

633092

COMMONWEALTH of AUSTRALIA
Patents Act 1952

APPLICATION FOR A STANDARD PATENT

I/We

Nippon Sheet Glass Co., Ltd.

of

5-11, Dosho-machi 3-chome, Chuo-ku, Osaka-shi., Osaka, Japan

hereby apply for the grant of a Standard Patent for an invention entitled:

Windshield for automobiles

which is described in the accompanying complete specification.

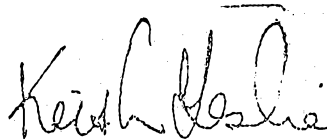
Details of basic application(s):-

<u>Number</u>	<u>Convention Country</u>	<u>Date</u>
UM 1-57301	Japan	18 May 1989
UM 1-57302	Japan	18 May 1989
UM 1-57920	Japan	19 May 1989

The address for service is care of DAVIES & COLLISON, Patent Attorneys, of 1 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, in the State of Victoria, Commonwealth of Australia.

DATED this SEVENTEENTH day of MAY 1990

To: THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS



.....
a member of the firm of
DAVIES & COLLISON for
and on behalf of the
applicant(s)

Davies & Collison, Melbourne

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA
PATENTS ACT 1958-1969

**DECLARATION IN SUPPORT OF CONVENTION APPLICATION
FOR A PATENT OR PATENT OF ADDITION**

(The declaration shall be made by the applicant, or, if the applicant is a body corporate, by a person authorized by the body corporate to make the declaration on its behalf.)

In support of the Convention Application made for a ~~patent~~ ^{patent of addition} for
an invention entitled "Windshield for automobiles"

Insert full name(s)
and address(es) of
declarant(s).

I, Tatsuji Nakajima,
~~We~~ NIPPON SHEET GLASS CO., LTD.
5-11, Dosho-machi 3-chome, Chuo-ku, Osaka-shi,
Osaka, Japan

Delete the words which
are not applicable.

do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:-

1. (a) ~~I am the applicant for the patent~~
~~or~~ ~~we are the applicants for the patent~~

or (b) I am authorized by NIPPON SHEET GLASS CO., LTD.

Insert full name of
applicant Company.

the applicant..... for the ~~patent~~ ^{patent of addition} to make this declaration on its behalf.

Insert country and
date of filing of each ap-
plication on which priority
is based.

2. The basic application..... as defined by Section 141 of the Act ~~was~~ ^{were} made
in Japan on the 18th May, 1989
by NIPPON SHEET GLASS CO., LTD.

Insert full name of appli-
cant in each basic
application.

in Japan on the 18th May, 1989

by NIPPON SHEET GLASS CO., LTD.

in Japan on the 19th May, 1989

by NIPPON SHEET GLASS CO., LTD.

in on the
by

Delete the words which
are not applicable.

3. (a) ~~I am the actual inventor of the invention referred to in the basic~~
~~or~~ ~~we are the actual inventors of the invention referred to in the basic~~

application.....

Insert full name(s) and
address(es) of
actual inventor(s)

or (b) Hideo YOSHIZAWA of c/o NIPPON SHEET GLASS CO., LTD.
5-11, Dosho-machi 3-chome, Chuo-ku, Osaka-shi, Osaka, Japan

is ~~the~~ ^{an} actual inventor..... of the invention and the facts upon which the applicant.....

is ~~entitled~~ ^{entitled} to make the application are as follows:-

State manner in which
applicant(s) derive title
from actual inventor(s).

The applicant would, if a patent were granted on
an application made by the said actual inventor



AU9055139

(12) PATENT ABRIDGMENT (11) Document No. AU-B-55139/90
(19) AUSTRALIAN PATENT OFFICE (10) Acceptance No. 633092

(54) Title
WINDSHIELD FOR AUTOMOBILES

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(30) Priority Data

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1-57920	19.05.89	JP JAPAN

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(56) Prior Art Documents
US 2924485
GB 869518

(57) Claim

1. A windshield device for an automobile, comprising:
a window frame arrange to be mounted on a body of the automobile;
and
a windshield arranged to be fixed to said window frame;
said windshield having vertical cross sections, each vertical cross section having a profile line represented by a curve of at least three degrees, except the areas adjacent laterally opposed edges of the windshield each curve of said cross sections having a minimal point in an orthogonal coordinate system having a horizontal axis represented by a straight line connecting upper and lower ends of the windshield in the vertical cross section, the minimal point of each said curve being positioned in a visual area in which a portion of the automobile body is seen through the windshield from a driver's eye point in the automobile.
9. A windshield for an automobile, having vertical cross sections having profile lines represented by S-shaped curves, except areas adjacent laterally opposite edges of the windshield, each of said curves having a minimal point in an orthogonal coordinate system having a horizontal axis represented by a straight line connecting upper and lower ends of the windshield in the vertical

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cross section, the minimal points of said curves being positioned in a visual area in which a portion of the automobile body is seen through the windshield from a driver's eye point in the automobile and successively interconnected by a curve which is positioned below a curve which interconnects laterally opposite ends of the windshield on an outer surface thereof at a shortest distance.

10. A windshield for an automobile, having vertical cross sections having profile lines represented by S-shaped curves, except areas adjacent laterally opposite edges of the windshield, each of said curves having a minimal point in an orthogonal coordinate system having a horizontal axis represented by a straight line connecting upper and lower ends of the windshield in the vertical cross section, the minimal points of said curves being positioned in a visual area in which a portion of the automobile body is seen through the windshield from a driver's eye point in the automobile and said windshield being masked to reduce transparency thereof in a region below a curve successively interconnecting the minimal points of said curves.

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COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

PATENTS ACT 1952

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

**NAME & ADDRESS
OF APPLICANT:**

Nippon Sheet Glass Co., Ltd.
5-11, Dosho-machi 3-chome, Chuo-ku
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Japan

NAME(S) OF INVENTOR(S):

Hideo YOSHIZAWA

ADDRESS FOR SERVICE:

DAVIES & COLLISON
Patent Attorneys
1 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, 3000.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION FOR THE INVENTION ENTITLED:

Windshield for automobiles

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

The present invention relates to a windshield for use on automobiles.

The three-dimensional shape of an automobile windshield has a large effect on aerodynamic characteristics of an automobile body on which the windshield is mounted, and is one of the important factors involved in the styling of the automobile body. There have been developed automobile windshields of various configurations. Recent technology for bending sheet glass makes it possible to produce curved glass sheets which have an S-shaped profile in vertical cross section, i.e., a vertical cross-sectional shape defined by a cubic curve or a curve of higher degree.

A glass sheet of an S-shaped vertical cross section, used as an automobile windshield, is expected to give an improved quality to the style of an automobile body and also to impart aerodynamic improvements to the automobile body. When such an S-shaped glass sheet is fixed as a windshield to a window frame of the automobile body, a region of the windshield near the lower edge thereof, more specifically, a region below a curve which extends through the minimal points of profile lines of the windshield in an orthogonal coordinate system with its horizontal axis represented by a straight line interconnecting the upper and lower edges of the windshield, is inclined so as to lie nearly parallel to the line of sight of the driver of the automobile. Therefore, the optical image of an object as seen by the driver through that region of the windshield is greatly distorted.

According to a first aspect of the present invention, there is provided a windshield device for an automobile, comprising:

a window frame arrange to be mounted on a body of the automobile;
and

a windshield arranged to be fixed to said window frame;

said windshield having vertical cross sections, each vertical cross section having a profile line represented by a ~~curve of at least three degree~~ ^{cubic curve or a curve of a higher}, except the areas adjacent laterally opposed edges of the windshield each curve of said cross sections having a minimal point in an orthogonal coordinate system having a horizontal axis represented by a straight line connecting upper and lower ends of the windshield in the vertical cross section, the minimal point of

each said curve being positioned in a visual area in which a portion of the automobile body is seen through the windshield from a driver's eye point in the automobile.

According to a second aspect of the present invention there is provided a windshield for an automobile, having vertical cross sections having profile lines represented by S-shaped curves, except areas adjacent laterally opposite edges of the windshield, each of said curves having a minimal point in an orthogonal coordinate system having a horizontal axis represented by a straight line connecting upper and lower ends of the windshield in the vertical cross section, the minimal points of said curves being positioned in a visual area in which a portion of the automobile body is seen through the windshield from a driver's eye point in the automobile and successively interconnected by a curve which is positioned below a curve which interconnects laterally opposite ends of the windshield on an outer surface thereof at a shortest distance.

According to a third aspect of the present invention there is provided a windshield for an automobile, having vertical cross sections having profile lines represented by S-shaped curves, except areas adjacent laterally opposite edges of the windshield, each of said curves having a minimal point in an orthogonal coordinate system having a horizontal axis represented by a straight line connecting upper and lower ends of the windshield in the vertical cross section, the minimal points of said curves being positioned in a visual area in which a portion of the automobile body is seen through the windshield from a driver's eye point in the automobile and said windshield being masked to reduce transparency thereof in a region below a curve successively interconnecting the minimal points of said curves.

The portion of the automobile body which is seen through the windshield has nothing to do with the driver's field of view which is required to drive the automobile. Therefore, any visual distortions in the windshield region through which the automobile body portion is viewed do not impair the driver's field of view while the driver is driving the automobile.

Generally, when a glass sheet is bent into a curved windshield, bending stresses tend to be concentrated on regions above opposite ends of a curve



which interconnects the opposite sides of the glass sheet at a shortest distance, and hence those regions are liable to get wrinkled. If the curve interconnecting the minimal points extended through those regions, then the glass sheet would be apt to be distorted in those regions.

Preferably, the minimal points of the curves are successively interconnected by a curve which is positioned below a curve which interconnects most spaced opposite sides of the windshield on an outer surface thereof at a shortest distance. With this arrangement, curved shapes which give rise to optical distortions will not be imparted to those windshield regions which are liable by nature to be distorted when the glass sheet is bent to shape.

Moreover, the windshield is preferably masked or otherwise treated for reducing transparency thereof in a lower region below a curve successively interconnecting the minimal points of the curves. Since the lower region of the windshield near the lower edge thereof is not part of the driver's field of view and hence is not required to be fully transparent, it may be masked or otherwise reduced in transparency. Rather, the masking or reduced transparency of that region is preferable since optical distortions in the region are made less noticeable by the masking and do not annoy the driver while driving the automobile.

Embodiments of the invention will now be described by way of example only with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:-

FIG. 1 is a side elevational view of an automobile which has a windshield according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a schematic diagram showing a front field of view of the driver of the automobile as viewed in plan;

FIG. 3 is a perspective view of the windshield shown in FIG. 1;

FIG. 4 is a vertical cross-sectional view of the center of the windshield shown in FIG. 3;

FIG. 5 is a perspective view showing eye points;

FIG. 6 is a perspective view of a windshield according to another embodiment of the present invention;



FIG. 7 is a vertical cross-sectional view taken along line VII-VII of FIG. 6;

FIGS. 8a and 8b are perspective view of windshields to be compared with the windshield shown in FIGS. 5 and 6;

FIG. 9 is a side elevational view of an automobile which is equipped with a windshield according to still another embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 10 is a perspective view of the windshield shown in FIG. 9;

8
8
9
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FIG. 11 is a side elevational view of the windshield shown in FIG. 10; and

FIG. 12 is an enlarged fragmentary cross-sectional view of a lower edge portion of the windshield shown in FIGS. 10 and 11.

As shown in FIG. 1, an automobile body 1 has a front window frame to which a front windshield 2 is fixed at its peripheral edge by an adhesive and a rear window frame to which a rear windshield 3 is fixed at its peripheral edge by an adhesive.

Preferably, the front windshield 2 comprises a laminated glass sheet and the rear windshield 3 comprises a single tempered glass sheet. The thickness of the glass sheet of the rear windshield 3 or each of the glass layers of the front windshield 2 should preferably be 2.5 mm or less in order to avoid wrinkles on the glass sheet.

As shown in FIGS. 3 and 4, the front windshield 2 has S-shaped vertical cross sections except at regions near the opposite sides thereof. When the front windshield 2 is viewed in side elevation, therefore, its outer surface edge also looks S-shaped. The S-shaped configuration of the front windshield 2 allows the front windshield 2 to be smoothly blended into a front portion, i.e., an engine hood, of the automobile body 1, resulting in improved aerodynamic characteristics thereof.

As shown in FIG. 4, an orthogonal coordinate system is established which has a horizontal axis X represented by a straight line interconnecting an upper end U and a lower end O of the windshield 2, and a vertical axis Y represented by a straight line extending perpendicularly to the horizontal axis X at the origin at the lower end O. Each of the S-shaped vertical cross sections of the windshield 2 has a profile line g which is indicated by a cubic curve that has a minimal point P1 and a maximal point P2 in the X-Y orthogonal coordinate system. The gradient of the cubic curve

changes from a negative value to a positive value at the minimal point P1 in the X-Y coordinate system, and changes from a positive value to a negative value at the maximal point P2. The horizontal axis X and vertical axis Y are directed with their positive values increasing towards outside of vehicle body from the origin 0, as shown in Fig.4.

As shown in FIGS. 1 and 2, with the windshield 2 fixed to the window frame of the automobile body 1, the minimal point P1 is positioned below a line $\phi 1$ which extends from an eye point V of the driver tangentially to an upper surface of the engine hood at a point P3. The eye point V may be a point V1 or a point V2 shown in FIG. 5. The positions of the points V1, V2 are indicated in Table below and FIG. 5 in a three-dimensional orthogonal coordinate system XYZ with its origin located at a point R. These points V1, V2 are defined in JIS (Japanese Industrial Standard) R3212. The point R in FIG. 5 is a seating reference point, indicates the hip joint of a human model, which is defined by ISO 6549, when the human model is seated on a seat whose seat back angle is 25°.

Table

Eye point V	X	Y	Z
Point V1	68 mm	- 5 mm	665 mm
Point V2	68 mm	- 5 mm	589 mm

The rear windshield 3 also has an S-shaped vertical cross section represented by a cubic curve whose minimal point P1 is positioned below a line $\phi 2$ (FIG. 1) extending from the eye point V through an inside rearview mirror 4 tangentially to an upper surface of the trunk lid at a point P4 at the rear end thereof.

A windshield according to another embodiment of the present invention will be described below with reference to FIGS. 6, 7, and 8a, 8b.

As shown in FIG. 6, a front windshield 21 has S-shaped vertical cross sections represented by cubic curves, except at regions near the opposite sides thereof, as with

the previous embodiment. Each of the cubic curves is indicated by a profile line g which has a minimal point P1 and a maximal point P2 in an orthogonal coordinate system having a horizontal axis X represented by a straight line interconnecting upper and lower ends of the windshield 21 in the vertical cross section and a vertical axis Y represented by a straight line perpendicular to the horizontal axis X.

In this embodiment, a curve Q interconnecting successive minimal points P1 of the plural vertical cross sections of the windshield 21 is positioned downwardly of a curve W which interconnects the most spaced opposite sides of the windshield 21 on its outer surface at a shortest distance. As shown in FIG. 6, the curve Q terminates short of the opposite sides of the windshield 21, i.e., the regions near the opposite sides of the windshield 21 are not S-shaped in vertical cross section.

As with the front windshield 21, a rear windshield (not shown) also has S-shaped vertical cross sections represented by cubic curves. A curve which interconnects successive minimal points of the vertical cross sections of the rear windshield is also positioned below a curve which interconnects the most spaced opposite sides of the windshield on its outer surface at a shortest distance.

Since no minimum points P1 are present on the opposite sides of the windshield, i.e., the opposite sides of the windshield are not S-shaped in vertical cross section, any undue stresses are concentrated on corners (having small radii) of the windshield when it is molded, so that the fabricated windshield is free of distortions. However, the curve Q may extend all the way to the opposite sides of the windshield.

In the process of perfecting the present invention, windshields which are S-shaped when viewed in side elevation were devised.

The windshield shown in FIG. 8a has vertical cross sections having profile lines g each represented by a cubic

curve. A curve Q which interconnects the minimal points P1 of the profile lines g in an orthogonal coordinate system having a horizontal axis X represented by a straight line connecting upper and lower ends of the windshield, extends parallel to a curve W which interconnects most spaced opposite sides of the windshield at a shortest distance. According to the windshield shown in FIG. 8b, a curve Q interconnecting minimal points P1 terminates short of the opposite sides of the windshield.

Generally, when a glass sheet is bent into a curved configuration, bending stresses tend to be concentrated on regions above opposite ends of a curve which interconnects the most spaced opposite sides of the glass sheet at a shortest distance, and hence those regions are liable to get wrinkled. If the curve Q interconnecting the minimal points P1 on a glass sheet having an S-shaped vertical cross section extended through those regions, which are indicated by Z in FIG. 8, then the glass sheet would be apt to be distorted in those regions Z.

A windshield in accordance with still another embodiment of the present invention will be described below with reference to FIGS. 9 through 12.

As shown in FIG. 9, a front windshield 22 is fixed to a front window frame of an automobile body 1 by an adhesive, and a rear windshield 32 is fixed to a rear window frame of the automobile body 1 by an adhesive. Each of the front and rear windshields 22, 32 has vertical cross sections represented by S-shaped profile lines, except at opposite sides of the windshield.

As illustrated in FIG. 12, the front windshield 22 comprises an outer glass sheet layer 22a and an inner glass sheet layer 22b which are joined to each other by an intermediate film 6 of polyvinyl butyral or the like which is interposed therebetween. When viewed in side elevation, the windshield has an outer surface edge represented by an

S-shaped cubic curve having a minimal point P1 and a maximal point P2 in an orthogonal coordinate system having a horizontal axis X represented by a straight line connecting upper and lower ends of the windshield, and a vertical axis Y perpendicular to the horizontal axis X.

In this embodiment, the windshield has a colored layer 5 of ceramic paste below a curve Q which interconnects minimal points P1 of plural S-shaped cubic curves of the windshield. The ceramic colored layer 5 serves to reduce the transparency of the windshield in the region below the curve Q.

As shown in FIG. 12, the ceramic colored layer 5 is attached to an inner surface of the outer glass sheet layer 22a. However, the ceramic colored layer 5 may be applied to an outer surface of the outer glass sheet layer 22a, or an outer or inner surface of the inner glass sheet layer 22b. Instead of the ceramic colored layer 5, a colored tape may be applied or sandwiched, or a certain region of the intermediate film 6 may be colored, or a dot-matrix pattern may be printed in the region below the curve Q, thereby masking the region below the curve Q for reduced transparency. Similarly, a ceramic colored layer or a certain transparency-reducing masking treatment may be applied to the rear windshield 32 in a region below a curve interconnecting minimal point P1 thereon.

With the present ^{embodiment} ~~invention~~, as described above, the windshield is effective in improving the aerodynamic properties of an automobile body, and gives the driver a better field of view by positioning the optical-distortion inducing windshield region below the minimal points of the S-shaped cubic curves of the windshield, closely in a visual area in which the image of an automobile body portion, e.g., the engine hood or trunk lid, is seen through the windshield, and which has nothing to do with the driver's field of view required for driving.



When the S-shaped windshield of the present ^{embodiment} ~~inven-~~
~~tion~~ is produced, no undue stresses are concentrated on the
corners of the windshield on its opposite sides, and hence
the windshield is prevented from being wrinkled when it is
bent to shape.

Although there have been described what are at pre-
sent considered to be the preferred embodiments of the pre-
sent invention, it will be understood that the invention may
be embodied in other specific forms without departing from
the essential characteristics thereof. The present embodi-
ments are therefore to be considered in all aspects as
illustrative, and not restrictive. The scope of the inven-
tion is indicated by the appended claims rather than by the
foregoing description.



THE CLAIMS DEFINING THE INVENTION ARE AS FOLLOWS:

1. A windshield device for an automobile, comprising:
a window frame arrange to be mounted on a body of the automobile;
and
a windshield arranged to be fixed to said window frame;
said windshield having vertical cross sections, each vertical cross section having a profile line represented by a ~~curve of at least three degree~~ ^{cubic curve or a curve of a higher}, except the areas adjacent laterally opposed edges of the windshield each curve of said cross sections having a minimal point in an orthogonal coordinate system having a horizontal axis represented by a straight line connecting upper and lower ends of the windshield in the vertical cross section, the minimal point of each said curve being positioned in a visual area in which a portion of the automobile body is seen through the windshield from a driver's eye point in the automobile.
2. A windshield device according to claim 1, wherein said profile line is represented by an S-shaped curve.
3. A windshield device according to claim 1, wherein said automobile body has a front engine hood, said windshield comprising a front windshield, and said minimal point being positioned below a line extending from the driver's eye point tangentially to an upper surface of said engine hood.
4. A windshield device according to claim 3, wherein said front windshield comprises a laminated glass sheet.
5. A windshield device according to claim 1, wherein said automobile body has a rear trunk lid, said windshield comprising a rear windshield, said minimal point being positioned below a line extending from the driver's eye point through an inside rearview mirror tangentially to an upper surface of said trunk lid.



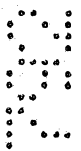
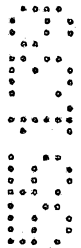
6. A windshield device according to claim 5, wherein said front windshield comprises a single tempered glass sheet.

7. A windshield device according to claim 1, wherein the minimal points of said curves are successively interconnected by a curve which is positioned below a curve which interconnects laterally opposite ends of the windshield on an outer surface thereof at a shortest distance.

8. A windshield device according to claim 1, wherein said windshield is masked to reduce transparency thereof in a region below a curve successively interconnecting the minimal points of said curves.

9. A windshield for an automobile, having vertical cross sections having profile lines represented by S-shaped curves, except areas adjacent laterally opposite edges of the windshield, each of said curves having a minimal point in an orthogonal coordinate system having a horizontal axis represented by a straight line connecting upper and lower ends of the windshield in the vertical cross section, the minimal points of said curves being positioned in a visual area in which a portion of the automobile body is seen through the windshield from a driver's eye point in the automobile and successively interconnected by a curve which is positioned below a curve which interconnects laterally opposite ends of the windshield on an outer surface thereof at a shortest distance.

10. A windshield for an automobile, having vertical cross sections having profile lines represented by S-shaped curves, except areas adjacent laterally opposite edges of the windshield, each of said curves having a minimal point in an orthogonal coordinate system having a horizontal axis represented by a straight line connecting upper and lower ends of the windshield in the vertical cross section, the minimal points of said curves being positioned in a visual area in which a portion of the automobile body is seen through the windshield from a driver's eye point in the automobile and said windshield being masked



to reduce transparency thereof in a region below a curve successively interconnecting the minimal points of said curves.

11. A windshield device substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to the drawings.

DATED this 16th day of July, 1992.

NIPPON SHEET GLASS CO., LTD.

by Davies Collison Cave

Patent Attorneys for the applicant

920716, kayspe.001, 55139-90, cla, 12

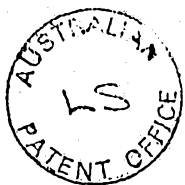


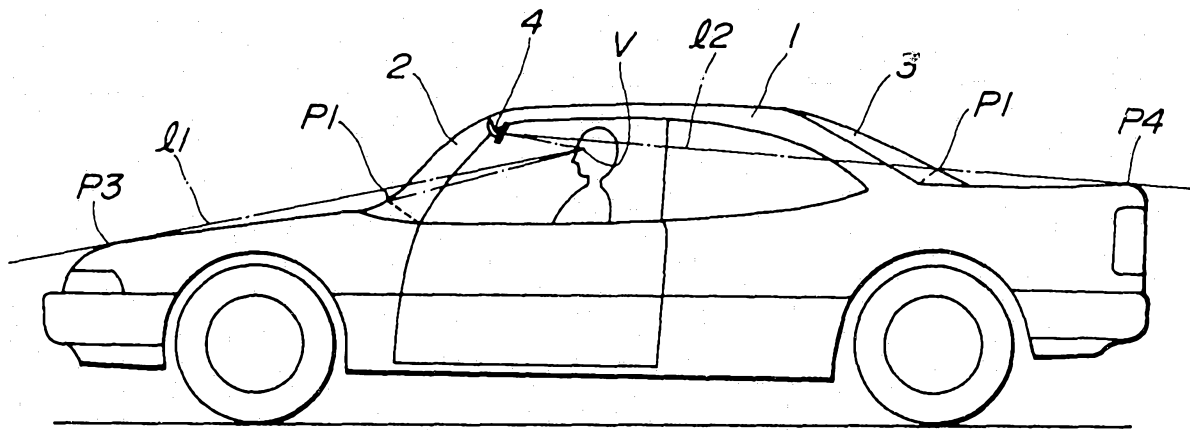
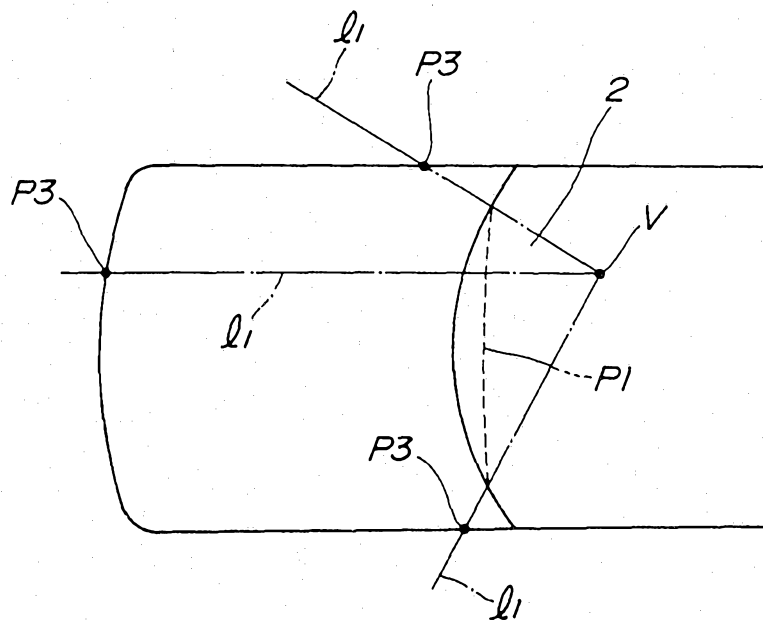
FIG.1**FIG.2**

FIG. 3

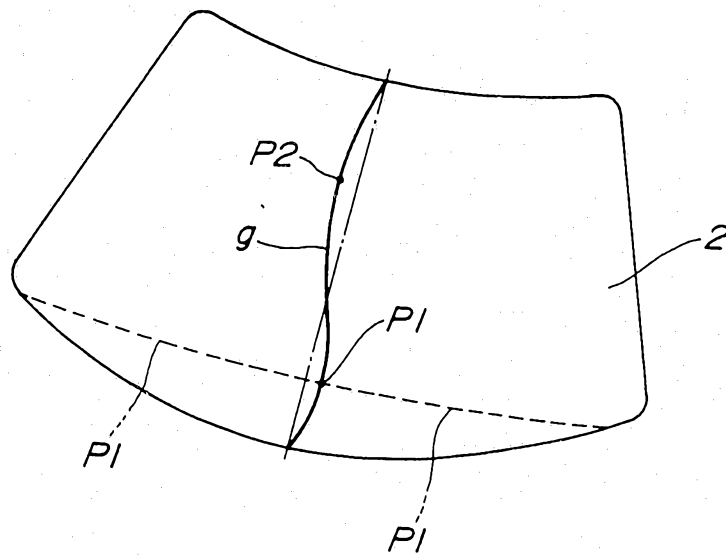


FIG. 4

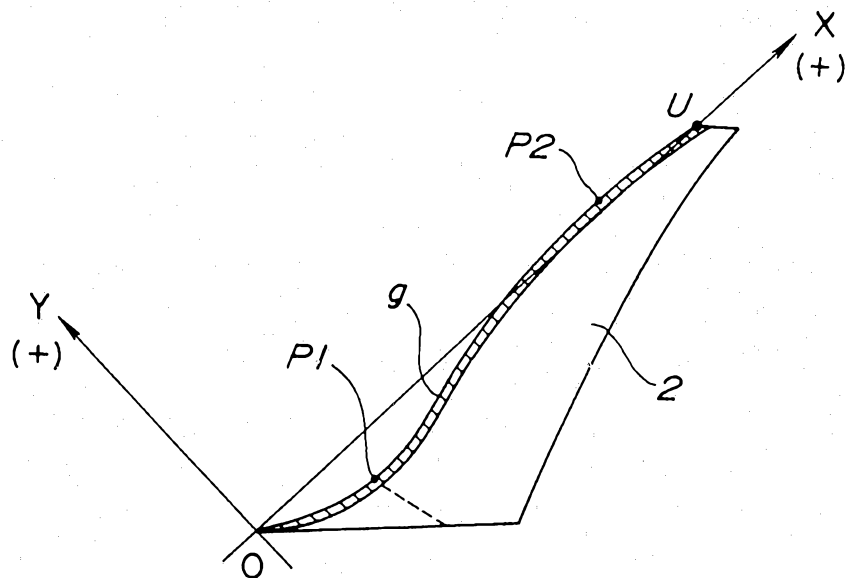
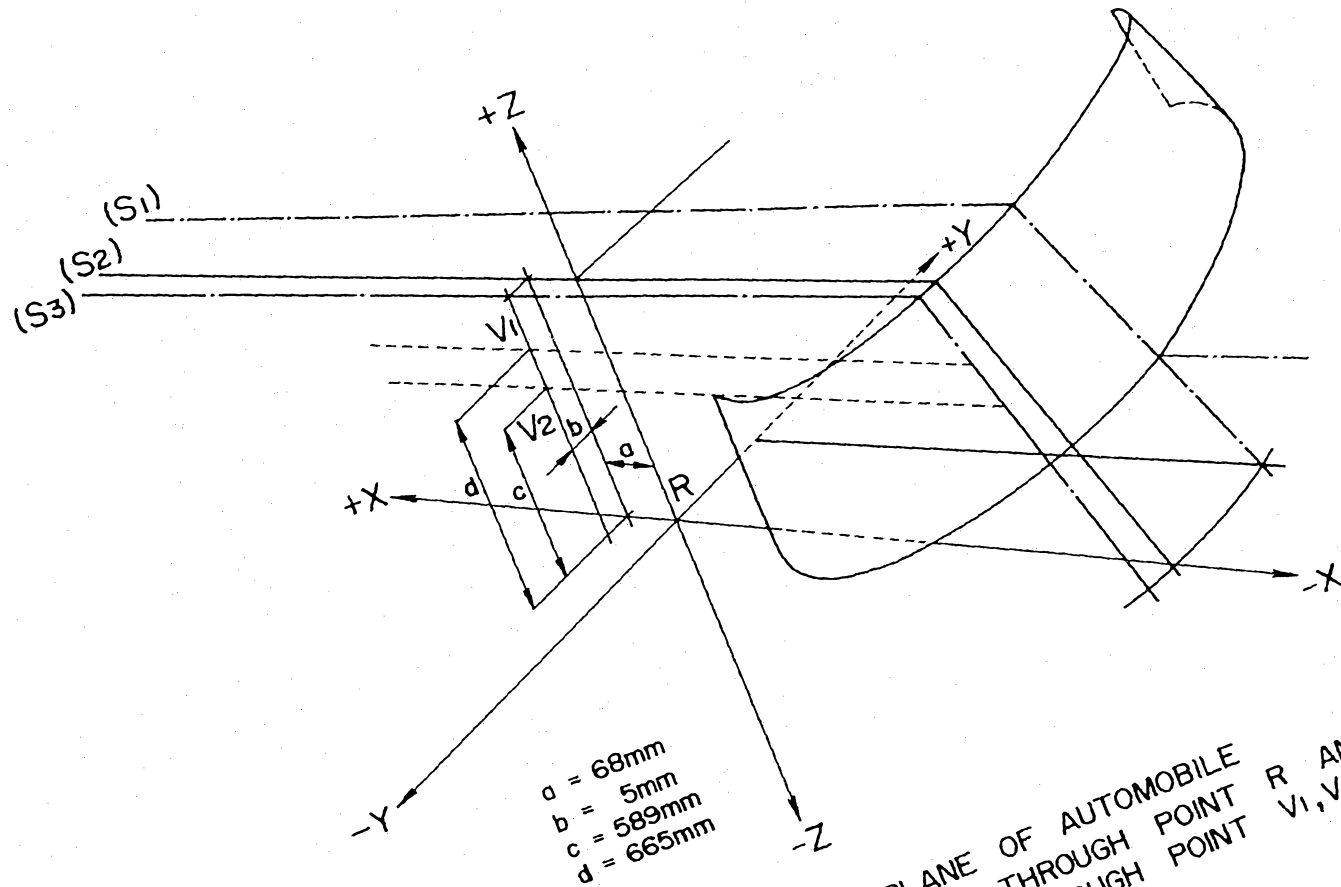


FIG. 5



$a = 68\text{mm}$
 $b = 5\text{mm}$
 $c = 589\text{mm}$
 $d = 665\text{mm}$

(S1): CENTRAL PLANE OF AUTOMOBILE
 (S2): PLANE PASSING THROUGH POINT R AND PARALLEL TO (S1)
 (S3): PLANE PASSING THROUGH POINT V_1, V_2 AND PARALLEL TO (S1)

FIG. 6

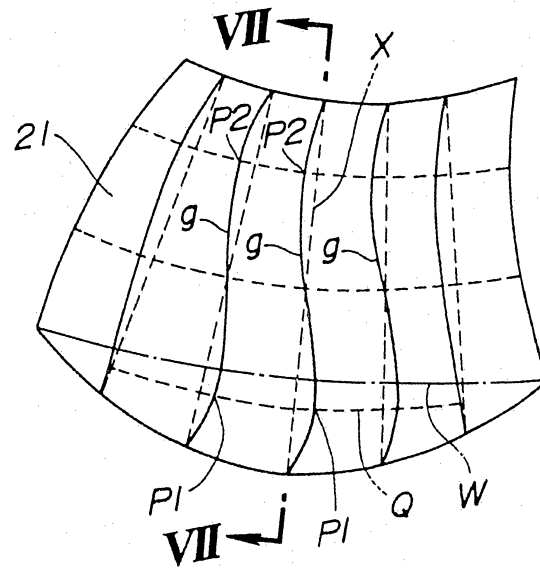


FIG. 7

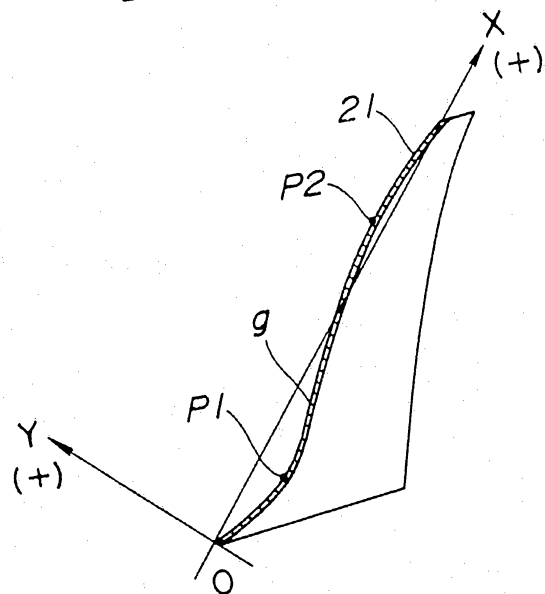


FIG. 8a

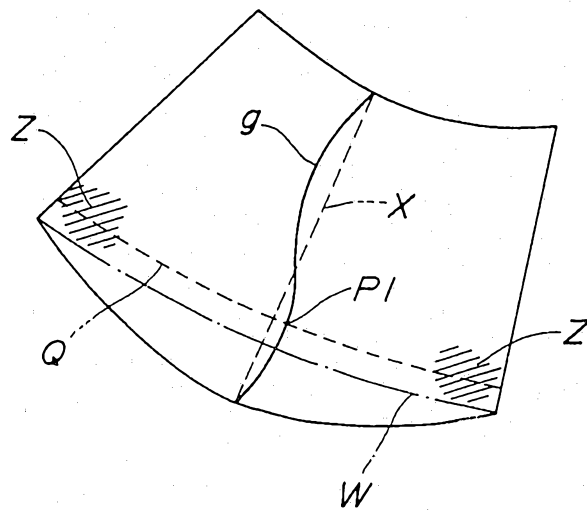
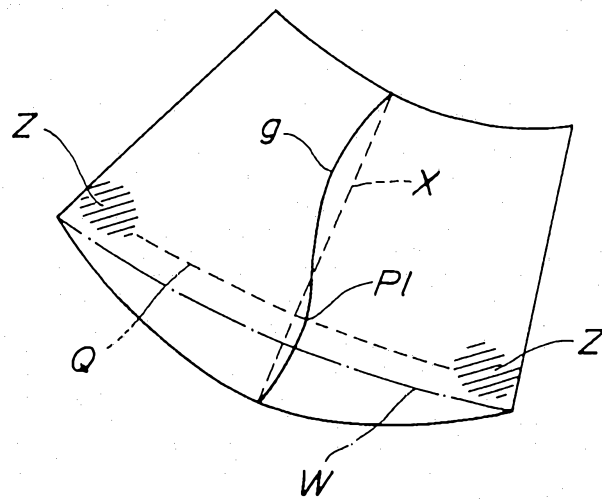


FIG. 8b



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FIG. 9

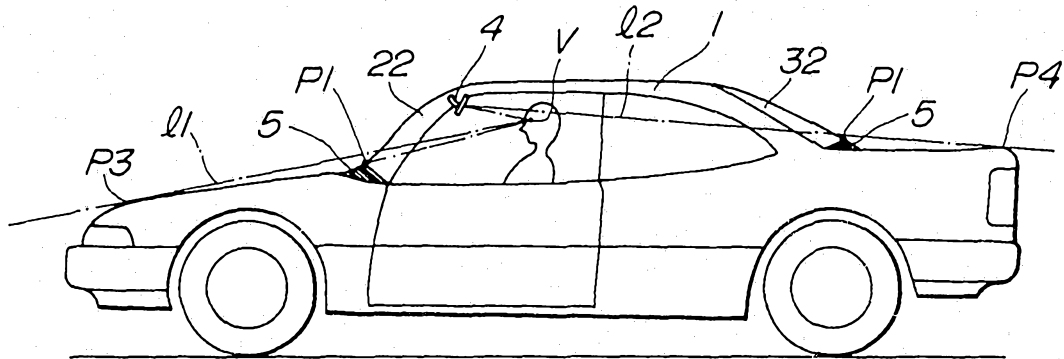


FIG. 11

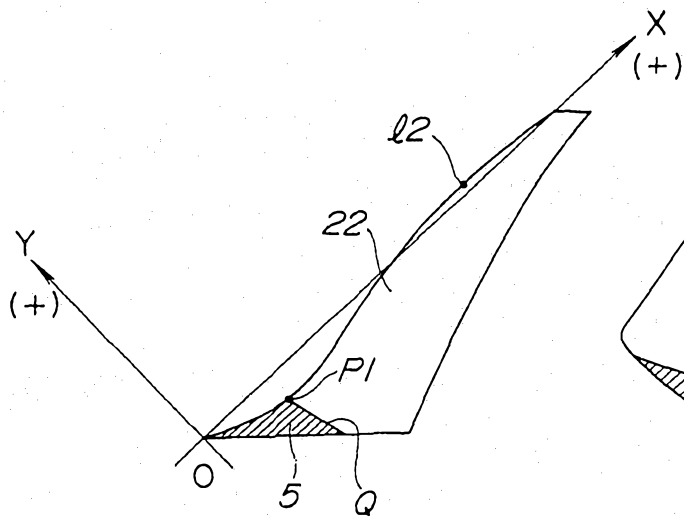


FIG. 10

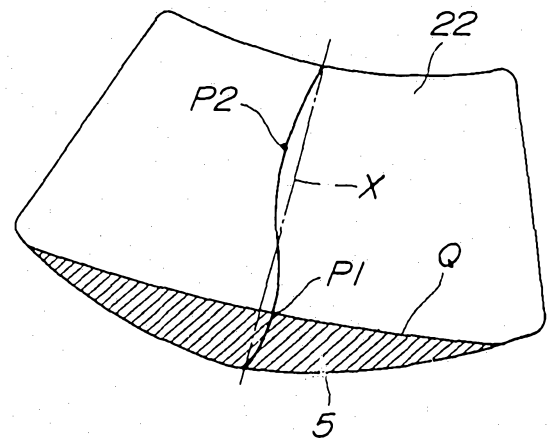


FIG. 12

