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(54) Title: HIGH STRENGTH MULTILAYER LAMINATES COMPRISING TWISTED NEMATIC LIQUID CRYSTALS

(57) Abstract: Provided are multilayer laminates having one or more layers comprising twisted nematic liquid crystals and one or more layers of a polymeric sheet comprising a polymer with a modulus between 20,000 psi (138 MPa) and 100,000 psi (690 MPa). The twisted nematic liquid crystal layers reflect infrared radiation. Thus, the multilayer laminates are useful to reduce the transmission of infrared energy. For example, in some embodiments the multilayer laminates are useful as windows to reduce energy consumption necessary to cool the interior of a structure such as an automobile or building. Preferably, the multilayer laminates retain the beneficial properties of safety glass. The multilayer laminates may include additional layers such as infrared absorbing layers, half wave plates, and the like, to minimize the transmission of infrared energy. The multilayer laminates may also include further additional layers such as polymeric films, polymeric sheets, rigid sheets, and the like.



WO 2006/128090 A3

TITLEHIGH STRENGTH MULTILAYER LAMINATES COMPRISING
TWISTED NEMATIC LIQUID CRYSTALS

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Glass laminated products have contributed to society for almost a century. Beyond the well known, every day automotive safety glass used in windshields, laminated glass is used as windows for trains, airplanes, ships, and nearly every other mode of transportation. Safety glass is characterized by high impact and penetration resistance and does not scatter glass shards and debris when shattered.

Safety glass typically consists of a sandwich of two glass sheets or panels bonded together with an interlayer of a polymeric film or sheet, which is placed between the two glass sheets. One or both of the glass sheets may be replaced with optically clear rigid polymeric sheets, such as sheets of polycarbonate materials. Safety glass has further evolved to include multiple layers of glass and polymeric sheets bonded together with interlayers of polymeric films or sheets.

The interlayer is typically a relatively thick polymer sheet, which exhibits toughness and bondability to provide adhesion to the glass in the event of a crack or crash. In general, it is desirable that these polymeric interlayers possess a combination of characteristics including very high optical clarity, low haze, high impact resistance, high penetration resistance, excellent ultraviolet light resistance, good long term thermal stability, excellent adhesion to glass and other rigid polymeric sheets, low ultraviolet light transmittance, low moisture absorption, high moisture resistance, and excellent long term weatherability, among other requirements.

A more recent trend has been the use of glass-laminated products in the construction of homes and office structures. The use of architectural glass has expanded rapidly over the years as designers

incorporated more glass surfaces into buildings. Threat resistance has become an ever-increasing requirement for architectural glass laminated products. These newer products are designed to resist both natural and man-made disasters. Examples of these needs include the recent
5 developments of hurricane resistant glass, now mandated in hurricane susceptible areas, theft resistant glazings, and the more recent blast resistant glass- laminated products designed to protect buildings and their occupants. Some of these products have great enough strength to resist intrusion even after the glass laminate has been broken; for example,
10 when a glass laminate is subjected to high force winds and impacts of flying debris as occur in a hurricane or where there are repeated impacts on a window by a criminal attempting to break into a vehicle or structure.

Society continues to demand more functionality from laminated glass products beyond the safety characteristics described above. One
15 area of need is to reduce the energy consumption within the structure, such as an automobile or building, to which the laminated glass is applied. The sun's energy strikes the earth over a wide spectral range from 350 nm to 2,100 nm. Nearly half the energy is within the near infrared region of 750 nm to 2,100 nm. Removing the energy from the visible region would
20 sacrifice visual transparency through windows and, therefore, detract from one of the advantages of windows. However, since the human eye does not sense the near infrared region, attempts have been made to prevent the transmission of the energy from the near infrared region through glass laminates by modifying the glass and/or the polymeric interlayer, by the
25 addition of further layers or combinations thereof.

Liquid crystals are known to appear in many different forms, including the smectic, nematic and twisted nematic (or cholesteric or chiral nematic) forms. A comprehensive description of the structure of liquid crystals in general, and twisted nematic liquid crystals in particular is given
30 in "The Physics of Liquid Crystals," P. G. de Gennes and J. Prost, Oxford University Press, 1995.

Twisted nematic liquid crystalline materials are also disclosed in, for example; US3,679,290, US 4,637,896, US 6,300,454, US 6,417,902, US 6,486,338 and references disclosed therein. The chirality of the liquid crystalline material determines the existence of twisted nematic phases.

5 The presence of a chiral moiety within the liquid-crystalline material induces the existence of twisted nematic phases.

Liquid crystalline materials have been considered for use in glazings to control solar radiation. Devices that incorporate micellar liquid crystal materials (discrete particles of liquid crystal materials), within matrix materials generally exhibit haze at unacceptable levels for a transparent glazing. Continuous coatings and films of liquid crystalline materials (nonmicellar liquid crystalline materials), have been disclosed in US 10 3,679,290; US 5,731,886 US 5,506,704 and US 5,793,456; US 6,831,720; US 6,630,974; US 6,661,486; US 6,710,823; US 6,656,543; and US 15 6,800,337. Liquid crystalline materials have also been used in window glazing units, as described in US 5,156,452; US 5,285,299; US 5,940,150; US 6,072,549; US 6,369,868; US 6,473,143; and US 6,633,354, for example.

It is desirable to have a low-haze glazing unit that is effective in reducing the transmission of light, particularly light having wavelengths longer than those in the visible region, that is also an effective high strength safety glass unit.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

25 In one aspect, the present invention provides a multilayer laminate article for reflecting infrared radiation comprising:

- (a) at least one layer of a nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal having cholesteric infrared-reflecting properties; and
- 30 (b) at least one layer of a polymeric sheet comprising a polymer with a modulus between 20,000 psi, (138 MPa) and 100,000 psi, (690 MPa), as measured by

ASTM Method D-638, wherein at least one surface of at least one layer of the nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal is in contact with at least one surface of at least one layer of the polymeric sheet.

5 In another aspect, the multilayer laminate article comprises at least two layers of the nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal having cholesteric infrared-reflecting properties, at least one of which is a layer of a nonmicellar right handed twisted nematic liquid crystal and at least one of which is a layer of a nonmicellar left handed twisted nematic liquid
10 crystal. In one embodiment there are equal numbers of nonmicellar right handed twisted nematic liquid crystal layers and nonmicellar left handed twisted nematic liquid crystal layers.

In one such embodiment with equal numbers of right handed and left handed twisted nematic liquid crystal layers, for each nonmicellar right
15 handed twisted nematic liquid crystal layer exhibiting reflection of light at wavelength λ_0 there is a corresponding nonmicellar left handed twisted nematic liquid crystal layer exhibiting reflection of light at approximately the same wavelength.

In another aspect, the at least one layer of the nonmicellar twisted
20 nematic liquid crystal has a reflective bandwidth of greater than 100 nm, preferably greater than 120 nm and more preferably greater than 150 nm.

In another aspect, the multilayer laminate article further comprises at least one layer of a half-wave plate, wherein there is at least a first and a second layer of nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystals having
25 identical handedness, and wherein at least one layer of a half-wave plate is positioned between the first and second layers of twisted nematic liquid crystals of identical handedness.

In one embodiment, the multilayer laminate article further comprises n layers of half-wave plates, wherein n is an integer, wherein there are n
30 pairs of layers of the nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal, each layer of a pair having identical handedness and each layer of a pair exhibiting reflection of light in the same wavelength region, and wherein a half-wave

plate for the same wavelength λ_0 is positioned between each pair of layers of the nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal having identical handedness,

5 In another aspect, the multilayer laminate article further comprises at least one infrared absorptive layer.

The multilayer laminate articles may further comprise at least one layer of a polymeric film, at least one layer of rigid sheet, or both. Another embodiment comprises two layers of a polymer sheet and two layers of a rigid sheet.

10 The layer of a twisted nematic liquid crystal may take the form of a film. Preferably, the layer of a twisted nematic liquid crystal is in the form of a coating on the polymeric sheet, or of a coating on one of the other layers present in the laminate, e.g., the polymeric film, the rigid sheet or the half-wave plate. It is important to maintain the nonmicellar structure of the twisted nematic liquid crystal layer for the sake of laminate clarity and
15 low haze.

Preferably, the layers of the multilayer laminate articles of the present invention transmit greater than 50% of visible light. More preferably, the multilayer laminate articles of the present invention transmit
20 greater than 50% of visible light.

The multilayer laminate articles of the present invention reduce the energy requirements of the structure or article in which they are used or to which they are applied by reflecting undesired infrared radiation. The laminates of the present invention are particularly suitable for use as
25 safety glass in automobile and construction applications, as well as other applications.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The following definitions apply to the terms as used throughout this
30 specification, unless otherwise limited in specific instances.

The term "(meth)acrylic", as used herein, alone or in combined form, such as "(meth)acrylate", refers to acrylic and/or methacrylic, for

example, acrylic acid and/or methacrylic acid, or alkyl acrylate and/or alkyl methacrylate.

As used herein, the term "about" means that amounts, sizes, formulations, parameters, and other quantities and characteristics are not
5 and need not be exact, but may be approximate and/or larger or smaller, as desired, reflecting tolerances, conversion factors, rounding off, measurement error and the like, and other factors known to those of skill in the art. In general, an amount, size, formulation, parameter or other quantity or characteristic is "about" or "approximate" whether or not
10 expressly stated to be such.

The term "or", as used herein, is inclusive; more specifically, the phrase "A or B" means "A, B, or both A and B". Exclusive "or" is designated herein by terms such as "either A or B" and "one of A or B", for example.

15 All percentages, parts, ratios, and the like set forth herein are by weight.

In addition, the ranges set forth herein include their endpoints unless expressly stated otherwise. Further, when an amount, concentration, or other value or parameter is given as a range, one or
20 more preferred ranges or a list of upper preferable values and lower preferable values, this is to be understood as specifically disclosing all ranges formed from any pair of any upper range limit or preferred value and any lower range limit or preferred value, regardless of whether such pairs are separately disclosed.

25 The ability of liquid crystalline materials in twisted nematic phases to selectively reflect light in the infrared, visible or ultraviolet region is useful in many applications. When the propagation direction of plane polarized or unpolarized light is along the helical axis of the twisted nematic layer, the wavelength of maximum reflection, λ_0 , is governed by
30 the equation $\lambda_0 = n_a p$, wherein n_a is the average of n_o and n_e , and n_o and n_e are the ordinary and extraordinary refractive indices respectively of the twisted nematic phase measured in the propagation direction and p is the

pitch of the helix (the distance the helix takes to repeat itself). Light outside the vicinity of λ_0 is essentially unaffected by the twisted nematic material. For light with a wavelength in the vicinity of wavelength λ_0 , the twisted nematic phase exhibits selective reflection of the light such that approximately 50% of the light is reflected and approximately 50% of the light is transmitted assuming negligible absorption, with both the reflected and transmitted beams being substantially circularly polarized. A right-handed helix reflects right-handed circularly polarized light and transmits left-handed circularly polarized light. The bandwidth $\Delta\lambda$ of this reflected wavelength band centered about λ_0 can be determined by the formula $\Delta\lambda = \lambda_0 \cdot \Delta n / n_a$, where $\Delta n = n_e - n_o$, a manifestation of the inherent birefringence present in liquid crystal materials. The pitch p can be tuned effectively by manipulating the amount of chiral dopant, the twisting power of the dopant and the selection of nematic materials. The pitch is sensitive to temperature, unwinding or tightening with a change in temperature; to electric fields, dopants, and other environmental considerations. Thus, in the twisted nematic phase, manipulation of the pitch, and thus the wavelength of maximum reflection, can be accomplished with a wide variety of tools. Furthermore, the bandwidth $\Delta\lambda$ of the reflected wavelength band also can be manipulated as disclosed in US 5,506,704 and US 5,793,456. For conventional materials, typical bandwidths in the visible region are less than 90 nm.

Depending upon the intrinsic rotatory sense of the helical nature of the twisted nematic substance, i.e. whether it is right-handed or left-handed, the light that is transmitted is either right-hand circularly polarized light (RHCPL) or left-hand circularly polarized light (LHCPL). The transmitted light is circularly polarized with the same sense of polarization as that intrinsic to the helical nature of the substance. Thus, a twisted nematic liquid crystal having an intrinsic helical structure which is left-handed will transmit LHCPL and one that is right-handed will transmit RHCPL.

Hereinafter, in order to conform to popular convention, the twisted nematic liquid crystal substances will be identified by the kind of light that is reflected in the wavelength region around λ_0 . When a layer is said to be right-handed it is meant that it reflects RHCPL and when a layer is said to be left-handed it is meant that it reflects LHCPL. A right-handed twisted nematic liquid crystal substance transmits LHCPL essentially completely at λ_0 whereas the same substance reflects RHCPL almost completely. Conversely a left-handed film is almost transparent to RHCPL at λ_0 and reflects LHCPL almost completely. Since plane polarized or unpolarized light contains equal amounts of RHCPL and LHCPL, a twisted nematic liquid crystal film is approximately 50 percent transmitting at λ_0 for these sources.

Twisted nematic liquid crystal layers have a further unique optical property. The circular polarization of the light that is reflected by a mirror is reversed. This same phenomenon does not occur with light reflected by these liquid crystal layers. The sense of the circularly polarization of light reflected from these liquid crystal substances is not reversed, but rather remains the same as it was before it came into contact with the liquid crystal substance. For example, if RHCPL having a wavelength λ_0 is directed at a right-handed layer for which $\lambda_0 = n_{ap}$ it is substantially completely reflected and after reflection remains RHCPL. If the same light were to be directed on a mirror the reflected light would be LHCPL.

In a solar control application, it is preferred that substantially all the light at some wavelengths be reflected. This is not possible for a single layer of a given composition, as it is required for both handednesses at said wavelength be reflected.

One method for reflecting substantially all of the light in the vicinity of λ_0 is to use a birefringent material in a thickness sufficient to reverse the handedness of the light that is transmitted through one twisted nematic layer, a so-called half-wave plate or film. Half-wave plates are discussed

in detail in a book by E. Hecht, entitled "Optics", published by Addison-Wesley Publishing Company, Inc., 1990, on pages 301-303. A preferred method of using a half-wave film is, for example, to use two twisted nematic liquid crystal layers of similar λ_0 and identical handedness on either side of the half-wave film. In the case that right handed layers with similar λ_0 are used on both sides of the half-wave film, the first twisted nematic layer reflects RHCPL, the half-wave layer converts the transmitted LHCPL to RHCPL, which is subsequently reflected by the second right handed twisted nematic layer. As the RHCPL reflected from the second twisted nematic layer once again traverses the half-wave layer subsequent to its reflection, it is converted to LHCPL, which is then transmitted by the initial RHCPL film without modification. In this way substantially all of the incident light with a wavelength in the vicinity of λ_0 will be reflected by the laminate comprised of the two twisted nematic liquid crystal layers and the half-wave layer, with theoretically none being transmitted.

Another method for reflecting substantially all of the light in the vicinity of λ_0 is to use two twisted nematic liquid crystal layers with similar λ_0 , one right handed and one left handed. The light in the region around λ_0 transmitted by the first layer will be reflected by the second layer so that substantially all of the incident light with a wavelength in the vicinity of λ_0 will be reflected by the laminate comprised of the two twisted nematic liquid crystal layers.

There are various ways to make a twisted nematic liquid crystal layer with a reflective bandwidth of greater than 100 nm, 120 nm, or 150 nm. Such a layer can be a composite of several sublayers of twisted nematic liquid crystal, each sublayer having a different λ_0 but with the different λ_0 's sufficiently close to result in an extended reflective bandwidth of greater than 100 nm for the composite layer. Another way that a reflective bandwidth of greater than 100 nm can be achieved is by using a twisted nematic liquid crystal layer with a gradient in the pitch, e.g., having a continuously varying pitch.

For some applications it will be advantageous to reflect radiation in the wavelength range of about 650 nm to 750 nm in addition to reflecting radiation in the near infrared region of 750 nm to 2,100 nm. For other applications it will be advantageous to reflect radiation in other parts of the visible spectrum in addition to reflecting radiation in the near infrared. Multiple twisted nematic films are useful for enabling reflections at the shorter wavelengths as well as those that are of primary interest here.

Compositions used in the twisted nematic liquid crystal layer of the multilayer laminates of the present invention comprise compounds which, alone or as a mixture, provide the layer with cholesteric infrared-reflecting properties and high transmittance in the visible region of the electromagnetic spectrum. In principle, virtually all known twisted nematic monomers, monomer mixtures, polymers, polymer mixtures or monomer and polymer mixtures can be adjusted in the pitch of their helical superstructure by varying the content and composition of the chiral component in such a way that the reflection maximum lies within the infrared (IR).

Alignment is used to create a uniform planar orientation and is critical for high visible transmittance and low levels of haze. In order to make a twisted nematic liquid crystal layer fully reflective of the center wavelength while simultaneously keeping scattered light to a minimum, it is necessary to align the liquid crystal film into a single domain. When preferential alignment is not achieved, a multidomain layer results. Such a multidomain texture is called the focal conic state. The focal conic state is predominately characterized by its highly diffused light scattering appearance caused by an abrupt change of the refractive indices at the boundary between cholesteric domains. This texture has no single optic axis, and therefore scatters in all directions. The focal conic texture is typically milky-white (i.e. white light scattering). If alignment is achieved, a single domain can be produced. These are called homeotropic and planar states of alignment. In the homeotropic state of a nematic liquid crystal, the molecular axis lies perpendicular to the plane of the nematic layer. In

the planar state of a twisted nematic material, the axis of this helix is perpendicular to the plane of the twisted nematic layer. Light with a wavelength matching the pitch of the helix is reflected from the surface of the film and therefore the reflected light does not pass through the layer. It is this domain structure that is therefore most preferred.

There are several well known ways to achieve planar alignment of the twisted nematic phase. It is possible to induce planar orientation of a liquid crystal material by using a substrate with a surface that has been rubbed directly, i.e. without applying an alignment layer. It is also possible to put the liquid crystal material on a substrate, clear or otherwise, apply a clear substrate to the free surface of the liquid crystal, and slide one substrate relative to the other, providing a small amount of shear to the liquid crystal film. This often induces a planar state of alignment where the helicoidal axis of the structure is substantially perpendicular to the film.

Orientation layers for liquid crystal films can consist of a polymer film that has been mechanically rubbed so that the directors of the liquid crystal molecules align themselves with the rubbing direction. A commonly used polymer is polyimide, which is deposited as the poly(amic-acid). The poly(amic-acid) is then thermally cured, converting the material to the polyimide. The hardness of the polyamide is controlled by the amount of thermal curing. The resulting polyimide layer can be rubbed as above.

It is also possible that directional orientation in a subsequently deposited nematic liquid crystal can be produced using a vapor deposited silica layer on a substrate. The substrate can be a transparent glass on which a thin transparent layer of an electrical conductor such as indium-tin-oxide (ITO) has been previously deposited. The substrate is moved past a magnetron in-line sputtering source during deposition. One or more passes may be required during silica deposition, and the resulting structure has the necessary directionality as long as the substrate moves back and forth along the same direction past the sputtering source. After the deposition of the silica layer, the silica-treated substrate may be

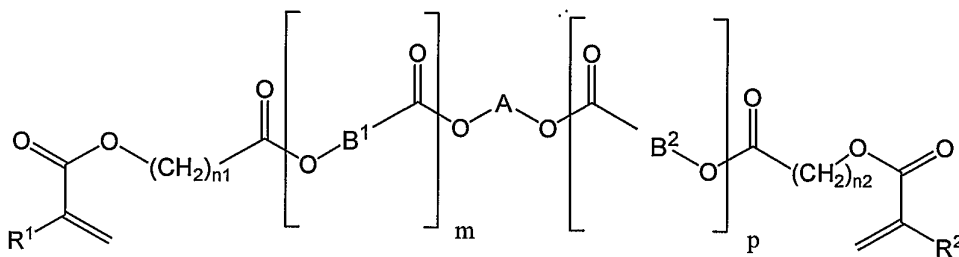
contacted with an alcohol at a sufficiently high temperature to react the alcohol with the hydroxyl groups on the surface of the silica layer. The alcohol treatment may be made with the substrate above 100° C., and most typically 120° to 160°C. After the alcohol treatment, the liquid crystal is contacted to the treated surface and the liquid crystal layer to adopt a planar orientation.

Additional methods of aligning twisted nematic liquid crystals are known to those skilled in the art. In addition, using known processes, it is possible to create alignment of twisted nematic liquid crystal layers on substrates ranging from minute individual pieces to continuous films.

There are many types of twisted nematic liquid crystalline materials. Twisted nematic polymerizable monomers, wherein the chiral monomer or monomers are themselves liquid crystalline, are one general category. Such materials are described in US 5,942,030, US 5,780,629, US 5,886,242 and US 6,723,395. Another category is a mixture comprising at least one achiral, nematic, polymerizable monomer and a chiral compound. Examples of monomers and compounds of this type are described in US 5,833,880, DE-A-4 408 170, and DE-A-4 405 316. Crosslinkable liquid crystalline polyorganosiloxanes, cyclic siloxanes, and tetraalkyldisiloxanes as are described in US 4,388,453, US 5,211,877, US 6,300,454, US 6,486,338, and US 6,358,574, when combined with a chiral dopant comprise another category of twisted nematic liquid crystals. Additional classes of twisted nematic liquid crystals include twisted nematic cellulose derivatives as described in DE-A-197 136 38, crosslinkable twisted nematic copolyisocyanates as described in US 5,847,068, and main chain polyesters as described in US 6,107,447. These categories are exemplary and not limiting. It is contemplated that any twisted nematic liquid crystal composition that provides IR-reflecting properties and is mechanically and dimensionally stable under process and use conditions can be useful herein, whether currently known or later developed.

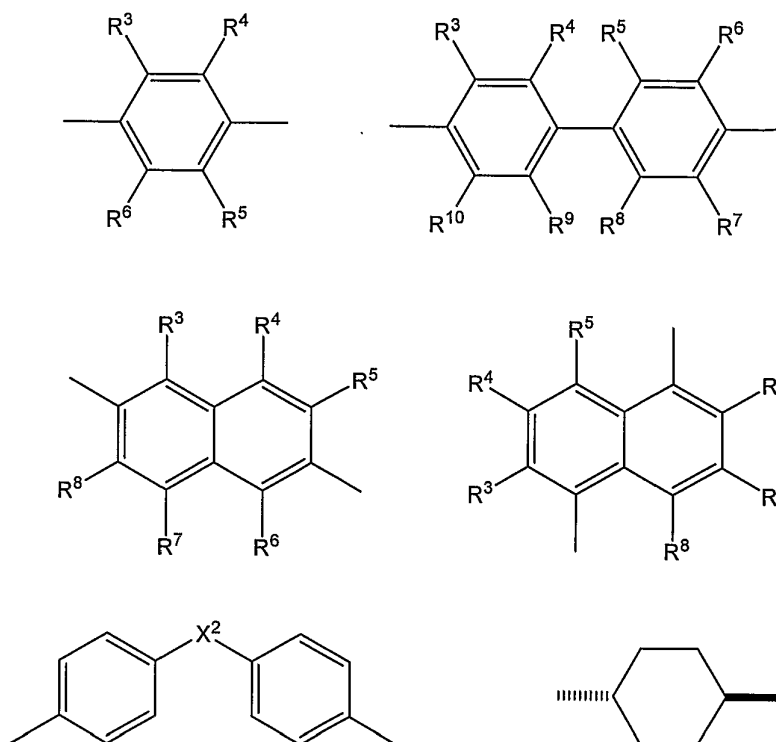
Preferred compositions for forming the polymer networks useful as the twisted nematic IR-reflecting liquid crystal layer are the bis (meth)acrylate liquid crystal compounds and combinations thereof.

5 A bis (meth)acrylate compound of one preferred type has the formula (I):



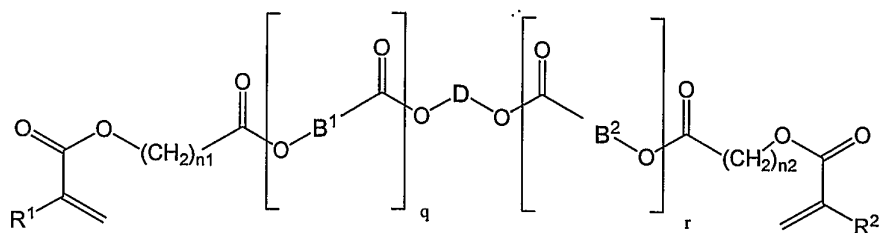
(I)

10 wherein R¹ and R² are each independently selected from the group: H, F, Cl and CH₃; n₁ and n₂ are each independently integers from 3 to 20; m and p are each independently integers 0, 1 or 2; A is a divalent radical selected from the group:



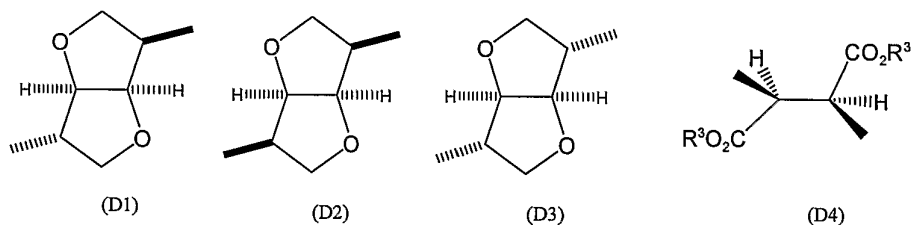
wherein $R^3 - R^{10}$ are each independently selected from the group: H, C1 – C8 straight or branched chain alkyl, C1 – C8 straight or branched chain alkyloxy, F, Cl, phenyl, $-C(O)CH_3$, CN, and CF_3 ; X^2 is a divalent radical selected from the group: $-O-$, $-(CH_3)_2C-$, and $-(CF_3)_2C-$; and each B^1 and B^2 is a divalent radical independently selected from the group: R^{11} -substituted-1,4-phenyl, wherein R^{11} is H, $-CH_3$ or $-OCH_3$; 2,6-naphthyl; and 4,4'-biphenyl; with the proviso that when $m + p$ is equal to 3 or 4, at least two of B^1 and B^2 are R^{11} -substituted-1,4-phenyl.

A bis (meth)acrylate compound of another preferred type has the formula (II):



(II)

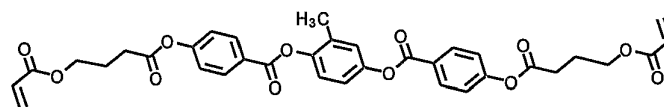
wherein R^1 and R^2 are each independently selected from the group: H, F,
 5 Cl and CH_3 ; n_1 and n_2 are each independently integers from 3 to 20; q
 and r are each independently integers 0, 1 or 2, with the proviso that $q + r$
 ≥ 1 ; D is a divalent chiral radical selected from the group:



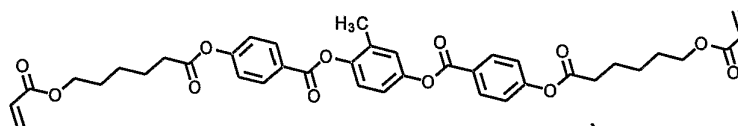
wherein R^3 is a C1 to C6 straight or branched chain alkyl group; and each
 10 B^1 and B^2 is a divalent radical independently selected from the group: R^4 -
 substituted-1,4-phenyl, wherein R^4 is H, $-CH_3$ or $-OCH_3$; 2,6-naphthyl;
 and 4,4'-biphenyl; wherein when $q + r = 3$, at least one of B^1 and B^2 is R^4 -
 substituted-1,4-phenyl; and when $q + r = 4$, at least two of B^1 and B^2 are
 15 R^{11} -substituted-1,4-phenyl. In the phrase "each B^1 and B^2 is a divalent
 radical independently selected from the group:", when $q = 2$, the two B^1
 units are selected independently, that is they may be the same or different;
 and when $r = 2$, the two B^2 units are selected independently, that is they
 may be the same or different.

The most preferred bis (meth)acrylate compounds for forming a twisted nematic IR-reflecting liquid crystal layer are those with the formulas A through E and combinations thereof:

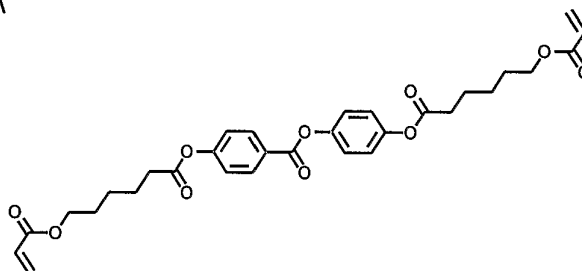
A



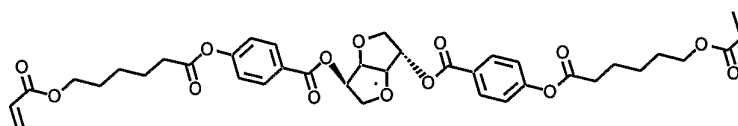
B



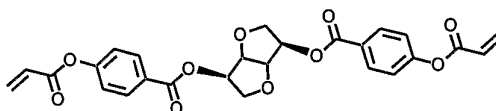
C



D

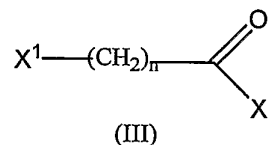


E



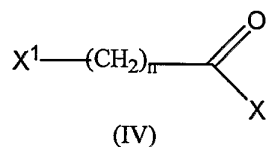
A process for making the compounds of formula (I) comprises: (a) providing one or more organic polyol(s) wherein each polyol comprises at least two hydroxyl groups and at least two covalently bonded carbon atoms, each hydroxyl group being bonded to a different carbon atom within an organic polyol; (b)

reacting the organic polyol(s) with a sufficient amount of one or more functionalized alkyl acid halide(s) of the Formula (III):



wherein X is Cl or Br; X¹ is selected from the group: Cl, Br, I, -OMs (wherein Ms is methanesulfonyl), -OTs (wherein Ts is toluenesulfonyl) and -OTf (wherein Tf is trifluoromethanesulfonyl); and n is an integer equal to 3 to 20; and a first reaction solvent at a first reaction temperature to provide one or more polyfunctionalized aryl alkanoate ester(s) and a first spent reaction mixture; and (c) reacting the one or more polyfunctionalized aryl alkanoate ester(s) with a sufficient amount of (meth)acrylate salt in the presence of a sufficient amount of phase transfer catalyst, and a second reaction solvent at a second reaction temperature; to provide one or more poly (meth)acrylate-aryl alkanoate ester(s) and a second spent reaction mixture.

A process for making the compounds of formula (II) comprises: (a) providing a chiral organic diol; (b) reacting the chiral organic diol with a sufficient amount of one or more functionalized alkyl acids or acid halide(s) of the formula (IV):



wherein X is Cl, Br or OH; X¹ is selected from the group: Cl, Br, I, -OMs, -OTs, and -OTf (wherein Ms, Ts and Tf are as defined above); and n is an integer equal to 3 to 20; in a first reaction solvent at a first reaction temperature to provide one or more polyfunctionalized alkyl ester(s) and a first spent reaction mixture; (c) reacting the one or more polyfunctionalized alkyl ester(s) with a sufficient amount of (meth)acrylate salt in the presence of a sufficient amount of phase transfer catalyst, and a second reaction solvent at a second reaction temperature; to provide one or more

poly (meth)acrylate-alkyl ester(s) and a second spent reaction mixture. Preferably, the process step (b) further comprises the uses of a base, and when X is OH, further comprises the use of a carbodiimide dehydrating agent. Step (c) preferably further comprises the use of one or more
5 radical inhibitors.

For the purposes of the present invention, by crosslinkable or crosslinking it is meant the ability to covalently link or the covalent linking of polymeric compounds.

For the purposes of the present invention, polymerizable or
10 polymerization means the ability to covalently link or the covalent linking of monomeric compounds to form polymers.

By curing is meant crosslinking, polymerization or the locking-in of the cholesteric phase. In the present invention, curing fixes the uniform
15 orientation of the cholesteric molecules in the cholesteric layer.

Twisted nematic liquid crystal layers and/or compositions can be coated, adhered, or applied in any conventional manner, or in a non-conventional manner, that conforms to the purposes and design of the invention described herein. Suitable conventional methods for applying
20 twisted nematic liquid crystal compositions to a substrate include, without limitation, lamination and the use of chemical adhesive agents. In addition, the twisted nematic IR-reflecting liquid crystal layer can be applied directly to a polymer sheet substrate, a polymeric film substrate or a glass substrate by customary or novel techniques. Examples of
25 customary techniques include, but are not limited to, extrusion or co-extrusion; air knife coating; bar coating; squeeze coating; impregnating; reverse roll coating; transfer roll coating; gravure coating; kiss coating; casting, spraying; spin coating; or printing techniques such as letterpress, flexographic, intaglio, transfer printing, offset or screen printing.

30 In other embodiments, a twisted nematic liquid crystal composition can be formed into a film and applied to the polymer sheet serving as an interlayer.

The IR-reflecting layer can be applied in the form of a low-viscosity or high-viscosity mixture to a substrate, but preferably as a low-viscosity mixture. To this end the cholesteric mixtures can be applied to the substrate in undiluted or minimally diluted form at an elevated temperature or in a more diluted form at a low temperature.

The twisted nematic liquid crystal mixtures can be diluted with any suitable polymerizable diluent prior to their application to the substrate. Examples of suitable polymerizable diluents include, for example, 2-ethoxyethyl acrylate, diethylene glycol diacrylate, ethylene glycol dimethacrylate, diethylene glycol dimethacrylate, triethylene glycol dimethacrylate, diethylene glycol monomethyl ether acrylate, phenoxyethyl acrylate, tetraethylene glycol dimethacrylate, pentaerythritol tetraacrylate and ethoxylated pentaerythritol tetraacrylate. The amount of diluent should be kept sufficiently low to not disturb the twisted nematic phase.

In order to adjust the viscosity and the leveling behavior, it is possible for the cholesteric liquid crystal mixtures to be mixed with additional components.

For example, it is possible to employ polymeric binders and/or monomeric compounds which can be converted into a polymeric binder by polymerization. Examples of suitable compounds are organic-solvent-soluble polyesters, cellulose esters, polyurethanes and silicones, including polyether- or polyester-modified silicones. It is particularly preferred to employ cellulose esters such as cellulose acetobutyrate. However, if polymeric binders and/or monomeric compounds are included in the compositions useful in the present invention, it is desired to maintain the nonmicellar structure of the twisted nematic liquid crystal layer to preserve laminate clarity and low haze. The addition of small amounts of suitable leveling agents may also be advantageous. It is possible to employ them from about 0.005 to 1% by weight, in particular from 0.01 to 0.5% by weight, based on the amount of cholesteric liquid crystal in the mixture. Examples of suitable leveling agents are glycols, silicone oils and, in particular, acrylate polymers, such as the acrylate copolymers obtainable

under the name Byk 361 or Byk 358 from Byk-Chemie USA of Wallingford, CT, and the modified, silicone-free acrylate polymers obtainable under the name Tego Flow ZFS 460 from the Tego brand of Degussa AG through Degussa Goldschmidt of Hopewell, VA.

5 The cholesteric mixture may also include stabilizers to counter the effects of UV and weather. Examples of suitable additives are derivatives of 2,4-dihydroxybenzophenone, derivatives of 2-cyano-3,3- diphenyl acrylate, derivatives of 2,2', 4,4'-tetrahydroxybenzophenone, derivatives of ortho-hydroxyphenylbenzotriazole, salicylic esters, ortho- hydroxyphenyl-
10 s-triazines or sterically hindered amines. These substances can be employed alone or, preferably, as mixtures.

 The IR-reflecting layer(s) applied can be cured thermally, photochemically or by a beam of electrons. Curing will preferably take place while the material is in the cholesteric phase and with retention of
15 the cholesteric phase. For photochemical polymerization, the cholesteric mixture may include customary commercial photoinitiators. For curing by electron beam, such initiators are not required.

 Where two or more layers are applied, they can in each case be applied, dried, if desired, and cured individually. However, it is likewise
20 possible to apply two or more, or all, of the layers to be applied in one application procedure, wet-on-wet, to the article that is to be coated, to carry out conjoint drying if desired and then to carry out conjoint curing. Casting techniques are particularly suitable for the simultaneous
25 application of cholesteric layers, especially knife or bar casting techniques, cast-film extrusion or stripper casting techniques, and the cascade casting process.

 The polymeric sheet of the present invention has a thickness of greater than about 10 mils (0.25 mm) to provide penetration resistance of the resulting laminate. Preferably, the polymeric sheet has a thickness of
30 about 15 mils (0.38 mm), or greater to provide enhanced penetration resistance. More preferably, the polymeric sheet has a thickness of about 30 mils (0.75 mm), or greater to provide even greater enhanced

penetration. Preferably, the total thickness of polymeric sheet component (all of the polymeric sheet thicknesses incorporated within a particular laminate) within the laminates of the present invention has a thickness of about 30 mils (0.75 mm) or greater to ensure adequate penetration resistance commonly regarded as a feature of safety laminates.

Suitable polymeric sheets are available commercially. Alternatively, suitable polymeric sheets may be formed by any suitable process, such as extrusion, calendering, solution casting or injection molding. The polymer sheet of the present invention is preferably formed by extrusion. Extrusion is particularly preferred for formation of "endless" products, such as films and sheets, which emerge as a continuous length.

For manufacturing large quantities of sheets, a sheeting calender is employed. The rough film is fed into the gap of the calender, a machine comprising a number of heatable parallel cylindrical rollers which rotate in opposite directions and spread out the polymer and stretch it to the required thickness. The last roller smooths the sheet thus produced. If the sheet is required to have a textured surface, the final roller is provided with an appropriate embossing pattern. Alternatively, the sheet may be reheated and then passed through an embossing calender. The calender is followed by one or more cooling drums. Finally, the finished sheet is reeled up or cut into lengths and stacked.

The polymeric sheet of the present invention may have a smooth surface. Preferably, the polymeric sheet to be used as an interlayer within laminates has a roughened surface to effectively allow most of the air to be removed from between the surfaces of the laminate during the lamination process. This may be accomplished, for example, by mechanically embossing the sheet after extrusion, as described above, or by melt fracture during extrusion of the sheet and the like. For example, the as extruded sheet may be passed over a specially prepared surface of a die roll positioned in close proximity to the exit of the die which imparts the desired surface characteristics to one side of the molten polymer. Thus, when the surface of such roll has minute peaks and valleys, sheet

formed of polymer cast thereon will have a rough surface on the side which contacts the roll which generally conforms respectively to the valleys and peaks of the roll surface. This rough surface is only temporary and particularly functions to facilitate deairing during laminating after which it is melted smooth from the elevated temperature and pressure associated with autoclaving and other lamination processes.

The polymeric sheets useful in the present invention comprise a polymer with a modulus between 20,000 psi (138 MPa) and 100,000 psi (690 MPa), preferably with a modulus between about 25,000 psi (173 MPa) and about 90,000 psi (621 MPa), and more preferably with a modulus between about 30,000 psi (207 MPa) and about 80,000 psi (552 MPa), as measured by ASTM Method D-638.

The polymeric sheets used in the high strength multilayer laminates of the present invention preferably comprise ethylene copolymers that incorporate acid functionality. The ethylene copolymers incorporate from between about 0.1 weight percent to about 30 weight percent acrylic acids, preferably from about 10 weight percent to about 25 weight percent acrylic acids, and more preferably from about 15 weight percent to about 25 weight percent acrylic acids, based on the total weight of the polymer. Preferred acrylic acids include, but are not limited to, acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, itaconic acid, maleic acid, maleic anhydride, fumaric acid, monomethyl maleic acid, and mixtures thereof and most preferably are selected from the group consisting of acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, and mixtures thereof.

Ethylene copolymers used in the polymeric sheets may optionally further comprise other unsaturated comonomers such as acrylates and methacrylates. Preferably, the other unsaturated comonomers are selected from the group consisting of methyl acrylate, methyl methacrylate, butyl acrylate, butyl methacrylate, glycidyl methacrylate, vinyl acetate, and mixtures thereof. Preferably, the ethylene copolymers used in the polymeric sheets comprise between about 0 and about 50 weight percent of the other unsaturated comonomer, based on the total

weight of the ethylene copolymer composition. The ethylene copolymers preferably incorporate between about 0 and about 25 weight percent of the other unsaturated comonomer and most preferably incorporate between about 0 weight percent and about 10 weight percent of the other unsaturated comonomer.

The ethylene copolymers can be neutralized from about 0 to about 100 percent with metallic ions based on the total carboxylic acid content. Preferably the ethylene copolymers are neutralized from about 10 to about 90 percent, more preferably about 20 to about 80 percent. The metallic ions used may be monovalent, divalent, trivalent, multivalent, or mixtures thereof. Preferred monovalent metallic ions are sodium, potassium, lithium, silver, mercury, copper and mixtures thereof. Preferred divalent metallic ions are beryllium, magnesium, calcium, strontium, barium, copper, cadmium, mercury, tin, lead, iron, cobalt, nickel, zinc and mixtures thereof. Preferred trivalent metallic are aluminum, scandium, iron, yttrium and mixtures thereof. Preferred multivalent metallic ions are titanium, zirconium, hafnium, vanadium, tantalum, tungsten, chromium, cerium, iron and mixtures thereof. More preferably, the metallic ion is selected from the group consisting of sodium, lithium, magnesium, zinc, aluminum, and mixtures thereof. Most preferably, the metallic ion is selected from the group consisting of sodium, zinc, and mixtures thereof. Sodium is preferred as the neutralizing metallic ion for high optical clarity. Zinc is preferred as the neutralizing metallic ion for high moisture resistance.

The polymeric sheets may further comprise additives, such as thermal stabilizers, ultraviolet (UV) absorbers, UV stabilizers, plasticizers, organic peroxides, adhesion promoters and mixtures or combinations thereof.

The polymeric sheet of the present invention has a thickness of about 10 mils (0.25 mm), or greater. Preferably, the polymeric sheet of the present invention has a thickness of about 15 mils (0.38 mm), or greater, based on enhanced penetration strength of the laminates produced therefrom. More preferably, the polymeric sheet has a thickness

of about 30 mils (0.75 mm), or greater, based on further enhanced penetration strength of the laminates produced therefrom. Even more preferably, the polymeric sheet has a thickness of about 50 mils (1.25 mm), or greater, based on even further enhanced penetration strength of the laminates produced therefrom. The enhanced penetration strength is necessary within the present invention to satisfy many of the current mandated requirements for hurricane and threat resistance. Many end-uses in the current environment require the ethylene copolymer interlayer to be even thicker. Interlayers thicker than 60 mils (1.50 mm), 90 mils (2.25 mm), and even thicker than 120 mils (3.00 mm), are becoming common in the marketplace.

The polymeric film useful in the multilayer laminate articles of the present invention may be formed from any polymeric matrix material. Preferably, the polymeric film is a biaxially oriented poly(ethylene terephthalate) film, a cellulose acetate film or a polycarbonate film.

Preferably, one or both surfaces of the polymeric film may be treated to enhance the adhesion to the coating or to the polymeric sheet or both. This treatment may take any form known within the art, including adhesives, primers, such as silanes, flame treatments, plasma treatments, electron beam treatments, oxidation treatments, corona discharge treatments, chemical treatments, chromic acid treatments, hot air treatments, ozone treatments, ultraviolet light treatments, sand blast treatments, solvent treatments, and the like and combinations thereof.

The difference between a polymeric film and a polymeric sheet is the thickness, but there is no set industry standard as to when a film becomes a sheet. For purposes of this invention, a film has a thickness of about 10 mils (0.25 mm) or less. Preferably, the polymeric film has a thickness of between about 0.5 mils (0.012 millimeters (mm)), to about 10 mils (0.25 mm). More preferably, the polymeric film used in the invention has a thickness of about 1 mil (0.025mm) to about 5 mils (0.13mm). The thickness of the polymeric sheet used in the present invention has been described above.

It is understood that the polymeric sheets and films of the present invention may be used with additives known within the art. The additives may include plasticizers, processing aides, flow enhancing additives, lubricants, pigments, dyes, flame retardants, impact modifiers, nucleating agents to increase crystallinity, antiblocking agents such as silica, thermal stabilizers, UV absorbers, UV stabilizers, dispersants, surfactants, chelating agents, coupling agents, adhesives, primers and the like.

The rigid sheets useful in the laminates of the present invention may be glass or rigid transparent plastic sheets, such as, for example, polycarbonates, acrylics, polyacrylates, cyclic polyolefins, such as ethylene norbornene polymers, metallocene-catalyzed polystyrenes and the like and combinations thereof. Metal or ceramic plates may also be suitable if transparency is not required for the laminate.

The term "glass" is meant to include not only window glass, plate glass, silicate glass, sheet glass, and float glass, but also includes colored glass, specialty glass which includes ingredients to control, for example, solar heating, coated glass with, for example, sputtered metals, such as silver or indium tin oxide, for solar control purposes and other specialty glasses. The type of glass to be selected for a particular laminate depends on the intended use.

Half-wave plates can be made of any birefringent material with a thickness such that RHCPL is converted to LHCPL, and visa versa. Examples of suitable birefringent films and sheets include, without limitation, inorganic single crystals, stretched polymer films, or nematic liquid crystal films. Known and conventional processes can be used to prepare stretched polymer films and nematic liquid crystal films. Suitable half wave film can be obtained commercially. For example, a Wave Retarder Film can be obtained from International Polarizer, Inc., 320 Elm Street, Marlborough, MA; OptiGrafix™ Half Wave Optical Light Retarder Base Film can be obtained from Grafix™ Plastics, 19499 Miles Rd., Cleveland, OH; and Mica Waveplates are commercially available from Karl Lambrecht Corporation, 4204 N. Lincoln Ave., Chicago, IL.

The absorptive layer of the multilayer laminate articles may be in the form of a discrete film. In other embodiments the absorptive layer may be in the form of a coating on one or more of the twisted nematic liquid crystal layers, the polymeric sheets, the polymeric films and the rigid sheets. In still other embodiments the absorptive layer may be incorporated into one or more of the twisted nematic liquid crystal layers, the polymeric sheets, the polymeric films and the rigid sheets.

The absorptive material used in the present invention may incorporate inorganic infrared absorbers, organic infrared absorbers, or combinations thereof. Infrared absorptive materials, as used herein, means absorptive materials having a local maximum in the absorption spectra between 750 nm and 2100 nm. The absorptive material of the present invention may include as many absorptive components as needed to provide the spectral absorptive characteristics desired.

Nanoparticles of inorganic infrared absorptive material are particularly useful in forming the absorptive layer. These inorganic infrared absorptive particles have a nominal particle size of less than about 200 nanometers (nm), preferably less than about 100 nm, more preferably less than about 50 nm, more preferably less than about 30 nm, and most preferably within the range of about 1 nm to about 20 nm. The small particle size is required due to the high refractive indices of the infrared absorptive nanoparticles and their relationship to clarity and haze within the uses thereof contemplated herein. Examples of the absorptive materials are found in US 6,579,608. The inorganic infrared absorptive particles may be surface treated with, for example, a silane compound, a titanium compound or a zirconia compound, to improve properties such as water resistance, thermal oxidative stability, and dispersability.

Preferably, the inorganic infrared absorptive nanoparticles are selected from the group consisting of: antimony-doped tin oxide, tin-doped indium oxide, lanthanum hexaboride (LaB_6), and mixtures thereof. For the tin oxide nanoparticles containing antimony, the antimony level is preferably in the range of about 0.1 weight percent to about 20 weight

percent, more preferably in the range of about 5 weight percent to about 15 weight percent, and most preferably in the range of about 8 weight percent to about 10 weight percent, based on the total weight of the antimony tin oxide. For the indium oxide nanoparticles containing tin, the tin level is preferably in the range of from about 1 to about 15 atomic percent based on the sum of (Sn + In) atoms, more preferably from about 2 to about 12 atomic percent, i.e., the tin content in a molar ratio $\text{Sn}/(\text{Sn} + \text{In})$ is preferably from about 0.01 to about 0.15, more preferably from about 0.02 to about 0.12.

As disclosed supra, the inorganic infrared absorptive particles may be incorporated into another layer of a multilayer laminate of the present invention. Generally the inorganic infrared absorptive particles are incorporated within a matrix resin, which may be organic or inorganic. The matrix material may comprise a high polymer, a reactive oligomer, a reactive prepolymer, a reactive monomer or mixtures thereof. Preferably, the matrix material is transparent.

Matrix materials in the form of polymeric films coated with indium tin oxide are commercially available from Tomoe-gawa Paper Company, Ltd. (Tokyo, Japan). Matrix materials in the form of polymeric films coated with antimony tin oxide (ATO) are commercially available from the Sumitomo Osaka Cement Company of Tokyo, Japan. Matrix materials in the form of polymeric films which incorporate lanthanum hexaboride (LaB_6) nanoparticles are commercially available from Sumitomo Metal Mining Company (Tokyo, Japan).

Absorptive materials useful in the multilayer laminates of the present invention may also comprise organic infrared absorbents including, but not limited to, polymethine dyes, aminium dyes, iminium dyes, dithiolene-type dyes and rylene-type, phthalocyanine-type, and naphthalocyanine-type dyes and pigments, and combinations thereof.

In the case that the absorptive material is not located in the same layer as the twisted nematic reflective material, it is preferred that the twisted nematic reflector be located in a layer that is outboard to the

absorptive layer, that is more toward the exterior of the building or structure in which the multilayer laminate of the invention is used, so that in the case where the reflected and absorbed bands of radiation overlap, the overlapped band will be reflected rather than being absorbed. This
5 leads to a decrease in the amount of energy that passes through the glazing because the glazing will not warm up as much as in the case in which the absorber is on the outboard side of the glazing.

Adhesives and primers may be used to enhance the bond strength between the laminate layers, if desired, as is generally known in the art.
10 One of ordinary skill in the art would contemplate the desirability of using an adhesive or a primer in the present invention. For example, silane coupling agents may be applied to the films and sheets to enhance the adhesion between layers of the present invention. Specific examples of useful silane coupling agents are gammaglycidoxypyriltrimethoxysilane
15 or gamma-aminopropyltriethoxysilane. Typically, said silane coupling agents are added at a level of about 0.01 to about 5 weight percent based on the total weight of the film or sheet composition. An example of a preferred primer is polyallyl amine. Examples of adhesives are epoxy and siloxane resins.

20 The use of some adhesives and primers can unexpectedly change the wavelength of peak reflection of the twisted nematic material. For instance, when some epoxy resin formulations are applied to the surface of the twisted nematic film and subsequently cured at elevated temperatures, the wavelength of peak reflection may move to longer
25 wavelengths. In addition, some epoxy resins, when cured at room temperature resulting in no substantial change in the wavelength of peak reflection, can move to longer or shorter wavelengths in a subsequent heat treatment. Finally, because processing to form the finished laminates require elevated temperatures in order to sufficiently bond the materials to
30 form stable laminates, some changes in the wavelength of peak reflection are sometimes seen as a result of this process as well. Shifts of 30 nm and even as large as 50 nm and 100 nm have been observed. An

example of an adhesive or primer that can cause a shift in the wavelength of peak reflection is Hysol® E-05CL two-part epoxy, available from the Henkel-Loctite Corporation of Rocky Hill, CT. An example of an adhesive or primer that may cause minimal shift in the wavelength of peak reflection is RTV-108, a siloxane resin material from the General Electric Company of Fairfield, CT.

The processes to produce the laminate articles of the present invention may take many forms. One process to produce the multilayer laminate article of the present invention in the form of a polymeric sheet laminated to a polymeric film coated with the twisted nematic liquid crystal layer is as follows. The polymeric sheet may be lightly bonded to the film with the twisted nematic liquid crystal through a nip roll bonding process. In such a process, the polymeric film with the twisted nematic liquid crystal is supplied from a roll and first passes over a tension roll. The film with the twisted nematic liquid crystal may be subjected to moderate heating by passing through a heating zone, such as an oven. The polymeric sheet may also be supplied from a roll and first passes over a tension roll. The polymeric sheet may be subjected to moderate heating by passing through a heating zone, such as an oven. Heating should be to a temperature sufficient to promote temporary fusion bonding, i.e., to cause the surfaces of the polymeric sheet or the polymeric film to become tacky. Suitable temperatures are within the range of about 50°C to about 120°C, with the preferred surface temperatures reaching about 65°C. The film with the twisted nematic liquid crystal is fed along with the polymeric sheet through nip rolls where the two layers are merged together under moderate pressure to form a weakly bonded laminate. If desired, the nip rolls may be heated to promote the bonding process. The bonding pressure exerted by the nip rolls may vary with the film materials, the polymeric materials, and the temperatures employed. Generally the bonding pressure will be within the range of about 10 psi (0.7 kg/sq cm), to about 75 psi (5.3 kg/sq cm), and is preferably within the range of about 25 psi (1.8 kg/sq cm), to about 30 psi (2.1 kg/sq cm). The tension of the polymeric sheet/ film

which incorporates the twisted nematic liquid crystal laminate is controlled by passage over an idler roll. Typical line speeds through the roll assembly are within the range of about 5 feet (1.5 m), to about 30 feet (9.2 m), per minute. Proper control of the speed and the tension tends to minimize wrinkling of the film with the twisted nematic liquid crystal. After bonding, the laminate is passed over a series of cooling rolls which ensure that the laminate taken up on a roll is not tacky. Process water cooling is generally sufficient to achieve this objective. Tension within the system may be further maintained through the use of idler rolls. Laminate articles made through this process will have sufficient strength to allow handling by laminators who may produce further laminate articles, such as glass laminates, which encapsulate this laminate.

The laminate article may be formed by conventional or non-conventional autoclave processes. In a typical conventional autoclave process, a glass sheet, an interlayer composed of a polymeric sheet, a polymeric film with the twisted nematic liquid crystal (either in the form of a coated layer or of a film), a second polymeric sheet, and a second glass sheet are laminated together under heat and pressure and a vacuum (for example, in the range of about 27-28 inches (689-711 mm) Hg), to remove air. Preferably, the glass sheets have been washed and dried. A typical glass is 90 mil thick annealed flat glass. Typically, the interlayer of the present invention, i.e. the polymeric sheet, the polymeric film with the twisted nematic liquid crystal, and the second polymeric sheet, is positioned between two glass plates to form a glass/interlayer/glass assembly. The laminated article at this stage is referred to as a "pre-press assembly." This pre-press assembly is placed into a bag capable of sustaining a vacuum ("a vacuum bag"). The air is drawn out of the vacuum bag using a vacuum line or other means of pulling a vacuum on the vacuum bag. The vacuum bag is sealed while maintaining the vacuum. The sealed bag is placed in an autoclave at a temperature of about 130°C to about 180°C, at a pressure of about 200 psi (15 bars), for from about 10 to about 50 minutes. Preferably the bag is autoclaved at a

temperature of from about 120°C to about 160°C for 20 minutes to about 45 minutes. More preferably, the bag is autoclaved at a temperature of from about 135°C to about 160°C for 20 minutes to about 40 minutes. Still more preferably, the bag is autoclaved at a temperature of from about 145°C to about 155°C for 25 minutes to about 35 minutes. A vacuum ring may be substituted for the vacuum bag.

Alternatively, other processes may be used to produce the laminate articles of the present invention. Any air trapped within the glass/interlayer/glass assembly may be removed through a nip roll process. For example, the glass/interlayer/glass assembly may be heated in an oven at between about 80°C and about 120°C, preferably between about 90°C and about 100°C, for about 30 minutes. Thereafter, the heated glass/interlayer/glass assembly is passed through a set of nip rolls so that the air in the void spaces between the glass and the interlayer may be squeezed out, and the edge of the assembly is sealed.

This assembly may then placed in an air autoclave where the temperature is raised to between about 120°C and about 160 °C, preferably between about 135°C and about 160 °C, and pressure to between about 100 psig to about 300 psig, preferably about 200 psig (14.3 bar). These conditions are maintained for about 15 minutes to about 1 hour, preferably about 20 minutes to about 50 minutes, after which, the air is cooled while no more air is added to the autoclave. After about 20 minutes of cooling, the excess air pressure is vented and the laminates are removed from the autoclave.

As described above, the laminate articles of the present invention may include additional layers, such as other polymeric sheets, other coated or uncoated polymeric films, half-wave plates and absorptive layer.

The following examples are provided to describe the invention in further detail. These examples, which set forth a preferred mode presently contemplated for carrying out the invention, are intended to illustrate and not to limit the invention.

EXAMPLES OF THE INVENTION

Standard Alignment Layer Application Procedure

5 Glass plates were cleaned by placing them in a beaker with a solution of water and Micro-90 cleaning solution in a sonic bath. After sonication they were rinsed with deionized water and dried with a towel.

4 gm of Pyralin® PI2555 was mixed with 12 gm of solvent thinner T9039 (both from HD Microsystems of Parlin, NJ). A Headway Research PWM32 Spin Coater was used to coat the glass substrates with the
10 polyimide solution. The glass plates were rinsed with isopropyl alcohol and spun until dryness prior to applying the polyimide solution. Polyimide solution was applied and spun according to the following program: 500 RPM for 5 sec, then 2000 RPM for 5 sec, then 5000 RPM for 30 sec. The plates were then put on a hot plate at 120°C for 1 min., followed by a
15 second hot plate at 150°C for 1 min. to soft bake the polyimide. The polyimide was finally cured by placing the coated substrates in aluminum pans and heating them in air in a box furnace. The furnace was programmed to ramp from room temperature to 200°C at 5°C/min., then hold at 200°C for 30 min., then cool. Following this treatment, the box
20 furnace was purged with nitrogen at a flow rate of 10 slpm, and the furnace was heated using the following program: room temperature (RT) to 200°C at 4°C/min., hold at 200°C for 30 min., then ramp from 200°C to 300°C at 2.5°C/min., then hold at 300°C for 60 min. The glass plates were allowed cool in the oven for 2 hours 10 minutes to 88°C and removed from
25 the oven.

Standard Substrate-Rubbing Procedure

A rubbing process was used both directly on the poly(ethylene terephthalate) films and on the glass plates after the application of the alignment layer and before the application of the coating solution in order
30 to ensure the formation of a planar texture. Each substrate was rubbed 20 times in the same direction using Rubbing Cloth YA-25-C available from

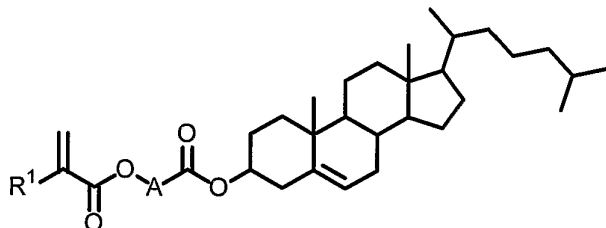
the Yoshikawa Kako K.K. mounted on a 2.75" by 5.5" inch block under moderate hand pressure.

Standard Lamination Procedure

5 A pre-press assembly, in which all the layers in the laminate are cut to the same size and stacked in the desired order, is placed into a vacuum bag and heated at 90 to 100°C for 30 minutes to remove any air contained between the layers of the pre-press assembly. The pre-press assembly is heated at 135°C for 30 minutes in an air autoclave at a pressure of 200
10 psig (14.3 bar). The air is then cooled without adding additional gas, so that the pressure in the autoclave is allowed to decrease. After 20 minutes of cooling, when the air temperature is less than about 50°C, the excess pressure is vented, and the laminate is removed from the autoclave.

Preparative Example PE1

15 A composition consisting of 48 parts by weight of the cholesteric ester compound with the compositional structure



20 where R_1 is H and A is $-(CH_2)_5-$, 48 parts by weight of the cholesteric ester compound with the same compositional structure shown above where R_1 is H and A is $-(CH_2)_2-O-$, 3 parts by weight of trimethylolpropane triacrylate, and 1 part by weight of Irgacure™ 651 photoinitiator (Ciba Specialty Chemicals, Basel, Switzerland), are mixed
25 together to form a colorless solution. The resulting solution is coated onto a rubbed, alignment-layer treated clear annealed float glass plate substrate (6 inches by 12 inches by 2.5 mm thick), using a doctor knife coating. The coating is cured by exposing the material to a 450 watt

mercury vapor lamp for 30 seconds with the coated side facing the lamp.
The result is a nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer on the glass.

Preparative Example PE2

5 The colorless solution of PE1 is coated onto a rubbed biaxially oriented poly(ethylene terephthalate) film substrate (6 inches by 12 inches by 4 mils thick (0.004 inch)), using a doctor knife coating. The coating is cured by exposing the material to a 450 watt mercury vapor lamp for 30 seconds with the coated side facing the lamp. The result is a nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer on the biaxially oriented poly(ethylene terephthalate) film.

Preparative Example PE3

15 The colorless solution of PE1 is coated onto a rubbed flametreated biaxially oriented poly(ethylene terephthalate) film substrate (6 inches by 12 inches by 4 mils thick (0.004 inch)), using a doctor knife coating. The coating is cured by exposing the material to a 450 watt mercury vapor lamp for 30 seconds with the coated side facing the lamp. The result is a nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer on the flametreated biaxially oriented poly(ethylene terephthalate) film.

Preparative Example PE4

20 The colorless solution of PE1 is coated onto the rubbed unprimed side of a single-side polyallyl amine-primed, biaxially oriented poly(ethylene terephthalate) film substrate (6 inches by 12 inches by 4 mils thick (0.004 inch)), using a doctor knife coating. The coating is cured by exposing the material to a 450 watt mercury vapor lamp for 30 seconds with the coated side facing the lamp. The result is a nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer on the polyallyl amine-primed, biaxially oriented poly(ethylene terephthalate) film.

Preparative Example PE5

30 A composition consisting of 48 parts by weight of the cholesteric ester compound with the compositional structure shown in PE1 where R₁ is H and A is $-(\text{CH}_2)_5-$, 48 parts by weight of the cholesteric ester

compound with the same compositional structure shown above where R_1 is H and A is $-(CH_2)_6-O-$,

3 parts by weight of trimethylolpropane triacrylate, and 1 part by weight of Irgacure™ 651 photoinitiator, are mixed together to form a colorless solution. The resulting solution is coated onto a rubbed, alignment-treated clear annealed float glass plate substrate (6 inches by 12 inches by 2.5 mm thick), using a doctor knife coating. The coating is cured by exposing the material to a 450 watt mercury vapor lamp for 30 seconds with the coated side facing the lamp. The result is a nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer on the glass.

Preparative Example PE6

The colorless solution of PE5 is coated onto a rubbed biaxially oriented poly(ethylene terephthalate) film substrate (6 inches by 12 inches by 4 mils thick (0.004 inch)), using a doctor knife coating. The coating is cured by exposing the material to a 450 watt mercury vapor lamp for 30 seconds with the coated side facing the lamp. The result is a nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer on the biaxially oriented poly(ethylene terephthalate) film.

Preparative Example PE7

The colorless solution of PE5 is coated onto a rubbed flametreated biaxially oriented poly(ethylene terephthalate) film substrate (6 inches by 12 inches by 4 mils thick (0.004 inch)), using a doctor knife coating. The coating is cured by exposing the material to a 450 watt mercury vapor lamp for 30 seconds with the coated side facing the lamp. The result is a nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer on the flametreated biaxially oriented poly(ethylene terephthalate) film.

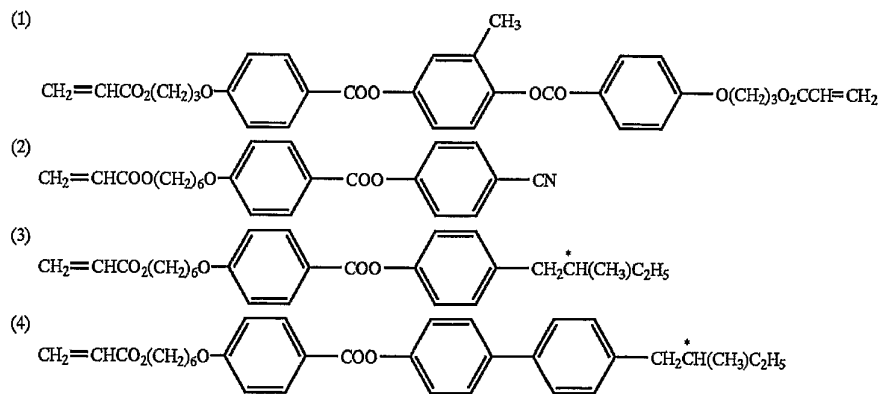
Preparative Example PE8

The colorless solution of PE5 is coated onto a rubbed unprimed side of a single-side polyallyl amine-primed, biaxially oriented poly(ethylene terephthalate) film substrate (6 inches by 12 inches by 4 mils thick (0.004 inch)), using a doctor knife coating. The coating is cured by exposing the material to a 450 watt mercury vapor lamp for 30 seconds

with the coated side facing the lamp. The result is a nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer on the polyallyl amine-primed, biaxially oriented poly(ethylene terephthalate) film.

Preparative Example PE9

5 A twisted nematic composition consisting of a nematic liquid crystal that has been doped with a chiral molecule is made when the following materials are mixed in the following proportions; 43.8 parts by weight component 1, 19.5 parts by weight component 2, 25.2 parts by weight component 3, 10 parts by weight component 4, 1 part by weight Irgacure®
 10 369 photoinitiator, and 0.5 parts by weight FC171 (3M, St. Paul, MN, USA). The resulting solution is coated onto a rubbed, alignment-treated float glass substrate using a wire wound rod. The solution is annealed at 60°C for 30 seconds, and is subsequently polymerized by exposure to 360 nm UV radiation with the coated side facing the lamp for one minute at an
 15 intensity of 13 mW per square centimeter while under nitrogen atmosphere. The result is a nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer on the glass.



Preparative Example PE10

PE10 comprises a cured nonmicellar twisted nematic Solar Control Film (Chelix Technologies Corp., 520 Mercury Drive, Sunnyvale, CA 94085, USA), which has a reflection bandwidth greater than 100 nm and
5 was coated onto a clear annealed float glass plate substrate (1 inch by 3 inches by 1 mm thick).

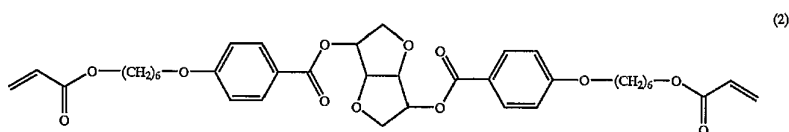
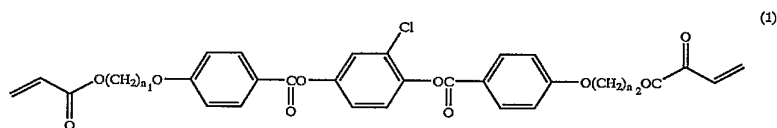
Preparative Example PE11

A twisted nematic film precursor solution, formulated such that the cured multilayer film has a reflection bandwidth greater than 100 nm, is
10 made using the following process. Four cholesteric mixtures are made by combining compounds 1 and 2 in the ratios indicated in Table 1. Cellulose acetobutyrate is added to each cholesteric mixture in a concentration of 0.8% by weight based on the weight of the cholesteric mixture in order to improve layering, and the resulting mixtures are dissolved in butyl acetate.
15 The photoinitiator 2,4,6-Trimethylbenzoyl-diphenylphosphine oxide is added to each solution in a concentration of 1.5% by weight, based on the weight of the cholesteric mixture. Each solution is applied in turn to a rubbed biaxially oriented poly(ethylene terephthalate) film with a doctor blade in a wet-film thickness of 30 micrometers and crosslinked
20 photochemically using an ultraviolet (UV) light source prior to the application of a subsequent sublayer layer. The composite nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer comprised of the four sublayers is coated onto a biaxially oriented poly(ethylene terephthalate) film substrate (6 inches by 12 inches by 4 mils thick (0.004 inch)) to provide nonmicellar
25 twisted nematic liquid crystal layer that has a reflection bandwidth greater than 100 nm on the biaxially oriented poly(ethylene terephthalate) film.

5

Table 1

Solution number	Compound 1	Compound 2
1	.973	.027
2	.976	.024
3	.979	.021
4	.982	.018



Preparative Example PE12

10 A nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer that has a reflection bandwidth greater than 100 nm coated on one of the rough sides of a SentryGlas® Plus ethylene/methacrylic acid copolymer sheet layer (available from DuPont) is produced essentially as described in Preparative Example PE11 except that the poly(ethylene terephthalate) film is replaced by a flametreated biaxially oriented poly(ethylene terephthalate) film.

Preparative Example PE13

20 A coating solution for making a nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer was prepared by using compounds with structures A-D (shown above) and Irgacure® 184 photoinitiator (Ciba Specialty Chemicals, Basel, Switzerland). Amounts of the ingredients shown in the

table below were combined in 20 ml methylene chloride, stirred at room temperature for 10 minutes and subsequently filtered with 0.45 micron media into 5 separate vials. The methylene chloride was removed under reduced pressure. Subsequently, 2 ml 1-methoxy-2-propanol (Sigma-
5 Aldrich Corporation) was added to each vial and stirred until used.

Compound	Weight
A	1.25g
B	2.75g
C	0.60g
D	0.30g
Irgacure 184	0.10g

Preparative Example PE14

10 A coating solution for making a nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer was prepared essentially using the procedure described in PE13 and the amounts of ingredients shown in the table below except that 8 ml of methylene chloride was used. After the methylene chloride was removed under reduced pressure, 1.0 g of the resulting mixture was dissolved in 2
15 milliliters xylene.

Compound	Weight
A	0.50g
B	1.06g
C	0.30g
D	0.10g
Irgacure 184	0.10g

Preparative Example PE15

20 A coating solution for making a nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer was prepared essentially using the procedure described in PE14 and the amounts of ingredients shown in the table below except that 4 ml of methylene

chloride was used.

Compound	Weight
A	0.47g
B	1.08g
C	0.30g
D	0.11g
Irgacure 184	0.04g

Preparative Example PE16

5 A coating solution for making a nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer was prepared essentially using the procedure described in PE14 and the amounts of ingredients shown in the table below. After the methylene chloride was removed under reduced pressure, 1.0 g of the resulting mixture was dissolved in 0.6 milliliters xylene.

Compound	Weight
A	0.13g
B	0.30g
C	0.09g
E	0.07g
Irgacure 184	0.01g

10

Preparative Example PE17

15 A nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer was coated onto rubbed Mylar® 400D film using the solution prepared in PE 13,. The Mylar® film, still attached to the glass plate support after the rubbing step, was affixed to the glass using tape. About 0.25 milliliters of coating solution was applied to the Mylar® film. The coating solution was spread on the film by hand using a Gardco Adjustable Micrometer Film Applicator AP-M07(Paul N. Gardner Co., Inc., of Pompano Beach, FL) set to ~1 mil in blade height. Immediately after coating, the Mylar® film was transferred to

a hotplate and dried at 60°C for 2 minutes. The coated Mylar® film was then transferred to a room temperature tabletop and covered with a 4 3/4" x 4 3/4" x 1 7/8" quartz box, equipped with a nitrogen purge of 2.5 liters per minute. After purging for 2 minutes, the sample was cured by irradiation from a longwave ultraviolet light lamp (Blak-Ray Model B 100, Mineralogical Research Company of San Jose, CA) for 2 minutes. A Varian Cary 5000 uv/vis/nir spectrometer was used to measure the reflectance. The maximum reflectance of the cured film occurred at a wavelength λ_0 of about 670 nm.

Preparative Example PE18

A nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer was coated onto the rubbed Mylar® film essentially as described in PE 13 except that the coating solution prepared in PE14 was used instead of that prepared in PE 14. The maximum reflectance of the cured film occurred at a wavelength λ_0 of about 790 nm.

Preparative Example PE 19

A nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer was coated onto the rubbed Mylar® film essentially as described in PE 17 except that the coating solution prepared in PE15 was used instead of that prepared in PE 13 and a wire wound coating rod (#012 , R. D. Specialties) was used to spread the coating solution. The maximum reflectance of the cured film occurred at a wavelength λ_0 of about 760 nm.

Preparative Example PE20

A nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer was coated onto a rubbed Mylar® film essentially as described in PE19 except that the coating solution prepared in PE16 was used instead of that prepared in PE15. The maximum reflectance of the cured film occurred at a wavelength λ_0 of about 690 nm. This is a nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer of opposite handedness of that prepared in PE19.

Preparative Example PE21

A 3 x 6 inch piece of Mylar® film coated with a nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer produced essentially as described in PE19 was

cut in half. The two 3 x 3 inch pieces were taped together along one edge of the coated substrates forming a hinge. The coated surfaces faced one another. Two part epoxy (Hysol® E-30CL, Loctite Corp.) was applied as a bead between the films at the hinged end, and the hinged pieces were placed between two 8 x 10 inch pieces of uncoated Mylar® 400D. This assembly was processed through a rubber-roll laminator (GBC 3500 Pro Series Laminator, GBC, Addison IL) to uniformly spread the adhesive between the two coated surfaces with the hinge end of the assembly entering the nip prior to the rest of the assembly. The assembly was then allowed to cure overnight. The two 8 x 10 inch pieces of uncoated Mylar® 400D were removed leaving the liquid crystal stack, i.e., Mylar® film coated with a liquid crystal polymer layer/adhesive/liquid crystal polymer layer coated on Mylar® film. The wavelength of maximum reflectance, λ_0 , of the liquid crystal stack was unchanged at about 760 nm.

Preparative Example PE22

This Preparative Example was carried out essentially as described in PE21 with the exception that the two halves of the coated film were assembled with the coated surfaces facing away from one another, i.e., the uncoated surfaces of the Mylar® were facing. The wavelength of maximum reflectance, λ_0 , of the liquid crystal stack, i.e., liquid crystal polymer layer coated on Mylar® film/ adhesive/Mylar® film coated with a liquid crystal polymer layer, was unchanged at about 760 nm.

Preparative Example PE23

This Preparative Example was carried out essentially as described in PE21 with the exception that the two halves of the coated film were assembled with the coated surface of one facing the uncoated surface of the other. The wavelength of maximum reflectance, λ_0 , of the liquid crystal stack, i.e., liquid crystal polymer layer coated on Mylar® film/ adhesive/ liquid crystal polymer layer coated on Mylar® film, was unchanged at about 760 nm.

Preparative Example PE24

This Preparative Example was carried out essentially as described in PE21 with the exception that the films taped together were a 3 x 6 inch Mylar® film coated with a nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer produced essentially as described in PE17 and a similar film produced essentially as described in PE18. The resulting liquid crystal stack had two reflectance peaks, the positions of which were unchanged from the original coated films.

Example 1

A multilayer laminate composed of glass layer, a SentryGlas® Plus ethylene/methacrylic acid copolymer sheet interlayer, and a nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer that has a reflection bandwidth greater than 100 nm on the biaxially oriented poly(ethylene terephthalate) film is produced in the following manner. The SentryGlas® Plus ethylene/methacrylic acid copolymer sheet (6 inches by 12 inches by 30 mils thick (0.030 inch)), and the nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer biaxially oriented poly(ethylene terephthalate) film from PE11 (6 inches by 12 inches), are conditioned at 23 percent relative humidity (RH), at a temperature of 72 degrees F overnight. The layers are arranged to provide the annealed float glass layer, a SentryGlas® Plus ethylene/methacrylic acid copolymer sheet layer, the nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer coated on biaxially oriented poly(ethylene terephthalate) film layer with the coated surface of the poly(ethylene terephthalate) film layer in contact with the SentryGlas® Plus sheet layer, a thin Teflon® film layer, and an annealed float glass layer (6 inches by 12 inches by 2.5 mm thick). The glass/SentryGlas® Plus sheet/poly(ethylene terephthalate) film coated with the nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer/Teflon® film/glass assembly is then laminated according to the standard procedure and the glass/SentryGlas® Plus sheet/polyester film coated with the nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer /Teflon® film/glass assembly is removed from the autoclave. Removal of the glass cover sheet and the thin Teflon® film provides the glass

sheet/SentryGlas® Plus sheet/coated poly(ethylene terephthalate) film multilayer laminate of the present invention.

Example 2

5 A multilayer laminate composed of glass layer, a SentryGlas® Plus ethylene/methacrylic acid copolymer sheet interlayer, and a nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer that has a reflection bandwidth greater than 100 nm on the biaxially oriented poly(ethylene terephthalate) film, a SentryGlas® Plus ethylene/methacrylic acid copolymer sheet interlayer, and a flametreated biaxially oriented poly(ethylene terephthalate) film is
10 produced in the following manner. The SentryGlas® Plus ethylene/methacrylic acid copolymer sheets (6 inches by 12 inches by 30 mils thick (0.030 inch)), the flametreated biaxial poly(ethylene terephthalate) film, and the nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer biaxially oriented poly(ethylene terephthalate) film from PE11 (6 inches by
15 12 inches), are conditioned at 23 percent relative humidity (RH), at a temperature of 72 degrees F overnight. The layers are arranged to provide the annealed float glass layer, a first SentryGlas® Plus ethylene/methacrylic acid copolymer sheet layer, the nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer coated on biaxially oriented poly(ethylene
20 terephthalate) film layer with the coated surface of the poly(ethylene terephthalate) film layer in contact with the first SentryGlas® Plus sheet layer, a second SentryGlas® Plus ethylene/methacrylic acid copolymer sheet layer, a flametreated biaxially oriented poly(ethylene terephthalate) film layer, a thin Teflon® film layer, and an annealed float glass layer (6
25 inches by 12 inches by 2.5 mm thick). The glass/SentryGlas® Plus sheet/poly(ethylene terephthalate) film coated with the nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer/SentryGlas® Plus sheet/flametreated poly(ethylene terephthalate) film/Teflon® film/glass assembly is then laminated according to the standard procedure and the glass/SentryGlas®
30 Plus sheet/polyester film coated with the nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer/SentryGlas® Plus sheet/flametreated poly(ethylene terephthalate) film /Teflon® film/glass assembly is removed from the

autoclave. Removal of the glass cover sheet and the thin Teflon® film provides the glass/SentryGlas® Plus sheet/polyester film coated with the nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer/SentryGlas® Plus sheet/flametreathed poly(ethylene terephthalate) film multilayer laminate of the present invention.

Example 3

A multilayer laminate composed of a SentryGlas® Plus ethylene/methacrylic acid copolymer sheet interlayer, and a nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer that has a reflection bandwidth greater than 100 nm on the biaxially oriented poly(ethylene terephthalate) film, and a SentryGlas® Plus ethylene/methacrylic acid copolymer sheet interlayer, is produced in the following manner. The SentryGlas® Plus ethylene/methacrylic acid copolymer sheets (6 inches by 12 inches by 30 mils thick (0.030 inch)), and the nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer biaxially oriented poly(ethylene terephthalate) film from PE12 (6 inches by 12 inches), are conditioned at 23 percent relative humidity (RH), at a temperature of 72 degrees F overnight. The layers are arranged to provide the annealed float glass layer, a thin Teflon® film layer, a first SentryGlas® Plus ethylene/methacrylic acid copolymer sheet layer, the nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer coated on biaxially oriented poly(ethylene terephthalate) film layer with the coated surface of the poly(ethylene terephthalate) film layer in contact with the first SentryGlas® Plus sheet layer, a second SentryGlas® Plus ethylene/methacrylic acid copolymer sheet layer, a thin Teflon® film layer, and an annealed float glass layer (6 inches by 12 inches by 2.5 mm thick). The glass/Teflon® film/SentryGlas® Plus sheet/poly(ethylene terephthalate) film coated with the nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer/SentryGlas® Plus sheet/Teflon® film/glass assembly is then laminated according to the standard procedure and the glass/Teflon® film/SentryGlas® Plus sheet/polyester film coated with the nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer/SentryGlas® Plus sheet/Teflon® film/glass assembly is removed from the autoclave. Removal of the glass cover sheets and the

thin Teflon® films provides the SentryGlas® Plus sheet/polyester film coated with the nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer/SentryGlas® Plus sheet multilayer laminate of the present invention.

Example 4

5 A multilayer laminate composed of a glass layer, a SentryGlas® Plus ethylene/methacrylic acid copolymer sheet interlayer, a nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer that has a reflection bandwidth greater than 100 nm on a biaxially oriented poly(ethylene terephthalate) film, a
10 SentryGlas® Plus ethylene/methacrylic acid copolymer sheet interlayer, and a glass layer is produced in the following manner. The multilayer laminate of Example 3 is conditioned at 23 percent relative humidity (RH), at a temperatures of 72 degrees F overnight. Layers are arranged to provide an annealed float glass layer, the multilayer laminate of Example 3, and an annealed float glass layer. The glass/multilayer laminate/glass
15 assembly is then laminated according to the standard procedure and the glass/multilayer laminate/glass assembly is removed from the autoclave.

Example 5

 A multilayer laminate composed of glass layer coated with a nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer, a SentryGlas® Plus
20 ethylene/methacrylic acid copolymer sheet interlayer, and a biaxially oriented poly(ethylene terephthalate) film layer is produced in the following manner. The SentryGlas® Plus ethylene/methacrylic acid copolymer sheet (6 inches by 12 inches by 30 mils thick (0.030 inch)), and the biaxially oriented poly(ethylene terephthalate) film (6 inches by 12 inches),
25 are conditioned at 23 percent relative humidity (RH), at a temperature of 72 degrees F overnight. The layers are arranged to provide the nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer coated on glass from PE1, a SentryGlas® Plus ethylene/methacrylic acid copolymer sheet layer, with the coated surface of the glass in contact with the SentryGlas® Plus sheet
30 layer, the biaxially oriented poly(ethylene terephthalate) film layer, a thin Teflon® film layer, and an annealed float glass layer (6 inches by 12 inches by 2.5 mm thick). The glass coated with the nonmicellar twisted

nematic liquid crystal layer/SentryGlas® Plus sheet/poly(ethylene terephthalate) film/Teflon® film/glass assembly is then laminated according to the standard procedure and the glass coated with the nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer /SentryGlas® Plus sheet/polyester film/Teflon® film/glass assembly is removed from the autoclave. Removal of the glass cover sheet and the thin Teflon® film provides the coated glass sheet/SentryGlas® Plus sheet/poly(ethylene terephthalate) film multilayer laminate of the present invention.

Example 6

A glass multilayer laminate composed of a glass layer coated with a nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer, a SentryGlas® Plus ethylene/methacrylic acid copolymer sheet interlayer and a glass layer is produced in the following manner. The SentryGlas® Plus ethylene/methacrylic acid copolymer sheet (6 inches by 12 inches by 30 mils thick (0.030 inch)) is conditioned at 23 percent relative humidity (RH), at a temperature of 72 degrees F overnight. The layers are arranged to provide the nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer coated on glass made essentially as described in PE1, SentryGlas® Plus ethylene/methacrylic acid copolymer sheet layer, with the coated surface of the glass in contact with the SentryGlas® Plus sheet layer and a clear annealed float glass layer (6 inches by 12 inches by 2.5 mm thick). The glass coated with the nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer/SentryGlas® Plus sheet /glass assembly is then laminated according to the standard procedure and the glass coated with the nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer/ SentryGlas® Plus sheet /glass multilayer laminate is removed from the autoclave.

Example 7

A glass multilayer laminate composed of two glass layers each coated with a nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer and a SentryGlas® Plus ethylene/methacrylic acid copolymer sheet is produced in the following manner. The SentryGlas® Plus sheet (6 inches by 12 inches by 30 mils thick (0.030 inch)), is conditioned at 23 percent relative

humidity (RH), at a temperature of 72 degrees F overnight. The layers are arranged to provide one nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer coated on glass made essentially as described in PE1, the SentryGlas® Plus sheet layer, and the other nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer coated on glass made essentially as described in PE1 with the coated surfaces of both of the glass sheets in contact with the SentryGlas® Plus sheet. The glass coated with the nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer/SentryGlas® Plus sheet/glass coated with the nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer assembly is then laminated according to the standard procedure and the glass coated with the nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer/SentryGlas® Plus sheet/glass coated with the nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer multilayer laminate is removed from the autoclave.

Example 8

The nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer on the biaxially oriented poly(ethylene terephthalate) film of PE2 is transfer printed onto a SentryGlas® Plus ethylene/methacrylic acid copolymer sheet in the following manner. The nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer on the biaxially oriented poly(ethylene terephthalate) film is contacted with a surface of SentryGlas® Plus ethylene/methacrylic acid copolymer sheet (6 inches by 12 inches by 15 mils thick (0.015 inch)) and a iron preheated to 100°C is placed on the uncoated surface of the poly(ethylene terephthalate). After 1 minute, the iron is removed and the poly(ethylene terephthalate) film is removed. The result is a nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal transfer printed on SentryGlas® Plus ethylene/methacrylic acid copolymer sheet .

A glass multilayer laminate composed of a glass layer, the nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal transfer printed on SentryGlas® Plus ethylene/methacrylic acid copolymer sheet interlayer from above, a SentryGlas® Plus ethylene/methacrylic acid copolymer sheet interlayer, and a glass layer is produced in the following manner. The SentryGlas® Plus (6 inches by 12 inches by 15 mils thick (0.015 inch)) and the

SentryGlas® Plus sheet with the nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal transfer printed on it are conditioned at 23 percent relative humidity (RH), at a temperature of 72 degrees F overnight. The layers are arranged to provide a clear annealed float glass plate layer (6 inches by 12 inches by 2.5 mm thick), the nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal transfer printed on the SentryGlas® Plus sheet layer, SentryGlas® Plus sheet layer, and a clear annealed float glass plate layer (6 inches by 12 inches by 2.5 mm thick). The nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal coated surface of the transfer printed SentryGlas® Plus sheet is in contact with the second SentryGlas® Plus sheet. The glass/SentryGlas® Plus sheet layer with the nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer/SentryGlas® Plus sheet layer/glass assembly is laminated according to the standard procedure and the glass/SentryGlas® Plus sheet layer with the nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer/SentryGlas® Plus sheet layer /glass multilayer laminate is removed from the autoclave.

Example 9

A multilayer laminate composed of a glass layer, a SentryGlas® Plus ethylene/methacrylic acid copolymer sheet interlayer and the nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer on the flametreated biaxially oriented poly(ethylene terephthalate) film of PE3 is produced in the following manner. The SentryGlas® Plus ethylene/methacrylic acid copolymer sheet (6 inches by 12 inches by 60 mils thick (0.060 inch)) and the flametreated biaxially oriented poly(ethylene terephthalate) film with the coated nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer, are conditioned at 23 percent relative humidity (RH), at a temperature of 72 degrees F overnight. The layers are arranged to provide a clear annealed float glass plate layer (6 inches by 12 inches by 2.5 mm thick), the SentryGlas® Plus sheet layer, the nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer on the flametreated biaxially oriented poly(ethylene terephthalate) film with the coated surface of the poly(ethylene terephthalate) film in contact with the SentryGlas® Plus sheet, a thin Teflon® film layer, and an annealed float glass layer (6 inches by 12 inches by 2.5 mm thick). The glass

sheet/SentryGlas® Plus sheet/nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer on the flametreated biaxially oriented poly(ethylene terephthalate) film /Teflon® film/glass sheet assembly is then laminated according to the standard procedure and the glass sheet/SentryGlas® Plus sheet/
5 nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer on the flametreated biaxially oriented poly(ethylene terephthalate) film/Teflon® film/glass sheet assembly is removed from the autoclave. Removal of the glass cover sheet and the thin Teflon® film provides the glass sheet/SentryGlas® Plus sheet/nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer on the flametreated
10 biaxially oriented poly(ethylene terephthalate) film multilayer laminate of the present invention.

Example 10

A glass multilayer laminate composed of a glass layer, a SentryGlas® Plus ethylene/methacrylic acid copolymer sheet interlayer,
15 the nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer on the polyallyl amine-primed, biaxially oriented poly(ethylene terephthalate) film of PE4, a SentryGlas® Plus ethylene/methacrylic acid copolymer sheet interlayer, and a glass layer is produced in the following manner. The two
20 SentryGlas® Plus ethylene/methacrylic acid copolymer sheets (6 inches by 12 inches by 30 mils thick (0.030 inch)) and the polyallyl amine-primed, biaxially oriented poly(ethylene terephthalate) film with the coated nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer are conditioned at 23 percent relative humidity (RH), at a temperature of 72 degrees F overnight. The layers are arranged to provide a clear annealed float glass
25 plate layer (6 inches by 12 inches by 2.5 mm thick), a SentryGlas® Plus sheet layer, the nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer on the polyallyl amine-primed, biaxially oriented poly(ethylene terephthalate) film, a SentryGlas® Plus sheet layer, and a clear annealed float glass plate layer (6 inches by 12 inches by 2.5 mm thick). The glass/SentryGlas®
30 Plus sheet/ nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer on the polyallyl amine-primed, biaxially oriented poly(ethylene terephthalate) film/ SentryGlas® Plus sheet/glass assembly is then laminated according to the

standard procedure and the glass/ SentryGlas® Plus sheet/ the nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer on the polyallyl amine-primed, biaxially oriented poly(ethylene terephthalate) film/ SentryGlas® Plus sheet/glass multilayer laminate is removed from the autoclave.

5 Example 11

 A glass multilayer laminate composed of a glass layer, a SentryGlas® Plus ethylene/methacrylic acid copolymer sheet interlayer, the nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer on the polyallyl amine-primed, biaxially oriented poly(ethylene terephthalate) film of PE8, a
10 SentryGlas® Plus ethylene/methacrylic acid copolymer sheet interlayer, and a glass layer is produced essentially as described for Example 10 except that the polyallyl amine-primed, biaxially oriented poly(ethylene terephthalate) film of PE8 is used instead of the film of PE4.

Example 12

15 A glass multilayer laminate composed of a glass layer, a SentryGlas® Plus ethylene/methacrylic acid copolymer sheet interlayer, the nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer on the SentryGlas® Plus ethylene/methacrylic acid copolymer sheet interlayer of Example 1 and a glass layer is produced in the following manner. The SentryGlas®
20 Plus sheet (6 inches by 12 inches by 15 mils thick (0.015 inch)) and the SentryGlas® Plus sheet with the coated nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer are conditioned at 23 percent relative humidity (RH), at a temperature of 72 degrees F overnight. The layers are arranged to provide a clear annealed float glass plate layer (6 inches by 12 inches by
25 2.5 mm thick), the SentryGlas® Plus sheet layer, the nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer on the SentryGlas® Plus sheet with the coated surface in contact with the other SentryGlas® Plus sheet, and a clear annealed float glass plate layer (6 inches by 12 inches by 2.5 mm thick). The glass/SentryGlas® sheet/the nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal
30 layer on the SentryGlas® sheet/glass assembly is then laminated according to the standard procedure and the glass/SentryGlas® sheet/the

nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer on the SentryGlas® sheet/glass multilayer laminate is removed from the autoclave

Example 13

5 A glass multilayer laminate composed of a glass layer, a SentryGlas® Plus ethylene/methacrylic acid copolymer sheet interlayer, the nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer on the a SentryGlas® Plus ethylene/methacrylic acid copolymer sheet interlayer of Example 2 and a glass layer is produced essentially as described in Example 12 except that the SentryGlas® sheet interlayer with the coated nonmicellar
10 twisted nematic liquid crystal layer of Example 2 is used instead of that of Example 1.

Example 14.

A glass multilayer laminate composed of a glass layer, the nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer on the SentryGlas® Plus
15 ethylene/methacrylic acid copolymer sheet interlayer of Example 3 and a glass layer is produced in the following manner. The SentryGlas® Plus sheet with the coated nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer is conditioned at 23 percent relative humidity (RH), at a temperature of 72 degrees F overnight. The layers are arranged to provide a clear annealed
20 float glass plate layer (6 inches by 12 inches by 2.5 mm thick), the nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer on the SentryGlas® Plus sheet and a clear annealed float glass plate layer (6 inches by 12 inches by 2.5 mm thick). The glass/the nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer on the SentryGlas® Plus sheet /glass assembly is then laminated
25 according to the standard procedure and the glass/the nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer on the SentryGlas® Plus sheet /glass multilayer laminate is removed from the autoclave.

Example 15

A cured twisted nematic Solar Control Film (Chelix Technologies Corp., 520 Mercury Drive, Sunnyvale, CA 94085, USA), which has a
30 reflection bandwidth greater than 100 nm, is adhered to the smooth surface of a 15 mil thick SentryGlas® Plus ethylene/methacrylic acid

copolymer sheet interlayer that is smooth on one side and rough on the other side using the following process. The SentryGlas® Plus sheet is conditioned at 23 percent relative humidity (RH), at a temperature of 72 degrees F overnight. Layers of the required materials are arranged to provide the Solar Control Film on glass, the SentryGlas® Plus sheet and a clear annealed float glass plate layer (1 inch by 3 inches by 2.5 mm thick). The Solar Control Film on glass/SentryGlas® Plus sheet /glass assembly is then laminated according to the standard procedure and the Solar Control Glass/SentryGlas® Plus sheet /glass multilayer laminate is removed from the autoclave.

Example 16

A multilayer laminate composed of a glass layer coated with a nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer which has a reflection bandwidth greater than 100 nm , a SentryGlas® Plus ethylene/methacrylic acid copolymer sheet interlayer and a biaxially oriented poly(ethylene terephthalate) film layer is produced essentially as described in Example 5 except that the coated glass of PE10 is used instead of the coated glass of PE1.

Example 17

A multilayer laminate composed of a glass layer coated with a nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer which has a reflection bandwidth greater than 100 nm , a SentryGlas® Plus ethylene/methacrylic acid copolymer sheet interlayer, a biaxially oriented, flame treated poly(ethylene terephthalate) film layer, a SentryGlas® Plus polyvinyl butyral polymer sheet interlayer, and a glass layer is produced essentially as described in Example 6 except that a coated glass prepared essentially as described in PE10 is used instead of the coated glass of PE1.

Example 18

A multilayer laminate composed of a glass layer coated with a nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer which has a reflection bandwidth greater than 100 nm , a SentryGlas® Plus ethylene/methacrylic acid copolymer sheet interlayer and a glass layer is produced essentially

as described in Example 7 except that coated glass prepared essentially as described in PE10 is used instead of the coated glass of PE9.

Example 19

A glass multilayer laminate composed of two glass layers coated with nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layers, each of which has a reflection bandwidth greater than 100 nm, and a SentryGlas® Plus ethylene/methacrylic acid copolymer sheet is produced essentially as described in Example 8 except that coated glasses prepared essentially as described in PE10 are used instead of the coated glasses of PE1.

Example 20

A glass multilayer laminate composed of a glass layer, a nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal which has a reflection bandwidth greater than 100 nm and has been transfer printed on SentryGlas® Plus ethylene/methacrylic acid copolymer sheet interlayer, a SentryGlas® Plus ethylene/methacrylic acid copolymer sheet interlayer, and a glass layer is produced essentially as described in Example 9 except that the nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer on the biaxially oriented poly(ethylene terephthalate) film of PE11 is transfer printed onto the SentryGlas® Plus sheet instead of that of PE2.

Example 21

A glass multilayer laminate composed of a glass layer, a SentryGlas® Plus ethylene/methacrylic acid copolymer sheet interlayer, the nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer which has a reflection bandwidth greater than 100 nm on the SentryGlas® Plus ethylene/methacrylic acid copolymer sheet interlayer of Example 20 and a glass layer is produced essentially as described in Example 12 except that the SentryGlas® Plus sheet interlayer with the coated nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer of Example 20 is used instead of that of Example 1.

Example 22

A multilayer laminate composed of glass layer coated with a nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer, a SentryGlas® Plus

ethylene/methacrylic acid copolymer sheet interlayer, and a "KH" film layer (6 inches by 12 inches) coated with lanthanum hexaboride contained within a binder (Sumitomo Metal Mining Company, Ltd.) is produced in the following manner. The SentryGlas® Plus sheet (6 inches by 12 inches by 60 mils thick (0.060 inch)), and the "KH" film are conditioned at 23 percent relative humidity (RH), at a temperature of 72 degrees F overnight. The layers are arranged to provide the nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer coated on glass prepared essentially as described in PE10, the SentryGlas® Plus sheet layer, with the coated surface of the glass in contact with the SentryGlas® Plus sheet layer, the biaxially oriented poly(ethylene terephthalate) film layer, a "KH" film layer, a thin Teflon® film layer and an annealed float glass layer (6 inches by 12 inches by 2.5 mm thick). The glass coated with the nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer/SentryGlas® Plus sheet/poly(ethylene terephthalate) film/"KH" film/Teflon® film/glass assembly is then laminated according to the standard procedure and the glass coated with the nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer / SentryGlas® Plus sheet/"KH" film/Teflon® film/glass assembly is removed from the autoclave. Removal of the glass cover sheet and the thin Teflon® film provides the coated glass sheet/SentryGlas® Plus sheet/"KH" film multilayer laminate of the present invention, i.e., – a multilayer laminate comprised of a glass layer coated with a nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal layer having infrared-reflecting properties, a SentryGlas® Plus ethylene/methacrylic acid copolymer sheet and an infrared absorptive layer.

Example 23

A glass multilayer laminate composed of a glass layer, a nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal which has a reflection bandwidth greater than 100 nm and has been transfer printed on a SentryGlas® Plus ethylene/methacrylic acid copolymer sheet interlayer, SentryGlas® Plus ethylene/methacrylic acid copolymer sheet interlayer into which is incorporated 0.10 weight percent (based on the weight of the total sheet composition) of a polymethine-type infrared absorber, and a glass layer is

produced essentially as described in Example 20 except that the SentryGlas® Plus sheet into which is incorporated the infrared absorber is used instead of the uncoated SentryGlas® Plus sheet used in Example 20.

5 Example 24

 A glass multilayer laminate composed of a glass layer, the nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal coated on the SentryGlas® Plus ethylene/methacrylic acid copolymer sheet interlayer of Example 15, a SentryGlas® Plus ethylene/methacrylic acid copolymer sheet interlayer
10 into which is incorporated 0.05 weight percent (based on the weight of the total sheet composition) of a phthalocyanine-type infrared absorber, and a glass layer is produced essentially as described in Example 9 except that the coated SentryGlas® Plus sheet of Example 15 is used instead of the transfer printed SentryGlas® Plus sheet of Example 9 and the
15 SentryGlas® Plus sheet into which is incorporated the infrared absorber is used instead of the uncoated SentryGlas® Plus sheet used in Example 9.

Example 25

 A multilayer laminate was made using the following process. Two 2 x 2" sheets of Mylar® film coated with liquid crystal polymer prepared in
20 PE18 were taped together along one edge of the coated substrates forming a hinge. The coated surfaces faced one another. A portion of a SentryGlas® Plus interlayer sheet, 2 x 0.5 x 0.03 inches was positioned at the hinge end between the coated substrates. The assembly was placed between two brass sheets measuring 6 x 12 x .01 inches. The brass-clad
25 assembly was then preheated to 150°C and fed through a pair of steel nip-rolls that were also heated to 150°C with the hinge end of the assembly entering the nip prior to the rest of the assembly. After cooling the brass sheets were removed. One of the Mylar® films was removed from the assembly leaving a multilayer laminate of Mylar® film/nonmicellar twisted
30 nematic liquid crystal polymer layer/SentryGlas® Plus sheet/nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal polymer layer.

Example 26

The Mylar® film of the multilayer laminate in Example 25 was removed, leaving a multilayer laminate of nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal polymer layer/SentryGlas® Plus sheet/nonmicellar twisted
5 nematic liquid crystal polymer layer.

Example 27

A glass multilayer laminate was made using the following process. The glass used measured 50 x 75 x 1mm. The interlayer sheet was embossed SentryGlas® Plus interlayer measuring 50 x 75 x 1.2 mm. The
10 liquid crystal stack used was that prepared in PE21 and measured 50 x 75 mm. The components were assembled in the following order: glass, SentryGlas® Plus sheet, liquid crystal stack, SentryGlas® Plus, glass. The corners were taped to stabilize the assembly. The assembly was then placed between two silicone rubber sheets (12 x 12 x 0.25 inches),
15 and placed on the platen of a vacuum hot press (Model 1553, OEM Press Systems Inc., Orange, CA). The press was evacuated for 4 minutes and the platens heated to 100°C. The lower platen was raised so that the sample was just touching the top platen, and held in this position to preheat sample for 7 minutes. The sample was then pressed (0.7% full
20 scale pressure) for 10 minutes, at the end of which the pressure was removed and the vacuum released. The sample was warm as it was removed from the press. The multilayer laminate of glass/SentryGlas® Plus sheet/liquid crystal stack,/SentryGlas® Plus sheet/glass exhibited two maxima in the reflection spectra at roughly 660 and 720 nm.

Example 28

A multilayer laminate glass/SentryGlas® Plus sheet/liquid crystal stack,/SentryGlas® Plus sheet/glass was made essentially using the process described in Example 27 with the exception that the liquid crystal
25 stack used was that prepared in PE22 instead of that prepared in PE21. The multilayer laminate of glass/SentryGlas® Plus sheet/liquid crystal stack,/SentryGlas® Plus sheet/glass exhibited two maxima in the reflection spectra at roughly 700 and 750 nm.

Example 29

A multilayer laminate glass/SentryGlas® Plus sheet/liquid crystal stack,/SentryGlas® Plus sheet/glass was made essentially using the process described in Example 27 with the exception that the liquid crystal
5 stack used was that prepared in PE23 instead of that prepared in PE21.

Example 30

A multilayer laminate glass/SentryGlas® Plus sheet/liquid crystal stack,/SentryGlas® Plus sheet/glass was made essentially using the process described in Example 27 with the exception that the liquid crystal
10 stack used was that prepared in PE24 instead of that prepared in PE22 and the pressing temperature was 110°C.

What is claimed is:

1. A multilayer laminate article for reflecting infrared radiation comprising:
 - (a) at least one layer of a nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal having cholesteric infrared-reflecting properties; and
 - (b) at least one layer of a polymeric sheet comprising a polymer with a modulus between 20,000 psi, (138 MPa) and 100,000 psi, (690 MPa), as measured by ASTM Method D-638, wherein at least one surface of at least one layer of the nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal is in contact with at least one surface of at least one layer of the polymeric sheet.
2. The multilayer laminate article of claim 1, wherein the polymeric sheet comprises polyvinyl butyral or poly(ethylene-co-vinyl acetate).
3. The multilayer laminate article of claim 1, further comprising
 - (c) at least one layer of a polymeric film selected from the group consisting of a biaxially oriented poly(ethylene terephthalate) film, a cellulose acetate film and a polycarbonate film; and
 - (d) at least one layer of a rigid sheet selected from the group consisting of glass, polycarbonate, polyacrylate, a cyclic polyolefin, a cyclic polyolefin ethylene norbornene polymer, metallocene-catalyzed polystyrene and combinations thereof.
4. The multilayer laminate article of claim 1, further comprising an adhesive or primer on at least one surface of at least one layer of the nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal.
5. The multilayer laminate article of claim 4, wherein the adhesive or primer comprises gammaglycidoxypropyltrimethoxysilane, gamma-aminopropyltriethoxysilane, an epoxy resin, a siloxane resin or polyallyl amine.
6. The multilayer laminate article of claim 5, wherein the adhesive results in a shift in the wavelength of peak reflection of the nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal of greater than 30 nm.

7. The multilayer laminate article of claim 1, wherein there are at least two layers of the nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal having cholesteric infrared-reflecting properties, at least one of which is a layer of a nonmicellar right handed twisted nematic liquid crystal and at least one of which is a layer of a nonmicellar left handed twisted nematic liquid crystal.
8. The multilayer laminate article of claim 7, wherein the polymeric sheet comprises polyvinyl butyral or poly(ethylene-co-vinyl acetate).
9. The multilayer laminate article of claim 7, further comprising
- (c) at least one layer of a polymeric film selected from the group consisting of a biaxially oriented poly(ethylene terephthalate) film, a cellulose acetate film and a polycarbonate film: and
- (d) at least one layer of a rigid sheet selected from the group consisting of glass, polycarbonate, polyacrylate, a cyclic polyolefin, a cyclic polyolefin ethylene norbornene polymer, metallocene-catalyzed polystyrene and combinations thereof.
10. The multilayer laminate article of claim 1, wherein the at least one layer of the nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal has a reflective bandwidth of greater than 100 nm.
11. The multilayer laminate article of claim 10, wherein the polymeric sheet comprises polyvinyl butyral or poly(ethylene-co-vinyl acetate).
12. The multilayer laminate article of claim 10, further comprising
- (c) at least one layer of a polymeric film selected from the group consisting of a biaxially oriented poly(ethylene terephthalate) film, a cellulose acetate film and a polycarbonate film: and
- (d) at least one layer of a rigid sheet selected from the group consisting of glass, polycarbonate, polyacrylate, a cyclic polyolefin, a cyclic polyolefin ethylene norbornene polymer, metallocene-catalyzed polystyrene and combinations thereof.
13. The multilayer laminate article of claim 1, further comprising n layers of half-wave plates, wherein n is an integer, wherein there are n pairs of layers of the nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal, each layer of a pair

having identical handedness and each layer of a pair exhibiting reflection of light around the same wavelength λ_0 , and wherein a half-wave plate for the same wavelength λ_0 is positioned between each pair of layers of the nonmicellar twisted nematic liquid crystal having identical handedness.

5 14. The multilayer laminate article of claim 13, wherein the polymeric sheet comprises polyvinyl butyral or poly(ethylene-co-vinyl acetate).

15 15. The multilayer laminate article of claim 13, further comprising
(c) at least one layer of a polymeric film selected from the group consisting of a biaxially oriented poly(ethylene terephthalate) film, a
10 cellulose acetate film and a polycarbonate film: and
(d) at least one layer of a rigid sheet selected from the group consisting of glass, polycarbonate, polyacrylate, a cyclic polyolefin, a cyclic polyolefin ethylene norbornene polymer, metallocene-catalyzed polystyrene and combinations thereof.

15 16. The multilayer laminate article of claim 15, further comprising at least one infrared absorptive layer.

17. The multilayer laminate article of claim 16, further comprising at least one layer of a polymeric film.

20 18. The multilayer laminate article of claim 16, further comprising
(c) at least one layer of a polymeric film selected from the group consisting of a biaxially oriented poly(ethylene terephthalate) film, a cellulose acetate film and a polycarbonate film: and
(d) at least one layer of a rigid sheet selected from the group
consisting of glass, polycarbonate, polyacrylate, a cyclic polyolefin,
25 a cyclic polyolefin ethylene norbornene polymer, metallocene-catalyzed polystyrene and combinations thereof.

19. The multilayer laminate article of claim 16, wherein the infrared absorptive layer is in the form of a discrete film, a coating on one or more of the layers of the multilayer laminate article, or incorporated into at least
30 one or more of the layers of the multilayer laminate article.

20. The multilayer laminate article of claim 1, further comprising infrared absorptive inorganic nanoparticles contained within at least one of the layers of the multilayer laminate article.