 2 is a diagrammatic plan view (not to scale) of the



pane with strips of tape defining parallel rectangular strips for the bus bars; and,

Figure 3 illustrates a sectional side-view (not to scale) including a pane shown in Figure 1 incorporated in a laminate, and showing the bus bar is formed around the edge face extending to the opposite face of the pane.

The invention is illustrated but not limited by the following Examples.

Example 1

A rectangular pane of 4 mm glass coated with a translucent electroconductive coating comprising a layer of silver sandwiched between anti-reflection layers of tin oxide (produced as described in U.K. patent 2,129,831B) was cut to a size of 510 mm x 360 mm. The coating had a sheet resistance of 10 ohms per square (measured using a 4 point probe which penetrates the tin oxide layer). The central portion of the pane was then masked on the coated side using strips of low tack adhesive tape, leaving a 20 mm margin exposed around the periphery of the pane.

Referring to Figure 1 showing a pane, generally designated 1, with strips of tape 2 defining a 20 mm wide margin 3 around the periphery of the pane.

The exposed coated glass surface was degreased by washing with carbon tetrachloride and the pane mounted horizontally in a supporting frame with the coated surface upwards. A base layer of aluminium was then applied to the exposed coated surface by arc

spraying, the spray gun being traversed over the perimeter of the glass surface. A TAFE 8830 electric arc spray gun (available from Mining and Chemical Products Limited of Stone, Staffordshire, England) was used with the following operating parameters:

Arc current 100 amps

Arc voltage 29 volts

Atomising air pressure 50 psi

($3.4 \text{ bar} \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$)

Spray nozzle - work piece distance 450 mm

Speed of traverse 10 mm per second

The spray nozzle to work piece (coated glass) distance was selected to produce the required coating thickness and uniformity of coating with a single pass of the spray gun while avoiding overheating of the coating on the glass. An aluminium base layer having a thickness of 0.08 mm was deposited around the periphery of the glass pane.

A layer of zinc was then applied over the base layer of aluminium using the same spray gun with the following operating parameters:

Arc current 65 amps

Arc voltage 19 volts

Atomising air pressure 60 psi

($4.08 \text{ bar} \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$)

Spray nozzle - work piece distance 150 mm

Speed of traverse 10 mm per second

Again, the spray nozzle to work piece distance was selected to produce the required coating thickness and uniformity of coating with a single pass of the spray gun while avoiding overheating of the coating on the glass. A zinc layer 0.06 mm thick was deposited over the layer of aluminium. The two layer coating constituted a bus bar around the periphery of coated glass, and had a resistance of less than 0.001 ohms per square and a total contact resistance of approximately 2 ohms. There was no apparent damage to the electroconductive coating on the glass and both the bus bar and the coated areas within the frame formed by the bus bar were uniform in appearance, and the electroconductive and optical properties of the coating not under the bus bar were unaffected.

A peripheral bus bar of this kind is useful when the coated glass is to be used as an electromagnetic shield, for which purpose the electroconductive coating should be earthed around its whole periphery.

Example 2

Example 1 was repeated except that the masking tape was applied to both major surfaces of the glass leaving an exposed margin on each side of the glass and the glass turned over and sprayed around the margins on both sides and the edges, effectively "wrapping" the conductive bus bar around the edge faces of the glass and onto the back face. This permits electrical contact to the bus bar to be achieved, either from an edge face or the back face of the glass, even after the glass is laminated or formed into a sealed double glazing unit with the coated surface protected within the laminate or double glazing unit.

Example 3

A rectangular pane of 4 mm coated glass similar to that used in Example 1 was cut to a size of 510 mm x 360 mm for use as a burglar alarm glass. The coated surface was then masked using low tack adhesive tape to define two parallel rectangular strips 3 mm wide and 300 mm long, with a perpendicular distance of 410 mm between the strips.

Referring now to Figure 2 showing a pane, generally designated 4, with strips of tape 5 defining parallel rectangular strips 6 for the bus bars.

The exposed coated glass surface was degreased by washing with carbon tetrachloride and the pane mounted horizontally on a supporting frame with the coated surface upwards. A base layer of aluminium was then applied to the exposed coated surface by arc

spraying, the spray gun being traversed over the unmasked strips. The electric arc spray gun referred to in Example 1 was used with the same operating parameters used in Example 1 for application of the aluminium layer. An aluminium base layer having a thickness of 0.08 mm was deposited on the exposed strips of coated glass defined between the masking tape.

A layer of copper was then applied over the base layer of aluminium using the same spray gun with the following operating parameters:

Arc current 75 amps

Arc voltage 22 volts

Atomising air pressure 50 psi (3.4×10^5 Pa)

Spray nozzle - work piece distance 450 mm

Speed of traverse 13.3 mm per second

The spray nozzle to work piece distance was selected to produce the required coating thickness and uniformity of coating with a single pass of the spray gun while avoiding overheating of the coating on the glass. A copper layer 0.05 mm thick was deposited over the layer of aluminium. The two layer sprayed metal coatings constituted bus bars for connection of an electrical potential across the coated glass whereby a change in the electrical conductivity of the glass on breakage of the glass could be detected with the production of a suitable alarm signal. Each bus bar had a resistance of less than 0.01 ohms per square and a contact resistance of 2 ohms.

There was no apparent damage to the electroconductive coating on the glass and both the bus bar and the coated area within the frame formed by the bus bar were uniform in appearance.

The parallel rectangular strips 6 serving as bus bars as shown in Figure 2 eminently suitable for serving as electrical connection means for electrically heated windscreens. Electrical connection to the bus bars being made in the usual manner by soldering or other suitable means.

The present invention enables durable bus bars to be applied to electroconductive coatings comprising a layer of metal oxide

over a thin silver (e.g. 5 to 30 nm thick) layer without heating the coated glass or damaging the coating and is especially useful for applying bus bars to such coatings. Bus bars can be produced with high electrical conductivity and low contact resistance and, if desired, can as previously discussed readily be "wrapped around"

the edge faces of the glass and may even extend to the face opposite the electroconductive coating in a continuous path to enable electrical contact to be made with the bars when the coated glass is laminated or used to produce a double glazing unit with its coated face inwards.

Referring to Figure 3, which illustrates, by way of example, a sectional side-view of a portion of a laminate including a glass pane 1 having an electroconductive coating 7 comprising a layer of silver with a protective metal oxide layer thereover, and a second glass pane 8 between which glass panes is sandwiched a plastics interlayer 9. The bus bar 3 is shown extending around the edge face 10 of the coated glass pane 1 and to the face opposite the coating to enable electrical contact to be made with the bus bar 3 at location 12 or 13 when the bus bar extends to the edge face only.

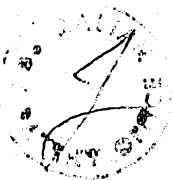
Although in Figure 1 the bus bar 3 is shown extending all around the perimeter of the glass pane 1, it is envisaged that in some circumstances the bus bars may be present on two opposing edges only or may even be present around the perimeter in the form of separate discontinuous strips.

THE CLAIMS DEFINING THE INVENTION ARE AS FOLLOWS:

1. A method of applying a bus bar to an electroconductive coating on a glass substrate, the electroconductive coating comprising a layer of metal oxide over an intermediate layer of silver which is sandwiched between the glass substrate and the layer of metal oxide, comprising the step of arc spraying molten metal in the required configuration onto the surface of the electroconductive coating in a manner which enables the molten metal to penetrate the metal oxide layer and into low resistance electrical contact with the intermediate layer of silver without damaging the layer of silver, said arc spraying being performed while the coated glass is at room temperature.
2. A method according to claim 1 wherein the molten metal used is aluminium.
3. A method according to claim 2 comprising overspraying the aluminium with a layer of copper, zinc, tin, a tin zinc alloy, stainless steel, nickel, brass or copper nickel alloy.
4. A method according to claims 1, 2 or 3 comprising arc spraying the molten metal in the required configuration and in a continuous path on to the electroconductive coating and to wrap around onto an edge face of the glass.
5. A method according to claims 1, 2 or 3 comprising arc spraying the molten metal in the required configuration and in a continuous path on to the electroconductive coating, and to wrap around onto an edge face of the glass and onto the face opposite the electroconductive coating.



6. A method according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein a stencil of the required configuration is placed over the electroconductive coating before arc spraying commences.
7. A method according to any one of claims 1 to 5 wherein strips of adhesive tape are applied to the electroconductive coating in the required configuration before arc spraying commences.
8. A method of applying bus bars to an electroconductive coating substantially as hereinbefore described in the Examples with reference to, and as shown, in the accompanying drawings.
9. A glass pane carrying an electroconductive coating comprising a layer of metal oxide over an intermediate layer of silver which is sandwiched between the glass pane and the layer of metal oxide, and at least one bus bar of arc sprayed metal over said electroconductive layer, which penetrates the metal oxide layer so as to be in low resistance electrical contact with the silver layer.
10. A glass pane according to claim 9 wherein the arc sprayed metal is aluminium.
11. A glass pane according to claim 10, comprising at least one aluminium bus bar over which is a layer of copper, zinc, tin, a tin alloy, stainless steel, nickel, brass or copper nickel alloy.



12. A glass pane according to claims 9, 10 or 11, comprising arc sprayed metal on the electroconductive coating in the required configuration which extends in a continuous path on to an edge face of the glass.
13. A glass pane according to claims 9, 10 or 11, comprising arc sprayed metal on the electroconductive coating in the required configuration which extends in a continuous path onto an edge face of the glass and onto the face opposite the electroconductive coating.
14. A glass pane substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to, and as shown in, the accompanying drawings.
15. A coated glass pane comprising an electroconductive coating and at least one bus bar of arc sprayed metal over said electroconductive coating in electrical contact therewith substantially as hereinbefore described in any of the Examples with reference to, and as shown, in the accompanying drawings.

DATED THIS 24TH DAY OF FEBRUARY 1988

PILKINGTON plc

By its Patent Attorneys:

CLEMENT HACK & CO.

Fellows Institute of Patent
Attorneys of Australia.

12095/88

