

ADHESIVE-FIXED BODY, ELECTRONIC APPARATUS AND WATCH

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to an adhesive-fixed body, and an electronic apparatus and a watch which comprise the adhesive-fixed body, and particularly to a technique suitable for use in a bonded part required to have waterproofness (moisture proofness), water resistance (moisture resistance), durability or shock resistance.

Description of the Related Art

Conventional watches with waterproofness generally have a structure, for example, in which a synthetic resin gasket (packing) is press-fitted to the engagement portion between a watch case body (body) and a transparent cover glass (transparent window) to fix both members and ensure waterproofness.

However, this method using the synthetic resin gasket has the need to increase the thickness of the gasket to some extent in order to obtain sufficient sealing performance, and the need for the watch case body and the transparent glass, which support the gasket, to have predetermined rigidity. Therefore, the dimensions of the watch in the thickness direction and the plane direction thereof are inevitably increased, thereby

limiting thinning and miniaturization of the watch. Also there is the need to prepare the gasket having a shape corresponding to each of watch types, and thus a complicated work is required for management of parts and an assembly process.

In order to solve the above problems, a technique is proposed in which members are bonded and fixed directly with an adhesive without using a gasket. Japanese Examined Patent Publication No. 7-98674 discloses a structure in which a watch case body and a transparent glass are bonded and fixed with an adhesive having high waterproofness and durability. Such a structure comprising the members bonded and fixed enables thinning and miniaturization of a watch.

However, a watch having the structure in which both members are bonded and fixed with the conventional adhesive has a problem in that waterproofness is insufficient from the viewpoint of properties of the adhesive, and when this structure is applied to a watch required to exhibit waterproofness even under pressure of 5atm or more except when only a low level of waterproofness for adhesion of water droplets is required, sufficient durability of a waterproof structure cannot be secured due to dissolution of the adhesive layer in water.

Particularly, the adhesive disclosed in the above publication less deteriorates, as compared with previous adhesives, but deterioration proceeds when the adhesive is immersed in hot water for a long time. Therefore, the adhesive cannot be used for applications having many opportunities of contact with water, such as sea bathing, bathing, fishing, kitchen work, etc.

Also conventional ultraviolet curable adhesives and other epoxy adhesives have a problem in that curing proceeds with time after bonding, thereby deteriorating shock resistance. If the shock resistance deteriorates due to an increase in hardness of the adhesive layer, for example, when a watch is used in an outdoor sport or the like, the adhesive layer is cracked when shock is applied to the watch, thereby possibly eliminating the waterproof effect, and causing peel or separation between members. Therefore, in the case of a waterproof watch, deterioration in shock resistance is a fatal defect.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, an object of the present invention is to solve the above problems of the conventional structures, and provide an adhesive-fixed body (adhesive-fixed structure) having excellent waterproofness (moisture proofness) and high durability, which is bonded with a novel adhesive having high waterproofness

(moisture proofness) and less changes in elasticity with time, and an electronic apparatus and a watch each comprising the adhesive-fixed body.

In order to achieve the object, there is provided an adhesive-fixed body obtained by bonding and fixing first and second members with an adhesive, wherein the adhesive is a curable adhesive containing as components a) 100 parts by weight of prepolymer having polytetramethylene oxide as a main chain, and methacryl groups or acryl groups at both ends of the main chain or in side chains, b) 50 to 300 parts by weight of at least one selected from acrylic monomers or methacrylic monomers containing isobornyl acrylate, isobornyl methacrylate, or mixtures thereof, and c) a silane coupling agent.

This construction permits formation of an adhesive layer having excellent water resistance and causing less increase in hardness after adhesion and less deterioration in elasticity with time, and thus permits realization of an adhesive-fixed structure having a high waterproof effect and excellent durability.

The acrylic monomer or the methacrylic monomer of the adhesive preferably contains 28 to 80% by weight of isobornyl acrylate, isobornyl methacrylate or a mixture thereof.

This construction permits realization of the adhesive-fixed body comprising the adhesive layer having further excellent heat resistance, adhesion, water resistance and flexibility.

The adhesive preferably contains 0.5 to 20 parts by weight of the silane coupling agent.

This construction improves adhesion to, particularly, glass and metals.

The adhesive preferably contains 1 to 20 parts by weight of polymerization initiator.

This construction permits efficient curing of the adhesive.

The adhesive is preferably a photo-curable adhesive.

This construction permits easy bonding when at least one of the first and second members is a member comprising a light transmitting member.

The uncured adhesive preferably has viscosity of 450 to 6500 cps at 25°C.

This construction causes excellent workability of bonding, and improves uniformity of the adhesive layer.

An adhesive layer of the adhesive preferably has an average thickness of 2 to 600 μm .

This construction can ensure good adhesion and excellent workability of bonding.

At least one of the first and second members is preferably a glass member.

The first and second members preferably comprise the same material or different glass materials.

The first and second members preferably comprise glass materials having different compositions or physical properties.

Since the adhesive is particularly suitable for bonding glasses and exhibits an excellent effect, the construction improves availability.

A display layer is preferably held between the first and second members.

This construction permits visual observation of the display layer through glass, and prevention of falling of the display layer.

The second member preferably has higher hardness than the first member, and the first member preferably has a recess formed therein.

This construction permits easy formation of the recess on the side opposite to the second member while securing hardness required on the second member side.

The above-described bonded structure of the adhesive-fixed body can be used as a bonded structure between components of various electronic apparatus.

Examples of electronic apparatus include an electronic (wrist) watch, a portable telephone, a pocket

bell, an electronic calculator, a personal computer, a word processor, a printer, a copying machine, an electronic toy, various measuring apparatus, a liquid crystal display device (LCD), etc.

The bonded structure of the above adhesive-fixed body can also be used as a bonded structure between exterior parts of a watch (watch-side parts).

For example, this bonded structure can be applied to bonding between a watch case and cover glass, and bonding of at least two types of glass to form a cover glass, for example, bonding between sapphire glass and inorganic glass.

The adhesive-fixed body of the present invention can be applied to bonding not only in the electronic apparatus and a watch but also in various articles having bonded parts, for example, toys (particularly, toys used in water), water glasses, window glasses, etc.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Embodiments of the present invention will be described below with reference to the attached drawings.

Fig. 1 is an enlarged sectional view showing the structure of a bonded part of a first embodiment of the present invention. In this embodiment, the present invention is applied to an adhesive-fixed structure between a body 10 which constitutes the case body of a

wrist watch, and a cover glass 11.

The case body contains a watch machine body (movement) on which a nameplate and needles are provided, external operational members such as a winding crown, a button, and the like are inserted into the body, and a back cover is provided to form a watch.

On the inner side of the upper portion of the body 10 is formed a ring-shaped support step 100 so that the peripheral surface and a portion of the bottom of the cover glass 11 contact the support faces 10a and 10b of the support step 100.

The cover glass 11 comprises inorganic glass such as silicate glass, soda glass, sapphire glass, spinel glass or the like, a synthetic resin or another transparent material.

The constituent material of the body 10 is not limited, and for example, various metals such as titanium, stainless steel, copper alloys such as brass and German silver, aluminum, these metals surface-treated by plating, noble metals such as gold, silver and platinum; hard metals such as carbides, nitrides, oxides, borides, and the like; various ceramics, various hard resin materials, and the like can be used.

Between the support faces 10a and 10b and the cover glass 11 is interposed an adhesive layer 12 obtained by curing an adhesive comprising a curable resin,

particularly a photo-curable resin which is cured by irradiation of light such as ultraviolet rays, to bond both members.

The curable adhesive (simply referred to as "the adhesive" hereinafter) comprises as essential components:

a) 100 parts by weight of prepolymer resin (simply referred to as "component a" hereinafter) having tetramethylene oxide as a main chain, and methacryl groups or acryl groups at both ends of the main side or in side chains;

b) 50 to 300 parts by weight of at least one polymerizable acrylic monomer and/or methacrylic monomer (simply referred to as "component b" hereinafter) selected from acrylic monomers and methacrylic monomers, which contains isobornyl acrylate, isobornyl methacrylate or a mixture thereof; and

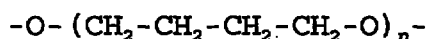
c) a silane coupling agent (simply referred to as "component c" hereinafter).

The curable adhesive further comprises:

d) a polymerization initiator (simply referred to as "component d" hereinafter).

Component a is mainly used for obtaining excellent adhesive force and improving water resistance, curability, shock resistance and low-temperature properties of the adhesive.

Polytetramethylene oxide is represented by the following chemical formula:



As the method of introducing methacryl groups or acryl groups into both ends or the side chains of tetramethylene oxide, for example, a method of bonding (meth)acrylic acid by esterification reaction or a method of bonding (meth)acrylic monomer having one hydroxyl group through diisocyanate can be used.

Although polyethylene oxide, polypropylene oxide, polybutadiene, and the like can be considered as the main chain, these are undesirable. Namely, the main chain comprising polyethylene oxide causes deterioration in water resistance. The surface of polypropylene oxide is hardly cured by curing with ultraviolet rays, and has lower water resistance than polytetraethylene oxide. When the main chain comprises polybutadiene, water resistance is improved, but surface curability and low-temperature properties deteriorate, and curing proceeds with time because it has double bonds in its chemical structure. Polybutadiene thus tends to cause insufficient long-term reliability.

In contrast to these polymers, polytetramethylene oxide has four methylene groups and thus has excellent water resistance, surface curability and low-temperature properties.

Although examples of component a include polytetramethylene diacrylate, polytetramethylene urethane diacrylate, and the like, component a is not limited to these compounds.

Component b is mainly used for appropriately adjusting the viscosity of component a. Examples of acrylic monomers or methacrylic monomers as component b include 2-hydroxyethyl (meth)acrylate, 2-hydroxypropyl (meth)acrylate, tetrahydrofurfuryl (meth)acrylate, phenoxyethyl (meth)acrylate, dicyclopentenyl (meth)acrylate, and the like. These compounds can be used singly or in a mixture of at least two compounds.

The content of component b is preferably 50 to 300 parts by weight relative to 100 parts by weight of component a. With a content of less than 50 parts by weight, the viscosity of the uncured adhesive is increased, and the workability of bonding deteriorates. With a content of over 300 parts by weight, the viscosity of the uncured adhesive is decreased, and the adhesive easily flows during coating, thereby deteriorating workability. In addition, the flexibility (elasticity) of the adhesive after curing tends to deteriorate, thereby deteriorating shock resistance. In serious consideration of the viscosity of the uncured adhesive, flexibility after curing and shock resistance, the content of component b is more preferably 70 to 250 parts

by weight.

Component b preferably contains 28 to 80% by weight of isobornyl acrylate or isobornyl methacrylate singly or in a mixture thereof. If the content of isobornyl acrylate, isobornyl methacrylate or a mixture thereof is less than 28% by weight, heat resistance, adhesion and water resistance deteriorate, as compared with a content in the above range. With a content of over 80% by weight, flexibility tends to be lost, and shock resistance deteriorates. In serious consideration of flexibility and shock resistance, the content of isobornyl acrylate, isobornyl methacrylate or a mixture thereof is more preferably 30 to 65% by weight.

Component c is used for improving adhesive force to, particularly, glass and metals, and improving reliability for long-term water resistance. Examples of component c include γ -methacryloxypropyl trimethoxysilane, γ -methacryloxypropyl trimethoxysilane, γ -glycidoxypropyl trimethoxysilane, γ -vinyltrimethoxysilane, N- β -(N-vinylbenzylaminoethyl)- γ -aminopropyltrimethoxysilane hydrochloride, and the like. However, component c is not limited to these compounds.

Although the content of component c is not limited, the content is preferably 0.5 to 20 parts by weight, more preferably 1 to 15 parts by weight, based on 100 parts by

weight of component a. With a content of less than 0.5 parts by weight, adhesive force to glass cannot be sufficiently improved, and long-term reliability for water cannot be improved. With a content of over 20 parts by weight, the initial adhesive force sometimes deteriorates.

Component d is used for facilitating polymerization curing by irradiation of light, for example, ultraviolet rays. Examples of component d include diethoxyacetophenone, 2-hydroxy-2-methyl-1-phenylpropane-1-one, benzoin, benzoin (methyl)ethyl ether, benzophenone, and the like. However, component d is not limited to these compounds.

Although the content of component d is not limited, the content is preferably 1 to 20 parts by weight, more preferably 2 to 15 parts by weight, based on 100 parts by weight of component a. With a content of less than 1 part by weight, the curing rate is low, and thus practicability is low. With a content of over 20 parts by weight, adhesive force sometimes deteriorates.

Besides components a, b, c and d, any desired additives for various purposes can be added to the adhesive. An example of such additives is a radical polymerization inhibitor for improving stability of the adhesive. As examples of the radical polymerization inhibitor, hydroquinone, hydroquinone methyl ether, t-

butylcatechol, benzoquinone, and the like can be given.

In order to cure a portion which cannot be irradiated with light, for example, an organic peroxide and a redox catalyst may be added as an anaerobic curing agent. The addition of these compounds can impart anaerobic curing properties to the adhesive. This method enables bonding between opaque members.

Examples of the organic peroxides include diacyl peroxide, ketone peroxide, hydroperoxide, dialkyl peroxide, peroxyesters, and the like. Examples of the redox catalysts include tertiary amines, thioureas, metallic organic salts, reducing organic compounds, and the like.

Particularly, when the adhesive is used for bonding glass members, the adhesive is preferably substantially transparent.

Although the viscosity of the uncured adhesive is not limited, the viscosity is preferably about 450 to 6500 cps (25°C), more preferably about 800 to 3500 cps (25°C). With excessively high viscosity, the workability of the work of coating the adhesive is poor, and the adhesive cannot be uniformly coated in some cases. With excessively low viscosity, the adhesive easily flows during coating, and thus the workability is poor. In addition, the flexibility (elasticity) of the adhesive after curing deteriorates, and thus shock resistance

deteriorates according to the composition of the adhesive used.

The thickness of the adhesive layer 12 is not limited and appropriately set according the forms and conditions between bonded members. However, the thickness of the adhesive layer 12 is preferably 2 to 600 μm , more preferably 4 to 250 μm , on average. If the adhesive layer 12 is excessively thin, the buffer effect is low when the adhesive layer 12 is subjected to shock, and shock resistance thus deteriorates in some cases. If the adhesive layer 12 is excessively thick, the excess adhesive is projected during bonding, thereby deteriorating the workability. The adhesive layer 12, of course, may have a portion having a thickness out of the above range.

The above-described conditions for the composition, characteristics, thickness, etc. of the adhesive are not limited to the adhesive-fixed body shown in Fig. 1, and apply to embodiments and examples which will be described below, and others of the present invention.

Fig. 2 shows a second embodiment in which the back side of a wrist watch has a skeleton structure for improving decorativeness. In this watch, a cover glass 16 is bonded and fixed to a back cover frame 15 which is screwed to a body 10 so that the inside of the watch can be seen.

In this case, like the first embodiment, the back cover frame 15 and the cover glass 16 are bonded and fixed through an adhesive layer 17 of the adhesive of the present invention (referred to as "the above-described adhesive" hereinafter) described above with reference to the first embodiment in a ring-shaped support step 150 formed in the back cover frame 15.

A rubber packing 13 is mounted between the body 10 and the back cover frame 15 to obtain the waterproofing function between the body 10 and the back cover frame 15.

In the second embodiment, since the adhesive layer 17 is present on the back side of the wrist watch which is always exposed to sweat or the like, good water resistance is required. However, the adhesive of the adhesive layer 17 exhibits the above-mentioned excellent effects.

Fig. 3 shows the structure of a third embodiment of the present invention. In the upper portion of the inner edge of an annular general glass edge 18 is formed a support step 180, and the above-described adhesive is coated on the inner faces 18a and 18b of the support step 180 to form an adhesive layer 19. To the inner faces 18a and 18b of the support step 180 of the glass edge 18 is bonded and fixed the outer edge of the cover glass 11 through the adhesive layer 19.

In this embodiment, the glass edge 18 and the body 20, and the body 20 and a core insertion pipe 21 inserted into an axial hole 20a of the body 20 can be bonded together with the above-described adhesive (not shown). However, the adhesive used in this embodiment is preferably provided with heat curability or anaerobic curability.

Fig. 4 shows the structure of a fourth embodiment. In this embodiment, no support step is formed in a body 22, and the outer edge of the lower face of the cover glass is bonded to the upper face 22a of the body 22 through an adhesive layer 23 of the above-described adhesive.

As described above in the first embodiment, the adhesive of the present invention permits strong adhesion with high water resistance without the support step provided, and thus permits a very simple structure for securing excellent waterproofness and durability, as compared with a conventional structure. Therefore, the adhesive of the present invention improves the ease of working of watch exterior parts, and contributes to thinning of a wrist watch. In this case, peeling resistance can be improved by increasing the adhesion width between the cover glass 11 and the body 22.

Fig. 5 shows the structure of a fifth embodiment. In this embodiment, a cover glass 11 is attached to a

body 25 through a glass edge 24. However, this embodiment is different from the third embodiment in the point that no support step is formed in the glass edge 24.

In this embodiment, like the fourth embodiment, the outer edge of the lower face of the cover glass 11 is bonded and fixed to the upper face 24a of the glass edge 24 through an adhesive layer 26 of the above-described adhesive.

The lower face 24b of the glass edge 24 and the upper face 25a of the body 25 can also be bonded and fixed with the above-described adhesive to which heat curability or anaerobic curability is imparted.

Fig. 6 shows the structure of a sixth embodiment. In this embodiment, heat curability or anaerobic curability is imparted to the inner faces 28a and 28b of a support step 280 of a back cover 28, and a body 27 and the back cover 28 are bonded and fixed with an adhesive layer 29 of the above-described adhesive.

A glass edge 30 mounted to the body 27 and the cover glass 11 are also bonded and fixed together with an adhesive layer 31 of the above-described adhesive in a support step 300 formed in the glass edge 30, as in the above-mentioned third embodiment.

The glass edge 30 and the body 27 can also be bonded and fixed with the above-described adhesive to which heat

curability or anaerobic curability is imparted.

Fig. 7 shows the structure of a seventh embodiment.

In this embodiment, a first glass plate (first member) 41 and a second glass sheet (second member) 42 are bonded through an adhesive layer 43 of the above-described adhesive to form a laminated glass 40. Although usage of the laminated glass 40 is not limited, in this embodiment, the same watch cover glass as described above is shown, and will be described below as a representative.

The first glass sheet 41 and the second glass sheet 42 may be different or the same. "Different" means that both glass sheets are different in at least one of conditions including the composition (including the crystal structure), physical properties, dimensions (for example, the thickness and the outer diameter), the manufacturing method, the working method, the presence of surface treatment, etc. Of these conditions, the physical properties mean at least one of physical properties (for example, density, specific gravity, various mechanical strengths, hardness, elasticity, brittleness (toughness), shock value, thermal expansion coefficient, etc.), chemical properties (for example, melting point, softening point, chemical resistance, water repellency, etc.), optical properties (for example, color (transmitted light spectrum), refractive index,

transmittance of light, reflectance, polarization direction, etc.), electric or magnetic properties (for example, conductivity, dielectric constant, magnetic permeability, etc.), etc.

When the first glass plate 41 and the second glass plate 42 are different, there is the advantage that integrated laminated glass 40 has the properties of both glass plates. This will be described below with reference to examples.

For example, soda glass, borosilicate glass or the like is used for the first glass plate 41, and sapphire glass is used for the second glass plate 42. In this case, the second glass plate 42 has high hardness and is hardly marred (excellent marring resistance) from the viewpoint of the material properties thereof, and thus functions as protective glass. On the other hand, the first glass plate 41 has lower hardness than the second glass plate 42, but has the advantages of excellent workability and low cost. The first glass plate 41 is bonded to the relatively thin second glass plate 42 to secure the rigidity and strength of the whole cover glass (the laminated glass 40).

In this construction, the cost can be reduced by decreasing the amount of the expensive sapphire used, as compared with a case where the whole glass cover is made of sapphire glass, and, in working of the back side 44 of

the cover glass, such as cutting, grinding, polishing, etching, roughing, recessing, rough surface working, or the like, or surface treatment such as formation of a thin film such as a deposit or the like, workability is excellent.

In such a laminated cover glass, the adhesive layer 43 comprises the above-described adhesive, and thus the cover glass exhibits excellent water resistance (moisture resistance), shock resistance and waterproofness (moisture proofness) even when exposed to outside air and water, and this effect is maintained for a long period of time. Therefore, the laminated cover glass can sufficiently be applied to waterproof watches, particularly, diver's watches, which are required to have high waterproofness and shock resistance.

Particularly, when the first glass plate 41 and the second glass plate 42 are different types, for example, stress occurs between both plates due to a difference between the thermal expansion coefficients of both plates. However, since the adhesive which constitutes the adhesive layer 43 has high adhesive strength and excellent water resistance, and maintains predetermined flexibility for a long period of time, it is possible to resist the stress or absorb the stress to relieve it, and prevent the occurrence of defects such as peel and the like. From this point of view, the adhesive is suitable

for bonding different materials.

Fig. 8 shows the structure of an eighth embodiment.

In this embodiment, a first glass plate 41a and a second glass plate 42 are bonded through an adhesive layer 43 of the above-described adhesive to form a laminated glass 40 as a watch cover glass. In this case, the first glass plate 41a and the second glass plate 42 comprise different materials, which may be the same as the constituent materials described in, for example, the seventh embodiment.

In the eighth embodiment, the back side of the first glass plate 41a is not flat, but has a substantially cylindrical recess 45 to form a box-like shape.

Fig. 9 shows the structure of a ninth embodiment.

In this embodiment, a first glass plate 41b and a second glass plate 42 are bonded through an adhesive layer 43 of the above-described adhesive to form a laminated glass 40 as a watch cover glass. In this case, the first glass plate 41b and the second glass plate 42 comprise different materials, which may be the same as the constituent materials described in, for example, the seventh embodiment.

In the ninth embodiment, a cut recess 46 is formed on the back side of the first glass plate 41b. In this case, unlike the recess 45, the depth of the recess 46 partially changes. Namely, the outer periphery 462 of

the recess 46 has a tapered shape in which the depth gradually decreases from the central portion 461 of the recess 46 to the outer periphery thereof. The tapered outer periphery 462 produces the function as a prism due to refraction of light. Therefore, the cover glass of this embodiment exhibits high decorativeness.

Fig. 10 shows the structure of a tenth embodiment. In this embodiment, a first glass plate 41c and a second glass plate 42 are bonded through an adhesive layer 43 of the above-described adhesive to form a laminated glass 40 as a watch cover glass. In this case, the first glass plate 41c and the second glass plate 42 comprise different materials, which may be the same as the constituent materials described in, for example, the seventh embodiment.

In the tenth embodiment, a recess 47 is formed at a predetermined position on the back side of the first glass plate 41c by press forming to form a lens 48 for enlarging a calendar display in this portion.

In the laminated cover glasses of the eighth to tenth embodiments, the second glass plate 42 preferably comprises a glass material having excellent marring resistance, such as sapphire glass, and the first glass plates 41a, 41b and 41c preferably comprise a glass material having excellent formability or workability. This has the following advantages:

When the whole cover glass comprises sapphire glass, since the material has high hardness, the recess 45, 46 or 47 cannot be easily formed by grinding or the like, or the working precision and surface finishing precision become low, thereby causing an increase in cost due to an increase in the labor of working. Particularly, sapphire glass has a high softening point, and thus cannot be press-formed, and it is difficult to integrally form the recess 45, 46 or 47. On the other hand, the laminated cover glass can be subjected to press forming, and the recess 45, 46 or 47 can easily be formed in the first glass plate 41a, 41b or 41c, which can easily be worked by grinding or the like. It is thus possible to form a complicated shape or a fine recess, and improve working precision and surface finishing precision.

In manufacture of such a laminated cover glass, either of bonding between the first glass plate 41a, 41b or 41c and the second glass plate 42 and formation of the recess 45, 46 or 47 in the first glass plate 41, 41b or 41c may be carried out earlier than the other.

Fig. 11 shows the structure of an eleventh embodiment. In this embodiment, a first glass plate 41d and a second glass plate 42 are bonded through an adhesive layer 43 of the above-described adhesive to form a laminated glass 40 as a watch cover glass. In this case, the first glass plate 41d and the second glass

plate 42 comprise different materials or the same material, which may be the same as the constituent materials described in, for example, the seventh embodiment.

In the eleventh embodiment, display layers (decorative member layers) 50 and 51 are provided between the first glass plate 41d and the second glass plate 42.

Namely, the display layers 50 and 51 are formed on the bonded face (the face in contact with the adhesive layer 43) 411 of the first glass plate 41d and the bonded face (the face in contact with the adhesive layer 43) 421 of the second glass plate 42, respectively.

Each of the display layers 50 and 51 has a predetermined display pattern such as a character, numeral, a symbol, a design or the like, which is formed by a method such as coating, printing, transfer, deposition, sputtering, ion plating, CVD or the like.

Also each of the display layers 50 and 51 may be formed by using a decorative member having poor water resistance, chemical resistance, abrasion resistance and flaw resistance, such as a shell, paper, a cloth or the like. Such a member can be inserted to form a decorative glass having high decorativeness and good quality.

Alternatively, only one of the display layers 50 and 51 may be formed.

A conventional cover glass comprising a single glass material has a problem in that when a display layer is formed on the outer surface by printing, coating or the like, the display disappears due to deterioration or peeling. However, in this embodiment, the display layers 50 and 51 are formed between the first glass plate 41d and the second glass plate 42 and not exposed to the outer surface of the cover glass, this problem can be solved.

Formation of such display layers 50 and 51 has the advantage that predetermined information can be displayed for a long period of time, and the advantage that a feeling of stereoscopy of the cover glass can be visually expressed, thereby increasing a feeling of high quality and the degree of freedom of design.

As shown in Fig. 11, the same display layer 52 can be formed on the lower side 413 of the first glass plate 41d. This permits display of predetermined indications at different positions in the depth direction of the cover glass, and thus permits higher stereoscopic expression.

Fig. 12 shows the structure of a twelfth embodiment. This embodiment is the same as the eleventh embodiment except that a recess 415 such as a groove, a hole or the like is formed in the first glass plate 41e, and a display layer 50 is provided in the recess 415.

This embodiment enables suppression of the occurrence of bubbles in the vicinity of a decorative member layer during bonding, and improvement in the workability of bonding. Also, since the display layer 50 is not projected into the adhesive layer 43, the thickness of the adhesive layer 43 can be uniformed. As a result, this embodiment exhibits the high effect of preventing peeling which is caused by internal stress due to the non-uniformity in the thickness during curing.

Although not shown in the drawing, an intermediate layer may be provided for any desired purpose other than display at the same position as the display layers 50 and 51, for example.

Fig. 13 shows the structure of a thirteenth embodiment. In this embodiment, a first glass plate 41f and a second glass plate 42f are bonded through an adhesive layer 43 of the above-described adhesive to form a laminated glass 40 as a watch cover glass. In this case, the first glass plate 41f and the second glass plate 42f comprise different materials or the same material, which may be the same as the constituent materials described in, for example, the seventh embodiment.

In the thirteenth embodiment, the outer diameter of the first glass plate 41f is larger than the outer diameter of the second glass plate 42f so that a step 49

is formed in the outer periphery of the second glass plate 42f by this difference between the diameters.

When a cover glass having such a shape is formed by using single glass, particularly hard glass such as sapphire glass or the like, it is difficult to work the step 49, and even if the step 49 can be worked, the constituent faces of the step 49 cannot be smoothly ground. However, in the laminated glass 40 of this embodiment, since the first glass plate 41f and the second glass plate 42f are produced separately, worked in desired shapes, and then bonded together, it is possible to easily obtain the cover glass having the complicated shape shown in Fig. 13. Particularly, the constituent faces 491 and 492 of the step 49 can smoothly be ground.

Therefore, the working precision and dimensional precision of the step and other portions are high.

Fig. 14 shows the structure of a fourteenth embodiment. In this embodiment, a first glass plate 41 and a second glass plate 42 are bonded through an adhesive layer 43 of the above-described adhesive, and the first glass plate 41 and a third glass plate 55 are bonded through an adhesive layer 56 of the above-described adhesive to form a laminated glass 40 as a watch cover glass. In this case, the third glass plate 55 may be the same as either of the first glass plate 41 and the second glass plate 42, or different from the

first glass plate 41 and the second glass plate 42.

The cover glass (laminated glass) may be a laminate of at least four glass plates.

In the present invention, at least two structures of the first to fourteenth embodiments may be combined.

Besides the watch cover glass, examples of applications of the adhesive-fixed body of the present invention, particularly the laminated glass, include a liquid crystal display (TFT liquid crystal display cell and the like), CRT, window and door glass, automobile glass, spectacle lenses, other various lenses, water tank glasses for appreciating fish, tableware, portable telephones, display window cover glasses for remote controllers, display window cover glasses for azimuth meters and other measuring instruments, etc.

The present invention is not limited to bonding of the above glass materials, and combination of any materials for the first and second members can be used. In this case, when different materials are bonded, of course, the same effect as described above can be obtained.

EXAMPLES

The present invention will be described below with reference to examples.

In the examples, any one of the following three types was used as component a.

i) Polytetramethylene diacrylate produced by esterification reaction of a mixture of 1 mole of polytetramethylene glycol having a molecular weight of 3000 and 2 moles of acrylic acid.

ii) Polytetramethyleneurethane diacrylate (with (x) attached in Table 1 below) produced by reacting a mixture of 0.6 mole of polytetramethylene glycol having a molecular weight of 2000 and 1 mole of tolylene diisocyanate, and then adding 0.8 mole of 2-hydroxyethyl acrylate to the reaction product and reacting the resultant mixture.

iii) Polytetramethyleneurethane diacrylate (with (y) attached in Table 1 below) produced by reacting a mixture of 0.85 mole of polytetramethylene glycol having a molecular weight of 2000 and 1 mole of tolylene diisocyanate, and then adding 0.3 mole of 2-hydroxyethyl acrylate to the reaction product and reacting the resultant mixture.

The ratio of polytetramethylene glycol and acrylic acid and the ratio of polytetramethylene glycol and tolylene diisocyanate can appropriately be changed. By changing these ratios, viscosity before curing and hardness after curing can be changed.

On the other hand, in comparative examples, any one of the following two types was used as a component corresponding to the above component.

iv) Polybutadiene acrylate produced by esterifying a mixture of 1 mole of polybutadiene glycol having a molecular weight of 3000 and 2 moles of acrylic acid.

v) Polypropyleneurethane diacrylate produced by reacting 0.6 mole of polypropylene glycol having a molecular weight of 2000 and 1 mole of tolylene diisocyanate, and then adding 0.8 mole of 2-hydroxyethyl acrylate to the reaction product and reacting the mixture.

As component b, isobornyl methacrylate, isobornyl acrylate, dicyclopentenyl acrylate, 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate, 2-hydroxyethyl acrylate or tetrahydrofurfuryl acrylate was used by appropriately mixing the combination shown in Table 1 below.

As component c, γ -methacryloxypropyl trimethoxysilane or γ -glycidoxypropyl trimethoxysilane was used according to demand.

As component d, 2-hydroxy-2-methyl-1-phenylpropane-1-one or benzoin ethyl ether was used.

Six adhesives (Nos. 1 to 6) of the examples, and three adhesives (Nos. 7 to 9) of the comparative examples each comprising the above components were prepared, and characteristics of these adhesives were evaluated. The compositions of these nine adhesives are shown in Table 1.

[Table 1]

All Adhesive Nos. 1 to 6 contain component a of the present invention, and Adhesive Nos. 7 to 9 do not contain component a. Adhesive No. 7 contains neither isobornyl methacrylate nor isobornyl acrylate.

Components b of all Adhesive Nos. 1 to 6 contain isobornyl methacrylate and/or isobornyl acrylate, and the ratios of these compounds in components b are adjusted within the range of 28 to 80 parts by weight.

The characteristics and results of the bonding test of Adhesive Nos. 1 to 9 are shown in Table 2.

[Table 2]

In Table 2, viscosity was measured at 25°C for each adhesive before curing by using a Brookfield rotational viscometer.

Hardness was Shore hardness according to JIS B 7727, and was measured at 25°C after curing.

The curing test was carried out by ultraviolet irradiation at a dose of 2000 mJ/cm², and surface curability after irradiation was observed. "O" marks indicate the absence of stickiness, and "x" marks indicate the presence of remaining stickiness.

Regarding to adhesive strength, after the body of a watch case and a glass were bonded with the above-described adhesive, the initial strength, strength after immersion in hot water at 50°C for 100 hours, and strength

after ten repetitions of a cycle in which a sample was held at -30°C for 1 hour and at 60°C for 1 hour were measured.

In the water penetration test, a watch body and a glass were bonded with the above-described adhesive, and penetration of water was confirmed when the watch was immersed in hot water at 50°C for 100 hours and when the watch was immersed in hot water at 50°C for 100 hours under 10atm. "O" marks indicate no water penetration, " Δ " marks indicate penetration of a small amount of water, and "x" marks indicate water penetration.

The shock resistance was measured by confirming the presence of water penetration due to peel or cracks of the adhesive when the same watch as described above was fallen onto an oak plate from a height of 1 m and then immersed in water at room temperature for 40 minutes under 10atm. "O" marks indicate no water penetration due to peeling or cracking of the adhesive, " Δ " marks indicate penetration of a small amount of water due to peeling or cracking of the adhesive, and "x" marks indicate water penetration due to peeling or cracking of the adhesive.

Table 2 shows that both Adhesive Nos. 8 and 9 have poor surface curability, cause deterioration in adhesive force after the heat cycle test, and cannot resist the

10-atm waterproof test.

On the other hand, all Adhesive Nos. 1 to 7 have good surface curability, and cause substantially no deterioration in adhesive force after the heat cycle test. However, although Adhesive Nos. 1 to 6 cause no deterioration in adhesive force after the hot water test, and no trouble in the waterproof test, Adhesive No. 7 causes significant deterioration in adhesive force after the hot water test and shows poor results of the waterproof test.

Next, each of Adhesive Nos. 1 to 4 was coated on the bonded portions of the body 10 and the cover glass 11 of the watch case having the structure shown in Fig. 1, and cured by irradiation of ultraviolet rays with a wavelength of 350 nm and a quantity of light of 8000 mJ/cm² using an ultraviolet irradiation apparatus comprising a high-pressure mercury lamp to bond and fix the cover glass 11 to the body 10. The average thickness of the adhesive layer was 50 μ m.

The thus-obtained Examples 1 to 4 (corresponding to Adhesive Nos. 1 to 4, respectively) were tested with respect to waterproofness in comparison with the same watch case (simply referred to as "conventional example" hereinafter) formed by using the adhesive disclosed as Example 1 in Japanese Examined Patent Publication No. 7-98674. The results are shown in Table 3.

The conventional example causes no trouble as an adhesive-fixed structure used for a wrist watch with waterproofness for living. The schematic composition of the adhesive used in the conventional example comprises 100 parts by weight of urethane methacrylate not having polytetramethylene oxide, 30 parts by weight of 2-hydroxypropyl acrylate, 30 parts by weight of isobornyl methacrylate, 30 parts by weight of rosin ester, 5 parts by weight of acrylic acid, and 0.5 part by weight of benzoin. Although this adhesive has relatively high waterproofness and durability as a usual ultraviolet curable resin adhesive, the adhesive has low water resistance and a drawback in temperature properties, particularly heat resistance, as compared with the adhesive of the present invention.

[Table 3]

The test items and test results shown in Table 3 will be described below.

The static pressure waterproofness is represented by the result obtained by confirming whether or not clouding (condensation) occurs on the inner surface of the cover glass due to water condensation when a watch case was entirely heated to 45°C after being pressed in water and maintained for 20 minutes, and a wetted cloth containing water at 20°C was placed on the cover glass.

When no clouding occurred, the pressure in water was further increased, and confirmation was repeated. The pressure shown in Table 3 indicates the highest pressure value where no clouding occurred.

The initial pressure in water was 3atm, and waterproofness was confirmed at each time the pressure was increased by 2atm.

In all Examples 1 to 4, no trouble occurred up to 15atm, and the back cover was deformed under pressure over this value. Therefore, confirmation was not carried out under pressure over 15atm. In the conventional example, no trouble occurred up to 5atm, but clouding occurred under pressure over this value.

The long-term waterproofness was measured by determining the immersion time taken until clouding occurred by the same condensation method as described above when the watch case was immersed in water at room temperature and taken out at intervals of 50 hours.

In all Examples 1 to 4, no clouding occurred up to 1000 hours. The test was stopped at an immersion time of 1000 hours. In the conventional example, clouding occurred at an immersion time of over 100 hours.

The shock waterproofness is represented by the result obtained by confirming waterproofness in water under 10atm after the watch case was fallen onto an oak plate from a height of 1.2 m. When no trouble occurred

in waterproofness in falling onto the oak plate, the watch case was further fallen onto a vinyl tile 50 times from a height of 1.2 m, and then waterproofness in water under 10atm was confirmed by the same method.

In Examples 1 to 4, waterproofness was not interfered after falling onto the oak plate and falling onto the vinyl tile. On the other hand, in the conventional example, no problem occurred after falling onto the oak plate, but clouding occurred after falling onto the vinyl tile.

The heat resistant waterproofness is represented by the result obtained by confirming waterproofness under 10atm after the watch case was placed in a heated dryer for 1 hour. The initial temperature of the dryer was 40°C, and waterproofness was confirmed each time the temperature was increased by 10°C.

In Examples 1 to 4, waterproofness was not interfered up to 90°C. On the other hand, in the conventional example, waterproofness was obtained up to 80°C, but clouding occurred at 90°C.

The thermal shock waterproofness is represented by the result obtained by confirming waterproofness under 10atm after 20 cycles in each of which the watch case was alternately contained in two baths of different temperatures for 1 hour each. The lower-temperature side was fixed to -20°C, and the high-temperature side was

stepwisely increased to 40°C, 60°C and 85°C.

In Examples 1 to 4, since waterproofness was obtained at 85°C on the high-temperature side, waterproofness was further confirmed at the same temperature up to 240 cycles (C). In this case, no problem occurred in waterproofness. On the other hand, in the conventional example, waterproofness was obtained at 60°C on the high-temperature side, but clouding occurred at 85°C.

The weather resistance is represented by the result obtained by confirming waterproofness under 10atm after the bonded portion was irradiated with ultraviolet rays by an ultraviolet carbon fadometer. The initial irradiation time of ultraviolet rays was 100 hours, and then increased by 100 hours each to finally reach 500 hours.

In Examples 1 to 4, no problem occurred in waterproofness after irradiation for 500 hours. On the other hand, in the conventional example, waterproofness was ensured up to an irradiation time of 200 hours, but clouding occurred after irradiation for 300 hours.

The "weather resistance + shock waterproofness" means combination of confirmations of shock resistance and weather resistance, and is represented by the result obtained by confirming waterproofness under 10atm after the watch case was irradiated for 200 hours under the

same conditions as confirmation of the weather resistance, and then fallen onto an oak plate 10 times .

"O" marks indicate no water penetration, and "x" marks indicate water penetration.

In Examples 1 to 4, waterproofness was ensured, while in the conventional example, clouding occurred.

The adhesive strength durability of watch glass is represented by the result of determination of a deterioration rate of adhesive force to the immersion time in a test of accelerated deterioration in durability, which was obtained by comparing the initial adhesive force with the adhesive force after the watch case was immersed in hot water at 40°C.

In Examples 1 to 4, a value of about 70 to 80% was obtained after immersion for 100 hours, while in the conventional example, the adhesive strength rapidly decreased with the immersion time, and decreased to about 40% for 100 hours.

Next, effects of the mixing ratios of the adhesive constituent components were examined. First, relations between the amount of component b compounded in the adhesive and workability of adhesive coating and flexibility after curing of the adhesive were examined.

(1) 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate (component b) containing 50% by weight of isobornyl methacrylate was mixed with 100 parts by weight of polytetramethylene

diacrylate (component a) in each of the mixing amounts shown in Table 4, and 2 parts by weight of γ -methacryloxypropyl trimethoxysilane (component c) and 4 parts by weight of 2-hydroxy-2-methyl-1-phenylpropane-1-one (component d) were added to each of the resultant mixtures to prepare adhesives.

The viscosity of each of the adhesives (uncured) at 25°C was measured, workability of adhesive coating was evaluated, and the shock resistance (flexibility) of the adhesive layer (average thickness: 50 μ m) was examined after the body of the watch case and glass were bonded with each of the adhesives, and irradiated with ultraviolet rays to cure the adhesives. The results are shown in Table 4.

[Table 4]

Measurement of the viscosity and evaluation of the shock resistance were carried out by the same methods as in Table 2. The workability was evaluated in three stages by combined evaluation of the ease of the work of coating the adhesive, ductility of the adhesive, uniformity of a coating, etc. "O" marks indicate good workability, "Δ" marks indicate somewhat good workability, and "x" marks indicate poor workability.

(2) Adhesives were prepared by the same method as (1) except component a in (1) was changed to

polytetramethylene urethane diacrylate, and the same tests were carried out. The results are shown in Table 5.

[Table 5]

As shown in Tables 4 and 5, when the amount of component b compounded with component a is less than 50 parts by weight, the viscosities of the uncured adhesives are high (over 6500 cps), and the adhesives are very difficult to coat in a predetermined range of a narrow portion by a dispenser or the like. Even if the adhesives can be coated by some means, coating non-uniformity (poor uniformity) occurs, and the thicknesses of the adhesive layers cannot be made uniform.

When the amount of component b compounded exceeds 300 parts by weight, the viscosity of the uncured adhesive is excessively low (less than 450 cps), and the adhesive easily flows and is difficult to stay in a predetermined region. Further, when the amount of component b compounded exceeds 300 parts by weight, the flexibility of the cured adhesive deteriorates, and thus cracks occur in the adhesive layer or the bonded faces peel when shock is applied. As a result, waterproofness deteriorates.

It was confirmed from the test results that the compounding ratio of component b to component a is preferably 50 to 300 parts by weight, more preferably 70

to 250 parts by weight, based on 100 parts by weight of component a,

Next, the relations between the ratio of isobornyl (meth)acrylate contained in the (meth)acrylic monomer (in this examples, 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate) as component b, and adhesion, waterproofness and shock resistance were examined.

The amount of isobornyl acrylate compounded in component b was changed to prepare 14 types of components b. To 100 parts by weight of polytetramethylene urethane diacrylate (component a) were added 100 parts by weight of each of components b, 3 parts by weight of γ -glycidoxypropyl trimethoxysilane (component c) and 6 parts by weight of benzoin ethyl ether (component d) to prepare an adhesive.

The body of a watch case and a glass were bonded with each of the adhesives, and then irradiated with ultraviolet rays to cure the adhesive (the average thickness of the adhesive layer: 50 μ m). Then, the adhesive strength of the watch glass, the water penetration of the watch and the shock resistance (flexibility) were examined. The results are shown in Table 6.

Measurement and evaluation of the adhesive strength of the watch glass, water penetration of the watch and

shock resistance were carried out by the same method as in Table 2.

[Table 6]

As shown in Table 6, when the amount of isobornyl acrylate contained in component b is 28 to 80% by weight, particularly, the adhesive strength is high, and the water resistance and shock resistance are excellent.

Next, experiment for examining the adhesive strength of the laminate glass was carried out.

A circular glass plate (thickness 0.4 mm, diameter 29 mm, Vickers hardness Hv = 2300) comprising sapphire glass and a circular glass plate (thickness 1.2 mm, diameter 29 mm, Vickers hardness Hv = 600) comprising soda glass were prepared as an upper plate 61 and a lower plate 62, respectively. On the other hand, Adhesive Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 (Examples) shown in Table 1 and the adhesive of the conventional example shown in Table 3 were prepared. Both glass plates were bonded with each of the adhesives therebetween, and then irradiated with ultraviolet rays to cure the adhesive, to obtain the laminated cover glass 60 for watches shown in Figs. 15 and 16. The average thickness of the adhesive layer 63 was 15 μ m.

As shown in Fig. 15, the laminated cover glass 60 was fitted to the support step 100 of the body 10 through a circular plastic packing 64. In this case, since the

plastic packing 64 having elasticity is press-fitted to the outer periphery of the lower plate 62, the outer periphery of the lower plate 62 is subjected to compressive stress in the direction toward the central portion thereof as shown by arrows in Fig. 16, and the central portion of the lower plate 62 tends to be deformed by bucking to project upward.

On the other hand, such compressive stress does not act on the upper plate 61. Therefore, stress occurs between the upper plate 61 and the lower plate 62, i.e., in the adhesive layer 63 and the interface between the adhesive layer 63 and the upper plate 61 or the lower plate 62. At this time, if the adhesive strength of the adhesive layer 63 is weak, in-layer peeling or interfacial peeling easily occurs, particularly, in the vicinity of the outer periphery of the laminated cover glass 60.

Even if such peeling does not occur, in the state shown in Fig. 16 where compressing stress acts, for example, when the laminated cover glass 60 is placed for a long time under conditions which cause deterioration in adhesive force, such as an environment of high temperature and high humidity or an environment accompanied with rapid temperature changes, peeling occurs.

In this experiment, each of the above seven types of laminated cover glasses 60 was fitted to the support step 100 of the body 10 through the plastic packing 64, as shown in Fig. 15, and placed in the environments below, and then whether or not peeling occurred in the adhesive layer 63 was confirmed by a microscope at a magnification of X20.

First, each of the watch cases was immersed in hot water at 60°C for 24 hours and 100 hours, and then the peeling state of the adhesive layer was confirmed.

Next, each watch case was placed in an environment of 40°C and 90% RH for 24 hours, 50 hours, 100 hours and 500 hours, and then the peeling state of the adhesive layer was confirmed.

Next, each watch case was subjected a cycle 3 times, 10 times and 30 times in which the watch case was held at 20°C for 2 hours and at 60°C for 2 hours, and then the peeling state of the adhesive layer was confirmed.

The results of the experiment are shown in Table 7.

In Table 7, "O" marks indicate no peeling of the adhesive layer, and "x" marks indicate the occurrence of peeling in the adhesive layer.

[Table 7]

Table 7 indicates that the examples of the present invention respectively using Adhesive Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 show high adhesive strength, and can maintain a good

bonded state without peeling in a severe environment for a long period of time.

On the other hand, the adhesive of the conventional example shows low adhesive strength and insufficient durability.

Next, the same laminated cover glasses 60 as described above were formed except a circular glass plate (thickness 0.8 mm, diameter 29 mm, Vickers hardness Hv = 700) comprising borosilicate glass was used as the upper plate 61, and the same experiment was carried out. The results are shown in Table 8.

[Table 8]

Table 8 indicates that the examples of the present invention respectively using Adhesive Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 show high adhesive strength, and can maintain a good bonded state without peeling in a severe environment for a long period of time.

On the other hand, the adhesive of the conventional example shows low adhesive strength and insufficient durability.

Fig. 17 is a graph showing durability of glass adhesive strength. In Fig. 17, C indicates the case where a cover glass was bonded to a watch case with Trade Name TV3013B produced by Three Bond Corporation, B indicates the conventional example shown in Table 3, and C indicates the average value when a cover glass was

bonded to a watch case with each of Adhesive Nos. 1 to 4 shown in Table 1. This graph shows changes in glass adhesive strength with the passage of the immersion time when a watch case was immersed in hot water at 40°C.

In conventional example B, deterioration in the initial glass adhesive strength is suppressed, as compared with case A using an ordinary adhesive. However, in this invention example C, it is found that the initial glass adhesive strength is high, and hardly deteriorates by immersion in hot water, and durability is thus significantly excellent. This is possibly due to the fact that the adhesives used in this invention example C have high water resistance.

Fig. 18 is a graph showing changes in glass adhesive strength with the irradiation time when example C and conventional example B were further irradiated with ultraviolet rays. Although a general curable adhesive is substantially completely polymerized and cured in the production process, polymerization further proceeds by exposure to light to increase hardness, thereby embrittling the adhesive layer and deteriorating shock resistance.

In conventional example B, it is found that the hardness of the adhesive gradually increases to increase adhesive force. As a result, when the irradiation time of ultraviolet rays reached about 200 hours (shown by an

arrow in Fig. 18), cracks occurred in the adhesive layer..

On the other hand, in example C, the hardness of the adhesives hardly changes, and flexibility of the adhesive layer is maintained. Therefore, in the same shock resistance test as described above, no defect such as cracking, peeling or the like occurred in the adhesive layer. It was thus confirmed that the present invention permits maintenance of excellent waterproofness for a long period of time without deterioration and changes in properties of the adhesives in the actual use environment.

As described above, the present invention can realize an adhesive-fixed structure having high waterproofness to immersion in water for a long time and immersion under high water pressure, less changes in hardness and high weather resistance. Particularly, in application to a waterproof watch, it is possible to obtain a watch which has high waterproofness under high pressure, and which causes neither trouble nor deterioration in shock resistance by immersion in hot water for a long time, and which thus has high reliability.

Although, in each of the embodiments, the present invention is applied to bonding and fixing of parts of a watch, the invention is not limited to a watch and can apparently be used for various bonded parts required to

have waterproofness. Even in bonded portions which are not necessarily required to have waterproofness, high adhesive strength, and good durability, shock resistance and heat resistance are obtained. Therefore, the present invention can be applied to a wide range of fields.

As described above, in the present invention, an adhesive-fixed structure having a high waterproof effect and excellent durability can be realized by forming an adhesive layer having excellent water resistance and weather resistance, and causing less increase in hardness and less decrease in flexibility after bonding.

Also, an adhesive-fixed structure comprising an adhesive layer having further excellent heat resistance, adhesion, water resistance and flexibility can be realized by adjusting the contents of the components in the adhesive used, such as isobornyl (meth)acrylate, a silane coupling agent, etc., in appropriate ranges.

Further, when the present invention is applied to bonding of glass materials, particularly the same or different glass materials, it is possible to enable achievement, which cannot be made by a single glass material, for example, formation of a complicated shape or fine shape, interposition of a display layer or another intermediate layer, enhancement of the decorative effect, etc.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is an enlarged sectional view showing the construction of a first embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is an enlarged sectional view showing the construction of a second embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 3 is an enlarged sectional view showing the construction of a third embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 4 is an enlarged sectional view showing the construction of a fourth embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 5 is an enlarged sectional view showing the construction of a fifth embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 6 is an enlarged sectional view showing the construction of a sixth embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 7 is an enlarged sectional view showing the construction of a seventh embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 8 is an enlarged sectional view showing the construction of an eighth embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 9 is an enlarged sectional view showing the construction of a ninth embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 10 is an enlarged sectional view showing the construction of a tenth embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 11 is an enlarged sectional view showing the construction of an eleventh embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 12 is an enlarged sectional view showing the construction of a twelfth embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 13 is an enlarged sectional view showing the construction of a thirteenth embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 14 is an enlarged sectional view showing the construction of a fourteenth embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 15 is an enlarged sectional view showing a state where a laminated cover glass is fitted to a body;

Fig. 16 is a perspective view showing compressive stress acting on a laminated cover glass;

Fig. 17 is a graph showing changes in adhesive strength with time when examples of the present invention were immersed in hot water, in comparison with a conventional example; and

Fig. 18 is a graph showing changes in adhesive strength with time when examples of the present invention were irradiated with ultraviolet rays, in comparison with a conventional example.



WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. An adhesive-fixed body obtained by bonding and fixing a first member and a second member with an adhesive, wherein the adhesive is a curable adhesive comprising as contained components:

a) 100 parts by weight of prepolymer resin having polytetramethylene oxide as a main chain and methacryl groups or acryl groups at both ends of the main chain or in side chains;

b) 50 to 300 parts by weight of at least one selected acrylic monomers or methacrylic monomers containing isobornyl acrylate, isobornyl methacrylate or a mixture thereof; and

c) a silane coupling agent.

2. An adhesive-fixed body according to Claim 1, wherein at least one acrylic monomer or methacrylic monomer of the adhesive contains 28 to 80% by weight of isobornyl acrylate, isobornyl methacrylate or a mixture thereof.

3. An adhesive-fixed body according to Claim 1 or 2, wherein the content of the silane coupling agent in the adhesive is 0.5 to 20 parts by weight.

4. An adhesive-fixed body according to any one of Claims 1 to 3, wherein the adhesive contains 1 to 20 parts by weight of polymerization initiator.





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5. An adhesive-fixed body according to any one of Claims 1 to 4, wherein the adhesive is a photocurable adhesive.

6. An adhesive-fixed body according to any one of Claims 1 to 5, wherein the viscosity of the adhesive in an uncured state is 450 to 6500 cps at 25°C.

7. An adhesive-fixed body according to any one of Claims 1 to 6, wherein the average thickness of an adhesive layer of the adhesive is 2 to 600 μm .

8. An adhesive-fixed body according to any one of Claims 1 to 7, wherein at least one of the first member and the second member comprises a glass material.

9. An adhesive-fixed body according to any one of Claims 1 to 7, wherein the first member and the second member comprise the same glass material or different glass materials.

10. An adhesive-fixed body according to any one of Claims 1 to 7, wherein the first member and the second member respectively comprise glass materials having different compositions or physical properties.

11. An adhesive-fixed body according to any one of Claims 8 to 10, further comprising a display layer between the first member and the second member.

12. An adhesive-fixed body according to any one of Claims 1 to 11, wherein the second member has higher hardness than the first member, and a recess is formed in





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the first member.

13. An electronic apparatus comprising the bonded structure of an adhesive-fixed body according to any one of Claims 1 to 12 as a bonded structure between parts of the electronic apparatus.

14. A watch comprising the bonded structure of an adhesive-fixed body according to any one of Claims 1 to 12 as a bonded structure between parts of the watch.

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