

MULTI-LAYER GLASS SHEET MADE BY CO-DRAWING USING THE OVERFLOW DOWNDRAW FUSION PROCESS

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application claims the benefit of, and priority to U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/359,409 filed on June 29, 2010 entitled, "Glass Sheets with Improved Mechanical Strength", the content of which is relied upon and incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

BACKGROUND

[0002] The disclosure relates generally to glass sheets and more particularly to glass sheets having improved mechanical strength.

[0003] It has been long established that the mechanical strength of a glass article can be significantly increased if an outer surface of the glass is in compression. Strengthening of glass using adjacent glass layers having differences in their coefficient of thermal expansion (CTE) has also been studied.

[0004] In addition, it is known that the mechanical strength of a glass sheet can be substantially increased by using an ion exchange process. However, such processes can be limited by the amount of ion exchange that can be achieved depending on the composition and dimensions of the glass. In addition, such processes can significantly increase production costs and time, require substantial additional production floor space, and present waste disposal issues. Accordingly, it would be desirable to provide glass sheets with increased mechanical strength where an ion exchange process is not required in the production or processing of the glass.

SUMMARY

[0005] One embodiment of the disclosure relates to a transparent glass sheet that includes a surface compressive layer and an inner layer adjacent to the surface compressive layer. Between 0°C and 300°C, the difference of the coefficient of thermal expansion of the inner layer and the surface compressive layer is greater than $50 \times 10^{-7} \text{C}^{-1}$ and the surface compressive layer has a compressive stress of at least about 300 MPa.

[0006] Additional features and advantages will be set forth in the detailed description which follows, and in part will be readily apparent to those skilled in the art from the description or recognized by practicing the embodiments as described in the written description and claims hereof, as well as the appended drawings.

[0007] It is to be understood that both the foregoing general description and the following detailed description are merely exemplary, and are intended to provide an overview or framework to understand the nature and character of the claims.

[0008] The accompanying drawings are included to provide a further understanding, and are incorporated in and constitute a part of this specification. The drawings illustrate one or more embodiment(s), and together with the description serve to explain principles and operation of the various embodiments.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0009] FIG. 1 illustrates a cross sectional view of a glass sheet as disclosed herein; and

[0010] FIG. 2 illustrates a perspective view of a fusion draw apparatus that can be used to make single layered fusion drawn glass sheets; and

[0011] FIG. 3 illustrates a cross-sectional end view of a portion of a fusion draw apparatus having an upper forming vessel and a lower forming vessel that can be used to make embodiments disclosed herein.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0012] We here present a method for making transparent glass sheets with compressive stress on the surface, where the amount of compressive stress and the thickness of the compressive layer can be readily dialed in glass sheets for a wide range of compositions, sizes and thicknesses.

[0013] As used herein, the term “transparent” is used to refer to a solid material in which at least 80% of the radiation in the visible spectrum that penetrates the material is transmitted through the material as opposed to being absorbed or scattered by the material. Particularly preferred transparent materials include those in which at least 95% of the radiation in the visible spectrum that penetrates the material is transmitted through the material as opposed to being absorbed or scattered by the material.

[0014] As used herein, the term “in situ crystallization process” refers to a process in which crystallizable formed glass is subjected to a heat treatment schedule in which the temperature of the glass is raised at a predetermined rate from a temperature at or below its annealing point to a temperature above its annealing point, held at a first temperature above its annealing point for a predetermined amount of time, and then lowered at a predetermined rate to a temperature below its annealing point such that percentage of the glass in a crystalline state is substantially higher following subjection to the heat treatment schedule.

[0015] As used herein, the term “ion exchange process” refers to a process in which formed heated glass is immersed in a heated solution containing ions having a larger ionic radius than ions that are present in the glass surface, wherein the smaller ions are replaced by the larger ones and the mechanical strength of the glass is increased.

[0016] As used herein, the term “essentially free of BaO” means that the glass contains less than about 0.1 mol % BaO.

[0017] Transparent glass sheets as disclosed herein having compressive stress on the surface include transparent glass sheets comprising a surface compressive layer and an inner layer adjacent to the surface compressive layer. Such sheets can be fabricated using a fusion draw process wherein a surface compressive layer is drawn to the outside of an inner layer. FIG. 1 shows a cross-sectional view of a glass sheet **10** having surface compressive layers **12** surrounding inner layers **14**, wherein the center of the cross-section of the glass sheet is indicated by $x=0$ and the outermost edges of the cross-section of the glass sheet are indicated by x_{outer} .

[0018] The fusion draw process uses a drawing tank that has a channel for accepting molten glass raw material. The channel has weirs that are open at the top along the length of the channel on both sides of the channel. When the channel fills with molten material, the molten glass overflows the weirs. Due to gravity, the molten glass flows down the outside surface of the drawing tank. These outside surfaces extend down and inwardly so that they join at an edge below the drawing tank. The two flowing glass surfaces join at this edge to fuse and form a single flowing sheet. The fusion draw method offers the advantage that, since the two glass films flowing over the channel fuse together, neither outside surface of the resulting glass sheet comes in contact with any part of the apparatus. Thus, the surface properties are not affected by such contact.

[0019] FIG. 2 shows a perspective view of a fusion draw apparatus that can be used to make single layered fusion drawn glass sheets. Fusion draw apparatus includes a forming vessel **135** that includes an opening **136** that receives the molten glass **126** that flows into a trough **137** and then overflows and runs down two sides **138a** and **138b** before fusing together at what is known as a root **139**. The root **139** is where the two sides **138a** and **138b** come together and where the two overflow walls of molten glass **126** rejoin (e.g., refuse) before being drawn downward by the pull roll assembly **140a** to form the glass sheet **105**. Pull roll assembly **140a** includes a first roll assembly **200** and a second roll assembly **202**. The first roll assembly **200** includes two pulling roll support arms **204a** and **204b** that support a first roll **206**. Likewise, the second roll assembly **202** includes two pulling roll support arms **210a** and **210b** that support a second roll **212**. The pull roll assembly **140a** also incorporates a differential drive **214** (e.g., device **155**) which includes a motor **216** (e.g., 1hp motor **216**) coupled to drive a differential axle **218** which in turn drives two 90° gear boxes **220** and **222**. The first 90° gear box **220** interfaces with and drives the first roll **206**. And, the second 90° gear box **222** interfaces with and drives the second roll **212**.

[0020] Glass sheets as disclosed herein can be made by modifying the fusion draw apparatus shown in FIG. 2 to provide for transparent glass sheets having an inner layer surrounded by surface compressive layers. Specifically, the fusion draw apparatus shown in FIG. 2 can be modified to have a vessel that distributes the surface compressive layers and a vessel that distributes the inner layer to be surrounded by the surface compressive layers. A cross-sectional end view of a portion of such a fusion draw apparatus is illustrated in FIG. 3. Fusion draw apparatus includes an upper forming vessel **131'** and a lower forming vessel **135'**. Upper forming vessel **131'** includes an opening (not shown) to receive molten glass **128'** for surface compressive layers and lower forming vessel **135'** includes an opening (not shown) to receive molten glass **126'** for inner layer. Molten glass **126'** flows into trough **137'** and then overflows over two sides **138a'** and **138b'** before fusing together at root **139'**. Molten glass **128'** flows into trough **133'** and then overflows over molten glass **126'** to form glass sheet **105'**. If additional glass layers are desired, fusion draw apparatus can be modified to include additional vessels to distribute the additional layers. In other respects, fusion draw apparatus can be similar to that illustrated in FIG. 2, including pull roll assembly **140a**.

[0021] When drawing transparent glass sheets as disclosed herein, stresses can be induced during the draw process if the thermal and mechanical properties of the surface compressive

layer and inner layer are different. Specifically, thermal and mechanical stresses can be induced during the draw process due to thermal and viscosity mismatch between the different layers. Compressive stress in the surface compressive layer can be obtained if the coefficient of thermal expansion (CTE) of the inner layer is greater than the CTE of the surface compressive layer, or if the viscosity of the inner layer is greater than the viscosity of the surface compressive layer.

[0022] In the case of the surface compressive layer and the inner layer having both CTE and viscosity mismatch, the total stresses are calculated by superposition of thermal (CTE mismatch) and mechanical (viscosity mismatch) stresses, i.e.

$$\sigma_z = \sigma_{z,th} + \sigma_{z,me} \quad (1)$$

[0023] For a two layered sheet, the thermal stresses at a given location can be calculated as:

$$\sigma_{z,th}(x) = \int_{T_{room}}^{T_{set}} \frac{E(x,T)}{1-\nu(x,T)} [\alpha(x,T) - c(T)] dT \quad (2)$$

where T_{set} is the setting temperature, T_{room} is the room temperature, E is the Young's modulus, α is the coefficient of thermal expansion and ν is the Poisson ratio.

[0024] The parameter $c(T)$ is area averaged CTE and calculated as:

$$c(T) = \frac{1}{x_{outer}} \int_0^{x_{outer}} \alpha(x,T) dx \quad (3)$$

[0025] Different glasses in different layers of the sheet can also result in different regions having different viscosities and Young Modulus. The viscosity/ Young Modulus mismatch stress is estimated to be:

$$\sigma_{z,me} = \frac{2F}{A} \left[\frac{\eta(x)}{\int_0^{x_{outer}} \eta(x) dx / x_{outer}} - \frac{E(x)}{\int_0^{x_{outer}} E(x) dx / x_{outer}} \right] \quad (4)$$

where F is the draw pulling force during draw, A is the sheet cross-section area ($A = 2x_{\text{outer}}W$), η and E are the viscosity and Young's modulus at location x .

[0026] Transparent glass sheets as disclosed herein have a surface compressive layer wherein the surface compressive layer has a compressive stress of at least about 300 MPa. By stating that the surface compressive layer has a compressive stress of at least 300 MPa, we mean that the surface compressive layer is in a state of compression, with the magnitude or absolute value of the compressive stress being at least 300MPa. Compressive stress values can be determined using photoelastic measurements using a polarimeter as defined in ASTM F218 "Standard Method for Analyzing Stress in Glass", the entire disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference.

[0027] The coefficient of thermal expansion (CTE), when referenced herein, is the average CTE of a given material or layer between 0°C and 300°C.

[0028] The softening point of a glass layer or region is defined as the temperature at which the viscosity of the glass in the temperature or region is equal to about $10^{7.6}$ poise (i.e., 3.981×10^7 poise). The softening point of the glass and viscosity of the glass at temperatures near the softening point can be determined using ASTM C338-93 (2008) "Standard Test Method for Softening Point of Glass", the entire disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference.

[0029] The CTE difference of the inner layer and the surface compressive layer of glass sheets as disclosed herein is greater than $50 \times 10^{-7} \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$, such as greater than $75 \times 10^{-7} \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$, and further such as greater than $90 \times 10^{-7} \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$, including between $50 \times 10^{-7} \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$ and $100 \times 10^{-7} \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$, and further including between $75 \times 10^{-7} \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$ and $100 \times 10^{-7} \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$, wherein the CTE of the inner layer is greater than the CTE of the surface compressive layer. The CTE ratio of the inner layer to the surface compressive layer is preferably greater than 2.5, such as greater than 3, and further such as greater than 3.5, and even further such as greater than 4, including between 2.5 and 5, such as between 3 and 5. In one set of exemplary preferred embodiments, the CTE of the surface compressive layer ranges from about $25 \times 10^{-7} \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$ to about $35 \times 10^{-7} \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$ and the CTE of the inner layer ranges from about $75 \times 10^{-7} \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$ to about $125 \times 10^{-7} \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$.

[0030] While embodiments disclosed herein include those in which the softening point of the surface compressive layer and the inner layer are at or near the same temperature or those in which the softening point of the surface compressive layer is above the softening point of the inner layer, in preferred embodiments, the softening point of the surface compressive

layer is at least 40°C below the softening point of the inner layer, such as at least 60°C below the softening point of the inner layer, and further such as at least 80°C below the softening point of the inner layer, still further such as at least 100°C below the softening point of the inner layer, and yet still further such as at least 120°C below the softening point of the inner layer. For example, in preferred embodiments, the difference in the softening point of the surface compressive layer and the softening point of the inner layer is between 40°C and 150°C, such as between 60°C and 150°C, and further such as between 80°C and 150°C, and still further such as between 100°C and 150°C. Preferably, the ratio of the viscosity of the surface compressive layer to the viscosity of the inner layer in the range of the softening point of the inner layer $\pm 200^\circ\text{C}$ is from about 0.1 to about 0.9, such as from about 0.1 to about 0.5, and further such as from about 0.1 to about 0.3, and still further such as from about 0.1 to about 0.2.

[0031] The ratio of the thickness of the inner layer or layers to the total thickness of glass sheets as disclosed herein is preferably at least about 0.8, such as at least about 0.85, and further such as at least about 0.9, and still further such as at least about 0.95. While not limited to any particular thickness, glass sheets as disclosed herein preferably have a thickness ranging from about 0.3 mm to about 3 mm, such as from about 0.3 mm to about 1.5 mm.

[0032] Transparent glass sheets as disclosed herein are preferably drawn at a pulling force of at least about 5 pounds, such as at least about 25 pounds, and further such as at least about 50 pounds, and still further such as at least about 100 pounds, including from about 5 to about 250 pounds, such as from about 25 to about 200 pounds.

[0033] The CTE and viscosity properties of the surface compressive and inner layers as well as their relative thicknesses and force at which the glass sheet is drawn should be selected such that the surface compressive layer has a compressive stress of at least about 300 MPa, such as at least about 400 MPa, and further such as at least about 500 MPa, and still further such as at least about 600 MPa, and still yet further such as at least about 700 MPa, including from about 300 MPa to about 1000 MPa, such as from about 500 MPa to about 1000 MPa.

[0034] In one set of exemplary preferred embodiments, the surface compressive layer comprises an alkaline earth boro-aluminosilicate glass and the inner layer comprises an alkali aluminosilicate glass. The alkaline earth boro-aluminosilicate glass used in the surface

compressive layer preferably has a CTE of from about $25 \times 10^{-7} \text{°C}^{-1}$ to about $35 \times 10^{-7} \text{°C}^{-1}$.

The alkali aluminosilicate glass used in the inner layer preferably has a CTE of from about $75 \times 10^{-7} \text{°C}^{-1}$ to about $125 \times 10^{-7} \text{°C}^{-1}$.

[0035] The alkaline earth boro-aluminosilicate glass used in the surface compressive layer preferably comprises in weight percent on an oxide basis: (i) $65 \leq \text{SiO}_2 \leq 75 \%$; (ii) $7 \leq \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \leq 13 \%$; (iii) $5 \leq \text{B}_2\text{O}_3 \leq 15 \%$; (iv) $5 \leq \text{CaO} \leq 15 \%$; (v) $0 \leq \text{BaO} \leq 5\%$; (vi) $0 \leq \text{MgO} \leq 3\%$; and (vii) $0 \leq \text{SrO} \leq 5 \%$. Preferably, the alkaline earth boro-aluminosilicate glass is essentially free of BaO. An example of an alkaline earth boro-aluminosilicate glass that can be used in the surface compressive layer is Eagle XG[®] Glass available from Corning Incorporated.

[0036] The alkali aluminosilicate glass used in the inner layer preferably comprises in weight percent on an oxide basis: (i) $50 \leq \text{SiO}_2 \leq 65 \%$; (ii) $10 \leq \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \leq 20 \%$; (iii) $0 \leq \text{MgO} \leq 5 \%$; (iv) $10 \leq \text{Na}_2\text{O} \leq 20 \%$; (iv) $0 \leq \text{K}_2\text{O} \leq 5 \%$; and (v) ≥ 0 and $\leq 1 \%$ of at least one of B_2O_3 , CaO , ZrO_2 and Fe_2O_3 . An example of an alkali aluminosilicate glass that can be used in the inner layer is Gorilla[®] Glass available from Corning Incorporated.

[0037] The surface compressive layer and the inner layer can each optionally contain additional materials or dopants that further modify their CTE and/or viscosity properties.

[0038] In preferred embodiments of transparent glass sheets described herein, no layer of the transparent glass sheet has been subjected to an in situ crystallization process. Preferably, less than 10 ppm of any layer in the glass sheet is in a crystalline state, and more preferably less than 5 ppm of any layer in the glass sheet is in a crystalline state, and even more preferably less than 1 ppm of any layer in the glass sheet is in a crystalline state.

[0039] Preferably, no layer of the transparent glass sheet has been subjected to an ion exchange process.

[0040] To examine the effects of CTE (thermal stress), thickness ratio, and viscosity (mechanical stress) on compressive stress, a series of exemplary glass sheets were modeled having varying ratios of CTE and viscosity between the surface compressive layers and the inner layer as well as varying ratios between the thickness of the inner layer and the total thickness of the glass sheet. Each of the glass sheets reported in the tables below was modeled to have a thickness of 0.05 centimeters and a width of 35 centimeters and to be drawn at a pulling force of 50 pounds. The surface compressive layers of the glass sheet in each example were modeled to have a CTE of about $31.8 \times 10^{-7} \text{°C}^{-1}$ and a softening point of

about 985°C. For each of the examples reported in the tables, the viscosity ratio of the inner layer to the surface compressive layer was based on the respective viscosities of these layers at a temperature at about the softening point of the surface compressive layer, specifically at about 985°C at which temperature the viscosity of the surface compressive layer in each of the examples is about 3.981×10^7 poise.

[0041] Exemplary modeled glass sheets wherein, in each example, the CTE ratio of the inner layer to the surface compressive layer is about 3 (i.e., the CTE of the inner layer is about $95.4 \times 10^{-7} \text{°C}^{-1}$ such that the CTE difference between the inner layer and surface compressive layers is about $63.6 \times 10^{-7} \text{°C}^{-1}$) are set forth in Table 1.

Table 1

Example No.	Viscosity ratio of surface compressive layer to inner layer	Thickness ratio of inner layer to total sheet thickness	Total compressive stress induced in surface compressive layer (MPa)
1	1	0.6	343
2	1	0.8	457
3	1	0.9	514
4	1	0.95	542
5	0.5	0.6	344
6	0.5	0.8	457
7	0.5	0.9	514
8	0.5	0.95	543
9	0.2	0.6	344
10	0.2	0.8	458
11	0.2	0.9	515
12	0.2	0.95	543
13	0.1	0.6	344
14	0.1	0.8	458
15	0.1	0.9	515
16	0.1	0.95	543

[0042] Exemplary modeled glass sheets wherein, in each example the CTE ratio of the inner layer to the surface compressive layer is about 4 (i.e., the CTE of the inner layer is about $127.2 \times 10^{-7} \text{°C}^{-1}$ such that the CTE difference between the inner layer and surface compressive layers is about $95.4 \times 10^{-7} \text{°C}^{-1}$) are set forth in Table 2.

Table 2

Example No.	Viscosity ratio of surface compressive layer	Thickness ratio of inner layer to total sheet thickness	Total compressive stress induced in surface compressive layer (MPa)
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	to inner layer		
17	1	0.4	345
18	1	0.6	515
19	1	0.8	685
20	1	0.9	770
21	1	0.95	813
22	0.5	0.4	345
23	0.5	0.6	516
24	0.5	0.8	686
25	0.5	0.9	771
26	0.5	0.95	814
27	0.2	0.4	346
28	0.2	0.6	516
29	0.2	0.8	686
30	0.2	0.9	771
31	0.2	0.95	814
32	0.1	0.4	346
33	0.1	0.6	516
34	0.1	0.8	686
35	0.1	0.9	771
36	0.1	0.95	814

[0043] By having a surface compressive layer that has a compressive stress of at least 300 MPa, transparent glass sheets disclosed herein can have improved mechanical properties, particularly increased mechanical strength without the need to be subjected to an ion exchange process.

[0044] Unless otherwise expressly stated, it is in no way intended that any method set forth herein be construed as requiring that its steps be performed in a specific order. Accordingly, where a method claim does not actually recite an order to be followed by its steps or it is not otherwise specifically stated in the claims or descriptions that the steps are to be limited to a specific order, it is no way intended that any particular order be inferred.

[0045] It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that various modifications and variations can be made without departing from the spirit or scope of the invention. Since modifications combinations, sub-combinations and variations of the disclosed embodiments incorporating the spirit and substance of the invention may occur to persons skilled in the art, the invention should be construed to include everything within the scope of the appended claims and their equivalents.

What is claimed is:

1. A transparent glass sheet comprising a surface compressive layer and an inner layer adjacent to the surface compressive layer, wherein between 0°C and 300°C the difference of the coefficient of thermal expansion of the inner layer and the surface compressive layer is greater than $50 \times 10^{-7} \text{°C}^{-1}$ and wherein the surface compressive layer has a compressive stress of at least about 300 MPa.
2. The transparent glass sheet according to claim 1, wherein between 0°C and 300°C the ratio of the coefficient of thermal expansion of the inner layer to the surface compressive layer is greater than 2.5.
3. The transparent glass sheet according to claim 1, wherein the transparent glass sheet has a thickness and the inner layer has a thickness, and ratio of the thickness of the inner layer to the thickness of the transparent glass sheet is at least about 0.8.
4. The transparent glass sheet according to claim 1, wherein the transparent glass sheet has a thickness ranging from about 0.3 mm to about 3 mm.
5. The transparent glass sheet according to claim 1, wherein the softening point of the surface compressive layer is at least 40°C below the softening point of the inner layer.
6. The transparent glass sheet according to claim 1, wherein the ratio of the viscosity of the surface compressive layer to the viscosity of the inner layer in the range of the softening point of the inner layer $\pm 200^\circ\text{C}$ is from about 0.1 to about 0.9.

7. The transparent glass sheet according to claim 1, wherein the inner layer comprises in weight percent on an oxide basis: (i) $50 \leq \text{SiO}_2 \leq 65$ %; (ii) $10 \leq \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \leq 20$ %; (iii) $0 \leq \text{MgO} \leq 5$ %; (iv) $10 \leq \text{Na}_2\text{O} \leq 20$ %; (iv) $0 \leq \text{K}_2\text{O} \leq 5$ %; and (v) ≥ 0 and ≤ 1 % of at least one of B_2O_3 , CaO , ZrO_2 and Fe_2O_3 .
8. The transparent glass sheet according to claim 1, wherein the surface compressive layer comprises in weight percent on an oxide basis: (i) $65 \leq \text{SiO}_2 \leq 75$ %; (ii) $7 \leq \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \leq 13$ %; (iii) $5 \leq \text{B}_2\text{O}_3 \leq 15$ %; (iv) $5 \leq \text{CaO} \leq 15$ %; (v) $0 \leq \text{BaO} \leq 5$ %; (vi) $0 \leq \text{MgO} \leq 3$ %; and (vii) $0 \leq \text{SrO} \leq 5$ %.
9. The transparent glass sheet according to claim 8, wherein the surface compressive layer is essentially free of BaO .
10. The transparent glass sheet according to claim 1, wherein the surface compressive layer has a compressive stress of at least about 500 MPa.
11. The transparent glass sheet according to claim 1, wherein no layer of the transparent glass sheet has been subjected to an in situ crystallization process.
12. The transparent glass sheet according to claim 1, wherein less than 10 ppm of any layer in the glass sheet is in a crystalline state.
13. The transparent glass sheet according to claim 1, wherein no layer of the transparent glass sheet has been subjected to an ion exchange process.

14. The transparent glass sheet according to claim 1, wherein between 0°C and 300°C the ratio of the coefficient of thermal expansion of the inner layer to the surface compressive layer is greater than 3.

15. The transparent glass sheet according to claim 1, wherein between 0°C and 300°C the difference of the coefficient of thermal expansion of the inner layer and the surface compressive layer is greater than $75 \times 10^{-7} \text{C}^{-1}$.

16. The transparent glass sheet according to claim 1, wherein the transparent glass sheet has a thickness and the inner layer has a total thickness, and ratio of the total thickness of the inner layer to the thickness of the transparent glass sheet is at least about 0.9.

17. The transparent glass sheet according to claim 1, wherein between 0°C and 300°C the ratio of the coefficient of thermal expansion of the inner layer to the surface compressive layer is greater than 4.

18. The transparent glass sheet according to claim 1, wherein between 0°C and 300°C the difference of the coefficient of thermal expansion of the inner layer and the surface compressive layer is greater than $90 \times 10^{-7} \text{C}^{-1}$.

19. The transparent glass sheet according to claim 1, wherein the surface compressive layer has a compressive stress of at least about 700 MPa.