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(54) **Liquid crystal display device**

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Description

FIELD OF THE DISCLOSURE

[0001] The present disclosure relates to a display device, and more particularly, to an LCD device in which a guide pattern for a seal pattern is formed to reduce a design margin during formation of the seal pattern so that a narrow bezel can be embodied.

DISCUSSION OF THE RELATED ART

[0002] In recent years, with the advent of information-oriented society, display devices configured to process and display a large amount of information have been developed at a high speed. Among the display devices, LCD devices have lately been developed as highly efficient flat panel display (FPD) devices, which may be made ultrathin and lightweight and consume low power to supersede conventional cathode ray tubes (CRTs).

[0003] Among the LCD devices, an active-matrix-type LCD including an array substrate in which a thin film transistor (TFT) serving as a switching device capable of controlling on/off states of a voltage in each of pixels is provided has attracted much attention because the active-matrix-type LCD has a high resolution and is highly capable of embodying moving images.

[0004] FIG. 1 is a schematic plan view of a conventional liquid crystal display (LCD) device, and FIG. 2 is a schematic cross-sectional view of portion A of FIG. 1.

[0005] As shown in FIG. 1, the LCD device may include a first substrate 10 on which a thin film transistor (TFT) Tr serving as a switching device and a pixel electrode 50 are formed, a second substrate 60 on which a common electrode 66 is formed, an LC layer 70 interposed between the first and second substrates 10 and 60, and a seal pattern 80 configured to bond the first and second substrates 10 and 60 to each other to prevent leakage of LCs from the LC layer 70. The first and second substrates 10 and 60 may be disposed opposite each other.

[0006] A display region DR and a non-display region NDR may be defined on the first substrate 10. The display region DR may be configured to display images, and the non-display region NDR may be disposed adjacent to the display region DR. The seal pattern 80 may be disposed in the non-display region NDR.

[0007] Gate lines (not shown) and data lines (not shown) may be formed on the first substrate 10 to enable switching operations of the TFT Tr. A driver configured to apply signals to the gate lines and the data lines may be formed on at least one side of the first substrate 10. In this case, to connect the driver with an external driver circuit, the second substrate 60 may have a smaller size than the first substrate 10 and expose at least one side of the first substrate 10.

[0008] The TFT Tr may include a gate electrode 14 connected to the gate line, a gate insulating layer 20 covering the gate electrode 14, a semiconductor layer 22

disposed on the gate insulating layer 20 and including an active layer 22a formed of pure amorphous silicon (a-Si) and an ohmic contact layer 22b formed of doped a-Si, a source electrode 32 disposed on the semiconductor layer 22 and connected to the data line, and a drain electrode 34 disposed on the semiconductor layer 22 and spaced apart from the source electrode 32.

[0009] A protection layer 40 having a drain contact hole 42 exposing the drain electrode 34 may be formed to cover the TFT Tr. A pixel electrode 50 may be formed on the protection layer 40 and connected to the drain electrode 34 through the drain contact hole 42. The pixel electrode 50 may be disposed in each of pixel regions P defined by intersections between the gate lines and the data lines.

[0010] In addition, a black matrix 62, a color filter layer 64, and a common electrode 66 may be formed on the second substrate 60 disposed opposite the first substrate 10. The black matrix 62 may cover the gate line and the data line, the color filter layer 64 may correspond to the pixel region P, and the common electrode 66 may be configured to form an electric field along with the pixel electrode 50.

[0011] The LC layer 70 may be disposed between the first and second substrates 10 and 60, that is, between the pixel electrode 50 and the common electrode 66, and LC molecules of the LC layer 70 may be driven due to an electric field formed between the pixel electrode 50 and the common electrode 66.

[0012] As described above, the seal pattern 80 may be formed in the non-display region NDR to prevent leakage of LCs from the LC layer 70 and bond the first and second substrates 10 and 60 to each other. One end of the seal pattern 80 may be in contact with the protection layer 40, and the other end thereof may be in contact with the second substrate 60.

[0013] The seal pattern 80 may be formed by coating a sealant on the first substrate 10 or the second substrate 60 using a dispenser.

[0014] However, the seal pattern 80 may depart from a desired position during the formation thereof.

[0015] A deviation in the position of the seal pattern 80 will be described in further detail with reference to FIGS. 3A and 3B.

[0016] Initially, as shown in FIG. 3A, when the sealant is coated with a dispenser (not shown) located in a first position PO1, the seal pattern 80 may be formed in a desired position. However, as shown in FIGS. 3B and 3C, when the sealant is coated with the dispenser deviated from the first position PO1 and located in a second position PO2 or third position PO3, a deviation DV caused by the spread of the sealant may occur during a bonding process, so the sealant 80 may depart from a desired position.

[0017] A region in which the sealant 80 is to be formed should increase by as much as the deviation DV in consideration of the deviation DV, so that the non-display region NDR may increase. That is, embodying a narrow

bezel required by an LCD may be hindered.

[0018] WO 2012/074010 A1 relates to a LCD-panel having a width (W1) of a first groove, which is formed narrower than a width (W2) of a further groove. The width (W2) of the further groove is formed at a predetermined width such that a seal material that passes over the groove can be formed along the further groove.

[0019] JP 2008 158159 A describes how to make the frame and gap of a liquid crystal display panel narrower by surely forming a sealing section in a prescribed position on a substrate. The liquid crystal display panel includes an active matrix substrate and a counter substrate arranged to face each other, a liquid crystal layer disposed between the active matrix substrate and the counter substrate and a sealing section disposed to surround the liquid crystal layer between the active matrix substrate and the counter substrate. The active matrix substrate is provided with a first overcoat film for flattening the surface. The surface of the first overcoat film is provided with a groove which extends along the sealing section and in which the sealing section is disposed.

[0020] US2006/001789 describes a LCD panel that is adaptive for preventing a liquid crystal contamination as well as improving an adhesive strength of a sealant and an organic insulating film, and a fabricating method thereof. The LCD device includes: a first and a second substrate having a liquid crystal region, a sealant region, and an outer region; a wiring disposed on the first substrate, the wiring crossing the sealant region; a gate insulating film disposed on the wiring; an organic insulating film disposed on a portion of the wiring; and a sealant disposed on the sealant region of the first and second substrates, wherein the sealant is in contact with the gate insulating film.

[0021] US2006/221291 describes a display device including first and second panels positioned substantially parallel to each other, a LC layer disposed between the first and second panels, and a sealant attaching the first and second panels to each other and sealing in the liquid crystal layer between the two panels. A sealant portion of at least one of the first and second panels includes a rough surface, the sealant portion contacting to the sealant upon the attaching of the two panels. The rough surface in the sealant portion allows the formation of a seal between the panels that is strong enough to be suitable for use with a flexible substrate (e.g., a plastic substrate).

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0022] Accordingly, the present invention is directed to a liquid crystal display (LCD) device that substantially obviates one or more of the problems due to limitations and disadvantages of the related art.

[0023] An object of the present disclosure is to provide a liquid crystal display (LCD) device, in particular a narrow-bezel-type liquid crystal display (LCD) device avoiding the occurrence of a deviation in the position of a seal pattern.

[0024] This object is achieved by the solution given in the independent claims. Preferred embodiments are provided in the dependent claims.

[0025] The gist of the present invention is to provide a structure avoiding any deviation or displacement of the sealing pattern. This structure is configured to define a position in which a seal pattern will be formed. By this it is possible to decrease the portion of the substrate provided for arranging the seal pattern. Further, by providing the seal pattern accommodation structure the width of the seal pattern could be decreased further resulting in space savings.

[0026] To provide a solution for solving the above mentioned object a display device preferably comprises: a first substrate and a second substrate facing each other, a seal pattern between the first substrate and second substrate, wherein the seal pattern is arranged at least partly in at least one seal pattern accommodation structure provided on at least one of the first and second substrate.

[0027] Preferably, a first seal pattern accommodation structure is provided on the first substrate and a second seal pattern accommodation structure is provided on the second substrate. By providing two seal pattern accommodation structure, the best results could be achieved. However, an improvement compared to the prior art could also be achieved by using a seal pattern accommodation structure on only one of the both substrates.

[0028] In a further preferred embodiment the first and second seal pattern accommodation structures are located at opposing locations on the first and second substrate, respectively. Further, preferably the size or width of the seal pattern accommodation structures should be the same. However, differences in depth are possible and also differences in width. So, the substrate on which the seal pattern is dispensed could have a wider seal pattern accommodation structure than the seal pattern accommodation structure of the substrate which is placed on the substrate having the sealant dispensed.

[0029] Preferably, the first and second seal accommodation structures have the same seal pattern accommodation structure or the seal pattern accommodation structures could be formed identically. But, a different forming of the seal pattern accommodation structure on the substrates is possible and sometimes also required due to different processes for manufacturing the substrates.

[0030] Preferably, the seal pattern accommodation structure is provided in a layer provided on the first or second substrate. As both substrates are covered by a layer structure of conducting and non conducting layers, the seal pattern accommodation structure could be formed in such a layer, in particular in a non conducting layer.

[0031] Generally, each form of the seal pattern accommodation structure is possible to define a position for dispensing the sealant. In a preferred embodiment, the seal pattern accommodation structure is realized as a seal pattern groove. In particular, the seal pattern groove

is realized in a protection layer provided on at least one of the first and second substrates.

[0032] Additionally, the seal pattern accommodation structure is formed by first and second dams. These dams are placed on the substrates or a certain layer on the substrate to build a form for accommodating the sealant during dispensing, which is later on representing the seal pattern. The first and second dams may be disposed at least on one of the first and second substrate. It is also possible to place the first and second dams on both substrates or certain layers disposed thereon. The first and second dams may form a second seal pattern groove which may correspond to the position of the first seal pattern groove arranged on the first substrate or the respective other one.

[0033] In a preferred embodiment, the display device may further include a pixel electrode on the first substrate and a common electrode on one of the first and second substrates.

[0034] Preferably, the seal pattern may have one end inserted into the first seal pattern accommodation structure and the other end inserted into the second seal pattern accommodation structure.

[0035] The first and second substrates of the display device may have a display region, a non-display region and a seal pattern region disposed in the non-display region.

[0036] Preferably, the display device may be a liquid crystal display device having a liquid crystal layer between the first and second substrate. However, the realization of the seal pattern accommodation structure is not limited to LCD, it might be always applied, if two substrates needs to be sealed. Due to the seal pattern accommodation structure, the space required for placing the sealant is reduced, since the exact position is defined and no tolerance area is required for placing the sealant. Thus, the seal pattern accommodation structure may be applied to OLED display devices.

[0037] The object is also solved by a method for manufacturing a display device, comprising the steps of: providing a first substrate; providing a second substrate; providing at least one seal pattern accommodation structure on at least one of the first and second substrate; dispensing a seal pattern at least partly into the seal pattern accommodation structure; placing the first and second substrate on each other so as to face each other.

[0038] Preferably, the method comprises completely removing a protection layer in a part of the first substrate to form a drain contact hole and partly removing a portion of the protection layer to form a first seal pattern groove.

[0039] Additional features and advantages of the invention will be set forth in the description which follows, and in part will be apparent from the description, or may be learned by practice of the invention. The objectives and other advantages of the invention will be realized and attained by the structure particularly pointed out in the written description and claims hereof as well as the appended drawings.

[0040] Preferably, the LCD device includes: first and second substrates facing each other, each of the first and second substrates having a display region, a non-display region, and a seal pattern region disposed in the non-display region; a protection layer on the first substrate and having a first seal pattern groove in the seal pattern region; first and second dams on the second substrate and respectively disposed at both ends of the first seal pattern groove, the first and second dams configured to form a second seal pattern groove corresponding to the first seal pattern groove; a pixel electrode on the first substrate; a common electrode on one of the first and second substrates; a liquid crystal layer between the first and second substrates; and a seal pattern having one end inserted into the first seal pattern groove and the other end inserted into the second seal pattern groove.

[0041] Preferably, the LCD device further comprises a gate line and a data line configured to intersect on the first substrate and define a pixel region in the display region. The LCD device may include a gate link line and a data link line configured to respectively extend from the gate line and the data line to the non-display region. A thin film transistor (TFT) may be connected to the gate line and the data line and may be disposed in the pixel region under the protection layer. The gate line and the gate link line may be disposed on the first substrate,

[0042] The device further comprises a gate insulating layer covering the gate line and the gate link line, wherein the data line and the data link line may be disposed on the gate insulating layer. The protection layer may have a first thickness in the display region and a second thickness in the seal pattern region. The second thickness is preferably smaller than the first thickness.

[0043] The protection layer may have a lower layer having the second thickness and an upper layer disposed on the lower layer. Preferably, the lower layer is formed of silicon oxide or silicon nitride, and the upper layer is formed of photoacryl or benzocyclobutene (BCB).

[0044] Preferably, the gate line, the gate link line, and the data link line are disposed on the first substrate, wherein a gate insulating layer cover the gate line, the gate link line, and the data link line, wherein the data line may be disposed on the gate insulating layer and connected to the data link line through a data line contact hole formed in the gate insulating layer.

[0045] The gate link line and the data link line are exposed through the first seal pattern groove.

[0046] Preferably, the TFT includes a gate electrode connected to the gate line, a gate insulating layer covering the gate electrode, a semiconductor layer including an active layer disposed on the gate insulating layer and formed of pure amorphous silicon (a-Si) and an ohmic contact layer formed of doped a-Si, a source electrode disposed on the semiconductor layer and connected to the data line, and a drain electrode disposed on the semiconductor layer and spaced apart from the source electrode.

[0047] Preferably, the LCD device further comprises a

black matrix corresponding to the gate line, the data line, and the TFT; and a color filter layer corresponding to the pixel region.

[0048] Each of the first and second dams may be formed of the same material as the color filter layer and disposed in the same layer as the color filter layer.

[0049] Preferably, a spacer is formed on the second substrate and configured to maintain a distance between the first and second substrates. Each of the first and second dams may be formed of the same material as the spacer and disposed in the same layer as the spacer.

[0050] It is to be understood that both the foregoing general description and the following detailed description are exemplary and explanatory and are intended to provide further explanation of the invention as claimed.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0051] The accompanying drawings, which are included to provide a further understanding of the invention and are incorporated in and constitute a part of this specification, illustrate embodiments of the invention and together with the description serve to explain the principles of the invention. In the drawings:

FIG. 1 is a schematic plan view of a conventional LCD device;

FIG. 2 is a schematic cross-sectional view of portion A of FIG. 1;

FIGS. 3A to 3C are schematic cross-sectional views for explaining occurrence of a deviation in the position of a seal pattern;

FIG. 4 is a schematic plan view of an LCD device;

FIG. 5 is a cross-sectional view of a portion taken along line V-V of FIG. 4;

FIG. 6 is a cross-sectional view of a portion taken along line VI-VI of FIG. 4;

FIG. 7 is a schematic cross-sectional view of a pixel region of the LCD;

FIG. 8 is a schematic plan view of an LCD device according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 9 is a cross-sectional view of a portion taken along line IX-IX of FIG. 8;

FIG. 10 is a cross-sectional view of a portion taken along line X-X of FIG. 8;

FIG. 11 is a schematic cross-sectional view of a pixel region of the LCD device according to the embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0052] Reference will now be made in detail to the exemplary embodiments, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

[0053] FIG. 4 is a schematic plan view of a liquid crystal display (LCD) device according to an embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 5 is a cross-sectional view of a portion taken along line V-V of FIG. 4.

FIG. 6 is a cross-sectional view of a portion taken along line VI-VI of FIG. 4, and FIG. 7 is a schematic cross-sectional view of a pixel region of the LCD device.

[0054] As shown in FIGS. 4 through 7, the LCD device may include a first substrate 110, a second substrate 160, an LC layer 180, and a seal pattern 190. A thin film transistor (TFT) Tr serving as a switching device and a pixel electrode 150 may be formed on the first substrate 110. The second substrate 160 on which a common electrode 166 may be formed may be disposed opposite the first substrate 110. The LC layer 180 may be interposed between the first and second substrates 110 and 160. The seal pattern 190 may bond the first and second substrates 110 and 160 to each other to prevent leakage of LCs from the LC layer 180.

[0055] A display region DR and a non-display region NDR may be defined on the first substrate 110. The display region DR may be configured to display images, and the non-display region NDR may be disposed adjacent to the display region DR. The seal pattern 190 may be formed in a seal pattern region (not shown) disposed in the non-display region NDR.

[0056] Gate lines 112 and data lines 130 may be formed on the first substrate 110 to enable switching operations of the TFT Tr. A driver configured to apply signals to the gate lines 112 and the data lines 130 may be formed on at least one side of the first substrate 110. In this case, to connect the driver with an external driver circuit, the second substrate 160 may have a smaller size than the first substrate 110 and expose at least one side of the first substrate 110.

[0057] The gate lines 112 and the data lines 130 may intersect to define a plurality of pixel regions P on the display region DR. The TFT Tr serving as a switching device and the pixel electrode 150 may be formed in each of the pixel regions P.

[0058] The TFT Tr may include a gate electrode 114 connected to the gate line 112, a gate insulating layer 120 covering the gate electrode 114, a semiconductor layer 122 including an active layer 122a disposed on the gate insulating layer 120 and formed of pure a-Si and an ohmic contact layer 122b formed of doped a-Si, a source electrode 132 disposed on the semiconductor layer 122 and connected to the data line 130, and a drain electrode 134 disposed on the semiconductor layer 122 and spaced apart from the source electrode 132.

[0059] A protection layer 140 having a drain contact hole 142 exposing the drain electrode 134 may be formed to cover the TFT Tr. The pixel electrode 150 may be formed on the protection layer 140 and connected to the drain electrode 134 through the drain contact hole 142.

[0060] A gate link line 116 and a gate pad 118 may be formed in the non-display region NDR disposed on one side of the first substrate 110. The gate link line 116 may extend from the gate line 112, and the gate pad 118 may be connected to an end of the gate link line 116. Although not shown, a gate pad electrode may be formed of the

same material in the same layer as the pixel electrode 150 and connected to the gate pad 118.

[0061] The gate insulating layer 120 and the protection layer 140 may be stacked to cover the gate link line 116.

[0062] A data link line 136 and a data pad 138 may be formed in the non-display region NDR disposed on the other side of the first substrate 110. The data link line 136 may extend from the data line 130, and the data pad 138 may be connected to an end of the data link line 136. Although not shown, a data pad electrode may be formed of the same material in the same layer as the pixel electrode 150 and connected to the data pad 138.

[0063] The gate insulating layer 120 may be disposed under the data link line 136, and the protection layer 140 may cover the data link line 136.

[0064] In this case, a portion of the protection layer 140 corresponding to the gate link line 116 and the data link line 136 may be etched so that a first seal pattern groove 144 may be formed in the seal pattern region (not shown). That is, when the protection layer 140 has a first thickness, the protection layer 140 may have a second thickness smaller than the first thickness due to the first seal pattern groove 144. In other words, the protection layer 140 may have a first height from the first substrate 110 in the seal pattern region and have a second height greater than the first height from the first substrate 110 in the remaining region.

[0065] In this case, the etching of the protection layer 140 may include a process of completely removing the protection layer 140 to form the drain contact hole 142 and a process of removing only a portion of the protection layer 140 to form the first seal pattern groove 144.

[0066] Meanwhile, the protection layer 140 may be etched using a halftone mask to improve process efficiency. That is, a mask process may be performed using a mask having a transmission unit, a light blocking unit, and a semi-transmission unit so that a portion of the protection layer 140 corresponding to the transmission unit can be completely removed and a portion of the protection layer 140 corresponding to the semi-transmission unit can be partially etched.

[0067] By completely removing the protection layer 140, the gate insulating layer 120 and the data link line 136 may be exposed through the first seal pattern groove 144. However, only a portion of the protection layer 140 may be exposed to prevent the data link line 136 from being exposed and damaged during the etching of the protection layer 140.

[0068] Although FIGS. 5 through 7 illustrate the protection layer 140 having a single structure, the protection layer 140 may have a double structure including upper and lower layers, and only the upper layer of the protection layer 140 may be etched. For example, a lower layer formed of an inorganic insulating material, such as silicon oxide or silicon nitride, and an upper layer formed of an organic insulating material, such as photoacryl or benzocyclobutene (BCB), may be stacked to form the protection layer 140, and only the upper layer may be etched,

leaving the lower layer and thereby forming the first seal pattern groove 144.

[0069] In addition, a black matrix 162, a color filter layer 164, and a common electrode 166 may be formed on the second substrate 160 disposed opposite the first substrate 110. The black matrix 162 may be configured to cover the TFT Tr, the gate line 112, and the data line 130. The color filter layer 164 may correspond to the pixel region P, and the common electrode 166 may be configured to form an electric field along with the pixel electrode 150. The black matrix 162 and the color filter layer 164 may be omitted or formed on the first substrate 110.

[0070] Meanwhile, the common electrode 166 may be formed on the first substrate 110 along with the pixel electrode 150 to form an in-plane switching-mode or fringe-field-switching (FFS)-mode structure.

[0071] A spacer 172 configured to maintain a cell gap may be formed in the display region DR. Further, first and second dams 176 and 178 may be formed in the non-display region NDR to correspond to both ends of the first seal pattern groove 144, thereby forming a second seal pattern groove 174 corresponding to the first seal pattern groove 144.

[0072] In this case, the first and second dams 176 and 178 may be formed of the same material in the same layer as the spacer 172. The formation of the first and second dams 176 and 178 may be performed using a semi-transmission mask process so that the spacer 172 can have a different height from the first and second dams 176 and 178. Meanwhile, the first and second dams 176 and 178 may be formed of the same material in the same layer as the color filter layer 164. When the color filter layer 164 includes red (R), green (G), and blue (B) color filter patterns, the first and second dams 176 and 178 may include a single layer formed of any one of materials forming the R, G, and B color filter patterns, or include a double or triple layer formed by stacking at least two of materials forming the R, G, and B color filter patterns.

[0073] Furthermore, the first and second dams 176 and 178 may be continuously formed along the seal pattern 190 or a plurality of first and second dams 176 and 178 may be formed apart from one another.

[0074] The LC layer 180 may be interposed between the first and second substrates 110 and 160, that is, between the pixel electrode 150 and the common electrode 166, and LC molecules of the LC layer 180 may be driven due to an electric field formed between the pixel electrode 150 and the common electrode 166.

[0075] The seal pattern 190 may be formed in the non-display region NDR to prevent leakage of LCs from the LC layer 180 and bond the first and second substrates 110 and 160 to each other. One end of the seal pattern 190 may be inserted into the first seal pattern groove 144 formed in the protection layer 140, while the other thereof may be inserted into the second seal pattern groove 174 interposed between the first and second dams 176 and 178.

[0076] Due to the above-described construction, even

if a sealant is coated with the dispenser located in an undesired second position (refer to PO2 in FIG. 3B) or third position (refer to PO3 in FIG. 3C), the seal pattern 190 may be formed in a position corresponding to the first and second sealant grooves 144 and 174 during a bonding process.

[0077] Accordingly, occurrence of a deviation in the position of the seal pattern 190 due to the position of the dispenser or the bonding process may be prevented. Also, since there is no need to consider process errors, the area of the non-display region NDR may be decreased. That is, a narrow-bezel-type LCD device may be provided.

[0078] Meanwhile, the width of a seal pattern should be reduced to embody a narrow bezel. Although the width of the seal pattern may be reduced by reducing the amount of the sealant coated using the dispenser, there may be a technical limit to reducing the width of the seal pattern while maintaining a cell gap.

[0079] An embodiment of the present invention proposes a structure in which the width of a seal pattern is further reduced and the seal pattern may have a uniform thickness throughout an LCD device.

[0080] FIG. 8 is a schematic plan view of an LCD device according to an embodiment of the present invention, FIG. 9 is a cross-sectional view of a portion taken along line IX-IX of FIG. 8, FIG. 10 is a cross-sectional view of a portion taken along line X-X of FIG. 8, and FIG. 11 is a schematic cross-sectional view of a pixel region of the LCD device according to the embodiment of the present invention.

[0081] As shown in FIGS. 8 through 11, the LCD device according to the embodiment of the present invention may include a first substrate 210, a second substrate 260, an LC layer 280, and a seal pattern 290. A TFT Tr serving as a switching device and a pixel electrode 250 may be formed on the first substrate 210. The second substrate 260 on which a common electrode 266 is formed may be disposed opposite the first substrate 210. The LC layer 280 may be interposed between the first and second substrates 210 and 260. The seal pattern 290 may bond the first and second substrates 210 and 260 to each other to prevent leakage of LCs from the LC layer 280.

[0082] A display region DR and a non-display region NDR may be defined on the first substrate 210. The display region DR may be configured to display images, and the non-display region NDR may be disposed adjacent to the display region DR. The seal pattern 290 may be formed in a seal pattern region (not shown) disposed in the non-display region NDR.

[0083] Gate lines 212 and data lines 230 may be formed on the first substrate 210 to enable switching operations of the TFT Tr, and a driver configured to apply signals to the gate lines 212 and the data lines 230 may be formed on at least one side of the first substrate 210. In this case, to connect the driver with an external driver circuit, the second substrate 260 may have a smaller size

than the first substrate 210 and expose at least one side of the first substrate 210.

[0084] The gate lines 212 and the data lines 230 may intersect on the display region DR to define a plurality of pixel regions P, and the TFT Tr serving as a switching device and a pixel electrode 250 may be formed in each of the pixel regions P.

[0085] The TFT Tr may include a gate electrode 214 connected to the gate line 212, a gate insulating layer 220 covering the gate electrode 214, a semiconductor layer 222 including an active layer 222a disposed on the gate insulating layer 220 and formed of pure a-Si and an ohmic contact layer 222b formed of doped a-Si, a source electrode 232 disposed on the semiconductor layer 222 and connected to the data line 230, and a drain electrode 234 disposed on the semiconductor layer 222 and spaced apart from the source electrode 232.

[0086] A protection layer 240 having a drain contact hole 242 exposing the drain electrode 234 may be formed to cover the TFT Tr, and the pixel electrode 250 may be formed on the protection layer 240 and connected to the drain electrode 234 through the drain contact hole 242.

[0087] A gate link line 216 and a gate pad 218 may be formed on the non-display region NDR disposed on one side of the first substrate 210. The gate link line 216 may extend from the gate line 212, and the gate pad 218 may be connected to an end of the gate link line 216. Although not shown, a gate pad electrode may be formed of the same material in the same line as the pixel electrode 250 and connected to the gate pad 218.

[0088] The gate insulating layer 220 and the protection layer 240 may be stacked to cover the gate link line 218.

[0089] In addition, a data link line 236 and a data pad 238 may be formed on the non-display region NDR disposed on the other side of the first substrate 210. The data link line 236 may be connected to the data line 230, and the data pad 238 may be connected to an end of the data link line 236. The data line 230 may be connected to the data link line 236 through a data line contact hole 224. Although not shown, a data pad electrode may be formed of the same material in the same layer as the pixel electrode 250 and connected to the data pad 238.

[0090] The gate insulating layer 220 and the protection layer 240 may be stacked to cover the data link line 238.

[0091] In this case, portions of the protection layer 240 and the gate insulating layer 220 corresponding to the gate link line 216 and the data link line 236 may be completely removed to form a first seal pattern groove 244. That is, the portions of the protection layer 240 and the gate insulating layer 220 corresponding to a region in which the seal pattern 290 will be formed may be completely removed to form the first seal pattern groove 244. The gate link line 216 and the data link line 236 may be exposed through the first seal pattern groove 244.

[0092] When the first seal pattern groove 244 is formed by completely removing the protection layer 240 and the gate insulating layer 220, the thickness of the seal pattern 290 may increase. Accordingly, when a predetermined

amount of sealant is coated, the width of the seal pattern 290 may be reduced due to the increase in the thickness thereof, so that a narrow bezel can be embodied.

[0093] Meanwhile, when the first seal pattern groove 244 is formed by completely removing the protection layer 240 and the gate insulating layer 220, the data link line 236 may extend from the data line 230 and be disposed in the same layer as the data line 230 so that a portion of the first seal pattern groove 244 corresponding to the gate link line 216 and a portion of the first seal pattern groove 244 corresponding to the data link line 236 can have different depths.

[0094] Specifically, only the gate link line 216 may be stacked on the first substrate 210 in the portion of the first seal pattern groove 244 corresponding to the gate link line 216, while the gate insulating layer 220 and the data link line 236 may be stacked on the first substrate 210 in the portion of the first seal pattern groove 244 corresponding to the data link line 236. Accordingly, the portion of the first seal pattern groove 244 corresponding to the gate link line 216 and the portion of the first seal pattern groove 244 corresponding to the data link line 236 may have different depths. As a result, a deviation in the thickness of the seal pattern 290 may occur so that portions of the first and second substrates 210 and 260 cannot be completely bonded to each other.

[0095] However, in the LCD device according to the present embodiment, when the first seal pattern groove 244 is formed by completely removing the protection layer 240 and the gate insulating layer 220, the data link line 236 may be formed in the same layer as the gate link line 216 so that a difference in the depth of the first seal pattern groove 244 can be prevented from occurring.

[0096] That is, in the present embodiment, the first seal pattern groove 244 may be formed by completely removing the protection layer 240 and the gate insulating layer 220 so that the width of the seal pattern 290 may be reduced to embody a narrow bezel. Simultaneously, the data link line 236 may be formed in the same layer as the gate link line 216 so that the thickness of the seal pattern 290 can be uniformized.

[0097] Furthermore, a black matrix 262, a color filter 264, and a common electrode 266 may be formed on the second substrate 260 disposed opposite the first substrate 210. The black matrix 262 may be configured to cover the TFT Tr, the gate line 212, and the data line 230, the color filter layer 264 may correspond to the pixel region P, and the common electrode 266 may be configured to form an electric field along with the pixel electrode 250. The black matrix 262 and the color filter layer 264 may be omitted or formed on the first substrate 210.

[0098] In addition, a spacer 272 configured to maintain a cell gap may be formed on the display region DR, and first and second dams 276 and 278 may be formed in the non-display region NDR to correspond to both ends of the first seal pattern groove 244, thereby forming a second seal pattern groove 274 corresponding to the first seal pattern groove 244.

[0099] In this case, the first and second dams 276 and 278 may be formed of the same material in the same layer as the spacer 272. The formation of the first and second dams 276 and 278 may be performed using a semi-transmission mask process so that the spacer 272 can have a different height from the first and second dams 276 and 278.

[0100] Meanwhile, the first and second dams 276 and 278 may be formed of the same material in the same layer as the color filter layer 264. When the color filter layer 264 includes R, G, and B color filter patterns, the first and second dams 276 and 278 may include a single layer formed of any one of materials forming the R, G, and B color filter patterns, or include a double or triple layer formed by stacking at least two of materials forming the R, G, and B color filter patterns.

[0101] Furthermore, the first and second dams 276 and 278 may be continuously formed along the seal pattern 290 or a plurality of first and second dams 276 and 278 may be formed apart from one another.

[0102] The LC layer 280 may be interposed between the first and second substrates 210 and 260, that is, between the pixel electrode 250 and the common electrode 266, and LC molecules of the LC layer 280 may be driven due to an electric field formed between the pixel electrode 250 and the common electrode 266.

[0103] Meanwhile, the common electrode 266 may be formed on the first substrate 210 along with the pixel electrode 250 to form an in-plane switching-mode or FFS-mode structure.

[0104] The seal pattern 290 may be formed in the non-display region NDR to prevent leakage of LCs from the LC layer 280 and bond the first and second substrates 210 and 260 to each other. One end of the seal pattern 290 may be inserted into the first seal pattern groove 244 formed in the protection layer 240 and the gate insulating layer 220, while the other thereof may be inserted into the second seal pattern groove 274 interposed between the first and second dams 276 and 278.

[0105] Due to the above-described construction, even if a sealant is coated with a dispenser (not shown) located in an undesired second position (refer to PO2 in FIG. 3B) or third position (refer to PO3 in FIG. 3C), the seal pattern 290 may be formed in a position corresponding to the first and second sealant grooves 244 and 274 during a bonding process.

[0106] Accordingly, occurrence of a deviation in the position of the seal pattern 290 due to the position of the dispenser or the bonding process may be prevented. Also, since there is no need to consider process errors, the area of the non-display region NDR may be decreased. That is, a narrow-bezel-type LCD device may be provided.

[0107] An LCD device according to the present embodiment may further include a structure capable of determining a position of the seal pattern and prevent occurrence of errors in the position of the seal pattern, thereby embodying a narrow bezel.

[0108] Furthermore, the width of a bezel may be further reduced by preventing an increase in the thickness of the seal pattern, that is, by reducing the width of the seal pattern, and occurrence of a difference in the thickness of the seal pattern may be prevented. Accordingly, a failure in the bonding of upper and lower substrates caused by the difference in the thickness of the seal pattern may be prevented.

[0109] According to the present invention, a groove in which a seal pattern is formed can be formed by etching a protection layer formed on a lower substrate. Thus, even if an error in the position of a dispenser used for a sealant occurs, occurrence of an error in the position of the seal pattern can be prevented, thereby minimizing a region in which the seal pattern will be formed.

[0110] Therefore, a narrow bezel can be embodied.

[0111] In addition, since a groove can be formed in a protection layer by etching only a portion of the protection layer, damage to a data link line disposed under the protection layer can be prevented.

[0112] Furthermore, since a groove is formed by removing a protection layer and a gate insulating layer disposed under the protection layer, the thickness of a seal pattern can increase, and the width of the seal pattern can be reduced so that the area of a non-display region can be further reduced. Also, a data link line can be formed in the same layer as a gate line so that the thickness of the seal pattern can be uniformized.

Claims

1. A display device comprising:

first and a second substrates (210, 260) facing each other;
a plurality of gate lines (212) and a plurality of data lines (230) disposed on the first substrate (210),
wherein the gate lines and data lines intersect to define a plurality of pixel regions (P), each pixel region comprising a TFT connected to a respective gate line and a respective data line;
a plurality of gate link lines (216) formed on the first substrate (210), each gate link line (216) extending from a respective gate line (212);
a plurality of data link lines (236) formed on the first substrate (210), each data link line (236) connected to a respective data line (230);
a gate insulating layer (220) covering the gate lines (212) and the gate link lines (216);
a protection layer (240) stacked on the gate insulating layer (220),
a first sealant accommodation structure (244) on the first substrate (210),
a second sealant accommodation structure (274, 276, 278) on the second substrate (260) at a position corresponding to the first sealant

accommodation structure (244);

a sealant (290) at least partially arranged in the first sealant accommodation structure (244) and in the second sealant accommodation structure (274, 276, 278), to bond the first and second substrates to each other;

characterised in that

the data link lines (236) are formed in the same layer as the gate link lines (216), such that the gate insulating layer (220) covers the data link lines (236), while the data lines (230) are disposed on the gate insulating layer (220), and each data line is connected to a respective data link line (236) through a data line contact hole (224) formed in the gate insulating layer (220);

the first sealant accommodation structure (244) has a groove defined by a complete removal of the protection layer (240) and the gate insulation layer (220), wherein the gate link lines (216) and the data link lines (236) are exposed.

2. The display device as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein the second sealant accommodation structure (274) is provided in a layer provided on the second substrate (260).
3. The display device as claimed in claim 1, wherein the protection layer (240) has a lower layer and an upper layer disposed on the lower layer, wherein the lower layer is formed of silicon oxide or silicon nitride, and the upper layer is formed of photoacryl or benzocyclobutene (BCB).
4. The display device as claimed in claim 1, further comprising: first and second dams (276, 278) configured to form the second sealant accommodation structure, the first and second dams (276, 278) being disposed on the second substrate (260).
5. The display device as claimed in claim 4, wherein the first and second dams (276, 278) form a second seal pattern groove (274) corresponding to the position of the first sealant accommodation structure (244) arranged on the first substrate (210).
6. The display device as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein the display device is a liquid crystal display (LCD) device having a liquid crystal layer (280) between the first and second substrate (210, 260).
7. The display device as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein a display region (DR) and a non-display region (NDR) are defined on the first substrate (210), wherein the display region (DR) is configured to display images and the non-display region (NDR) is disposed adjacent to the display region

(DR).

8. The display device as claimed in claim 7, wherein the sealant (290) is disposed in the non-display region (NDR).

9. method of manufacturing a display device comprising the steps of:

providing a first substrate (210);
 providing a second substrate (260);
 providing a plurality of gate link lines (216), a plurality of gate lines (212) and a plurality of data link lines (236) on the first substrate (210) in the same layer,
 wherein each gate link line extends from a respective gate line;
 providing a gate insulating layer (220) covering the gate lines (212), the gate link lines (216), and the data link lines (236);
 providing a plurality of data lines (230) on the gate insulating layer (220) and connecting the data lines (230) to the data link lines (236) through respective data line contact holes (224) formed in the gate insulating layer (220);
 providing a protection layer (240) on the gate insulating layer (220), wherein the gate lines and data lines intersect to define a plurality of pixel regions (P), each pixel region being provided with a TFT connected to a respective gate line and a respective data line;
 providing a first sealant accommodation structure (244) on the first substrate (210) by forming a groove through completely removing the protection layer (240) and the gate insulating layer (220) and thereby exposing the gate link lines (216) and the data link lines (236);
 providing a second sealant accommodation structure (276, 278) on the second substrate (260) at a position corresponding to the first sealant accommodation structure (244);
 dispensing a sealant (290) at least partly into one of the first or second sealant accommodation structure (244, 274);
 placing the first and second substrate (210, 260) on each other so as to face each other.

Patentansprüche

1. Anzeigevorrichtung, die Folgendes umfasst:

ein erstes und ein zweites Substrat (210; 260), die einander zugewandt sind;
 mehrere Gate-Leitungen (212) und mehrere Datenleitungen (230), die auf dem ersten Substrat angeordnet sind, wobei sich die Gate-Leitungen und die Datenleitungen schneiden, um mehrere

Pixelregionen (P) zu definieren, wobei jede Pixelregion einen Dünnschichttransistor umfasst, der mit einer jeweiligen Gate-Leitung und einer jeweiligen Datenleitung verbunden ist, mehrere Gate-Verbindungsleitungen (216), die auf dem ersten Substrat (210) gebildet sind, wobei sich jede Gate-Verbindungsleitung (216) von einer jeweiligen Gate-Leitung (212) erstreckt;
 mehrere Datenverbindungsleitungen (236), die auf dem ersten Substrat (210) gebildet sind, wobei jede Datenverbindungsleitung (236) mit einer jeweiligen Datenleitung (230) verbunden ist;
 eine Gate-Isolierschicht (220), die die Gate-Leitungen (212) und die Gate-Verbindungsleitungen (216) bedeckt;
 eine Schutzschicht (240), die auf der Gate-Isolierschicht (220) geschichtet ist;
 eine erste Dichtstoff-Aufnahmekonstruktion (244) auf dem ersten Substrat (210);
 eine zweite Dichtstoff-Aufnahmekonstruktion (274, 276, 278) auf dem zweiten Substrat (260) an einer Position, die der ersten Dichtstoff-Aufnahmekonstruktion (244) entspricht;
 einen Dichtstoff (290), der mindestens teilweise in der ersten Dichtstoff-Aufnahmekonstruktion (244) und in der zweiten Dichtstoff-Aufnahmekonstruktion (274, 276, 278) angeordnet ist, um das erste und das zweite Substrat miteinander zu verbinden;

dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass

die Datenverbindungsleitungen (236) in der gleichen Schicht wie die Gate-Verbindungsleitungen (216) so gebildet sind, dass die Gate-Isolierschicht (220) die Datenverbindungsleitungen (236) bedeckt, während die Datenleitungen (230) auf der Gate-Isolierschicht (220) angeordnet sind, und jede Datenleitung durch ein Datenleitungs-Kontaktloch (224), das in der Gate-Isolierschicht (220) gebildet ist, mit einer jeweiligen Datenverbindungsleitung (236) verbunden ist;
 die erste Dichtstoff-Aufnahmekonstruktion (244) eine Rille besitzt, die durch vollständige Entfernung der Schutzschicht (240) und der Gate-Isolierschicht (220) definiert ist, wobei die Gate-Verbindungsleitungen (216) und die Datenverbindungsleitungen (236) freigelegt sind.

2. Anzeigevorrichtung nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei die zweite Dichtstoff-Aufnahmekonstruktion (274) in einer Schicht vorgesehen ist, die auf dem zweiten Substrat (260) vorgesehen ist.

3. Anzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Schutzschicht (240) eine untere Schicht und eine obere Schicht, die auf der unteren Schicht angeordnet ist, besitzt, wobei die untere Schicht aus Siliciumdioxid oder Siliciumnitrid gebildet ist und die obere

re Schicht aus Photoacryl oder Benzocyclobuten (BCB) gebildet ist.

4. Anzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, die ferner Folgendes umfasst: eine erste und eine zweite Sperre (276, 278), die konfiguriert sind, die zweite Dichtstoff-Aufnahmekonstruktion zu bilden, wobei die erste und die zweite Sperre (276, 278) auf dem zweiten Substrat (260) angeordnet sind. 5
5. Anzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 4, wobei die erste und die zweite Sperre (276, 278) eine zweite Dichtungsmusterrille (274) bilden, die der Position der ersten Dichtstoff-Aufnahmekonstruktion (244) entspricht, die auf dem ersten Substrat (210) angeordnet ist. 10
6. Anzeigevorrichtung nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei die Anzeigevorrichtung eine Flüssigkristallanzeige (LCD) ist, die zwischen dem ersten und dem zweiten Substrat (210, 260) eine Flüssigkristallschicht (280) besitzt. 15
7. Anzeigevorrichtung nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei eine Anzeigeregion (DR) und eine Nicht-Anzeigeregion (NDR) auf dem ersten Substrat (210) definiert sind, wobei die Anzeigeregion (DR) konfiguriert ist, Bilder anzuzeigen, und die Nicht-Anzeigeregion (NDR) in der Nähe der Anzeigeregion (DR) angeordnet ist. 20
8. Anzeigevorrichtung nach Anspruch 7, wobei der Dichtstoff (290) in der Nicht-Anzeigeregion (NDR) angeordnet ist. 25
9. Verfahren zum Herstellen einer Anzeigevorrichtung, das die folgenden Schritte umfasst: 30
 - Bereitstellen eines ersten Substrats (210);
 - Bereitstellen eines zweiten Substrats (260);
 - Bereitstellen mehrerer Gate-Verbindungsleitungen (216), mehrerer Gate-Leitungen (212) und mehrerer Daten-Verbindungsleitungen (236) auf dem ersten Substrat (210) in der gleichen Schicht, wobei sich jede Gate-Verbindungsleitung von einer jeweiligen Gate-Leitung erstreckt, 35
 - Bereitstellen einer Gate-Isolierschicht (220), die die Gate-Leitungen (212), die Gate-Verbindungsleitungen (216) und die Daten-Verbindungsleitungen (236) bedeckt, 40
 - Bereitstellen von mehreren Datenleitungen (230) auf der Gate-Isolierschicht (220) und Verbinden der Datenleitungen (230) mit den Daten-Verbindungsleitungen (236) durch jeweilige Datenleitungs-Kontaktlöcher (224), die in der Gate-Isolierschicht (220) gebildet sind, wobei sich die Gate-Leitungen und die Datenleitungen schnei- 45

den, um mehrere Pixelregionen (P) zu definieren, wobei jede Pixelregion mit einem Dünnschichttransistor versehen ist, der mit einer jeweiligen Gate-Leitung und einer jeweiligen Datenleitung verbunden ist;

Bereitstellen einer Schutzschicht (240) auf der Gate-Isolierschicht (220);

Bereitstellen einer ersten Dichtstoff-Aufnahmekonstruktion (244) auf dem ersten Substrat (210) durch Bilden einer Rille durch vollständiges Entfernen der Schutzschicht (240) und der Gate-Isolierschicht (220) und dadurch Freilegen der Gate-Verbindungsleitungen (216) und der Datenverbindungsleitungen (236);

Bereitstellen einer zweiten Dichtstoff-Aufnahmekonstruktion (276, 278) auf dem zweiten Substrat (260) an einer Position, die der ersten Dichtstoff-Aufnahmekonstruktion (244) entspricht;

Verteilen eines Dichtstoffs (290) mindestens teilweise in die erste oder die zweite Dichtstoff-Aufnahmekonstruktion (244, 274);

Aufeinanderlegen des ersten und des zweiten Substrats (210, 260) in der Weise, dass sie einander zugewandt sind.

Revendications

1. Dispositif d'affichage comprenant :

des premier et deuxième substrats (210, 260) se faisant face l'un à l'autre ;

une pluralité de lignes de grille (212) et une pluralité de lignes de données (230) disposées sur le premier substrat (210), dans lequel les lignes de grille et les lignes de données se croisent pour définir une pluralité de régions de pixels (P), chaque région de pixels comprenant un TFT raccordé à une ligne de grille respective et une ligne de données respective ;

une pluralité de lignes de liaison de grille (216) formées sur le premier substrat (210), chaque ligne de liaison de grille (216) s'étendant d'une ligne de grille respective (212) ;

une pluralité de lignes de liaison de données (236) formées sur le premier substrat (210), chaque ligne de liaison de données (236) étant raccordée à une ligne de données respective (230).

une couche d'isolation de grille (220) recouvrant les lignes de grille (212) et les lignes de liaison de grille (216) ;

une couche de protection (240) empilée sur la couche d'isolation de grille (220), une première structure d'agencement de mastic (244) sur le premier substrat (210), une deuxième structure d'agencement de mastic (274, 276, 260 18) sur le deuxième substrat (260) à une position cor-

respondant à la première structure d'agencement de mastic (244) ;

un mastic (290) au moins partiellement aménagé dans la première structure d'agencement de mastic (244) et dans la deuxième structure d'agencement de mastic (274, 276, 278), pour relier les premier et deuxième substrats l'un à l'autre ;

caractérisé en ce que les lignes de liaison de données (236) sont formées dans la même couche que les lignes de liaison de grille (216), de sorte que la couche d'isolation de grille (220) recouvre les lignes de liaison de données (236), alors que les lignes de données (230) sont disposées sur la couche d'isolation de grille (220), et chaque ligne de données est raccordée à une ligne de liaison de données respective (236) à travers un trou de contact de ligne de données (224) formé dans la couche d'isolation de grille (220) ; la première structure d'agencement de mastic (244) comporte une rainure définie par un enlèvement complet de la couche de protection (240) et de la couche d'isolation de grille (220), dans lequel les lignes de liaison de grille (216) et les lignes de liaison de données (236) sont exposées.

2. Dispositif d'affichage selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel la structure d'agencement de mastic (274) est fournie dans une couche fournie sur le deuxième substrat (260).
3. Dispositif d'affichage selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la couche de protection (240) a une couche inférieure et une couche supérieure disposée sur la couche inférieure, dans lequel la couche inférieure est constituée d'oxyde de silicium ou de nitrure de silicium, et la couche supérieure est constituée de photoacryle ou de benzocyclobutène (BCB).
4. Dispositif d'affichage selon la revendication 1, comprenant en outre des premier et deuxième barrages (276, 278) configurés pour former la deuxième structure d'agencement de mastic, les premier et deuxième barrages (276, 278) étant disposés sur le deuxième substrat (260).
5. Dispositif d'affichage selon la revendication 4, dans lequel les premier et deuxième barrages (276, 278) forment une deuxième rainure de motif d'étanchéité (274) correspondant à la position de la première structure d'agencement de mastic (244) aménagée sur le premier substrat (210).
6. Dispositif d'affichage selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel le dispositif d'affichage est un dispositif d'affichage à cristaux liquides (LCD) ayant une couche de cristaux liquides (280) entre les premier et deuxième substrats (210,

260).

7. Dispositif d'affichage selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel une région d'affichage (DR) et une région de non affichage (NDR) sont définies sur le premier substrat (210), dans lequel la région d'affichage (DR) est configurée pour afficher des images et la région de non affichage (NDR) est disposée adjacente à la région d'affichage (DR).
8. Dispositif d'affichage selon la revendication 7, dans lequel le mastic (290) est disposé dans la région de non affichage (NDR).
9. Procédé de fabrication d'un dispositif d'affichage comprenant les étapes de :

la fourniture d'un premier substrat (210) ;
la fourniture d'un deuxième substrat (260) ;
la fourniture d'une pluralité de lignes de liaison de grille (216), d'une pluralité de lignes de grille (212) et d'une pluralité de lignes de liaison de données (236) sur le premier substrat (210) dans la même couche, dans lequel chaque ligne de liaison de grille s'étend d'une ligne de grille respective ;
la fourniture d'une couche d'isolation de grille (220) recouvrant les lignes de grille (212), les lignes de liaison de grille (216) et les lignes de liaison de données (236) ;
la fourniture d'une pluralité de lignes de données (230) sur la couche d'isolation de grille (220) et le raccordement des lignes de données (230) aux lignes de liaison de données (236) à travers des trous de contact de ligne de données respectifs (224) formés dans la couche d'isolation de grille (220), dans lequel les lignes de grille et les lignes de données se croisent pour définir une pluralité de régions de pixels (P), chaque région de pixels étant pourvue d'un TFT raccordé à une ligne de grille respective et une ligne de données respective ;
la fourniture d'une couche de protection (240) sur la couche d'isolation de grille (220) ;
la fourniture d'une première structure d'agencement de mastic (244) sur le premier substrat (210) en formant une rainure par l'enlèvement complet de la couche de protection (240) et de la couche d'isolation de grille (220), en exposant de ce fait les lignes de liaison de grille (216) et les lignes de liaison de données (236) ;
la fourniture d'une deuxième structure d'agencement de mastic (276, 278) sur le deuxième substrat (260) à une position correspondant à la première structure d'agencement de mastic (244) ;
la distribution d'un mastic (290) au moins par-

tiellement dans l'une des première et deuxième structures d'agencement de mastic (244, 274) ; le placement des premier et deuxième substrats (210, 260) l'un sur l'autre pour se faire face l'un à l'autre.

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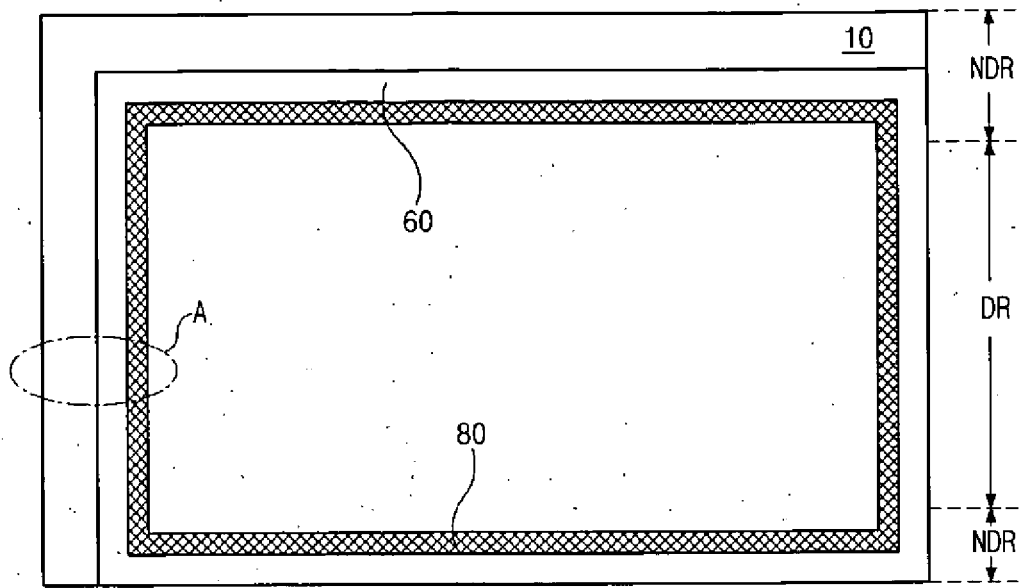


FIG 1

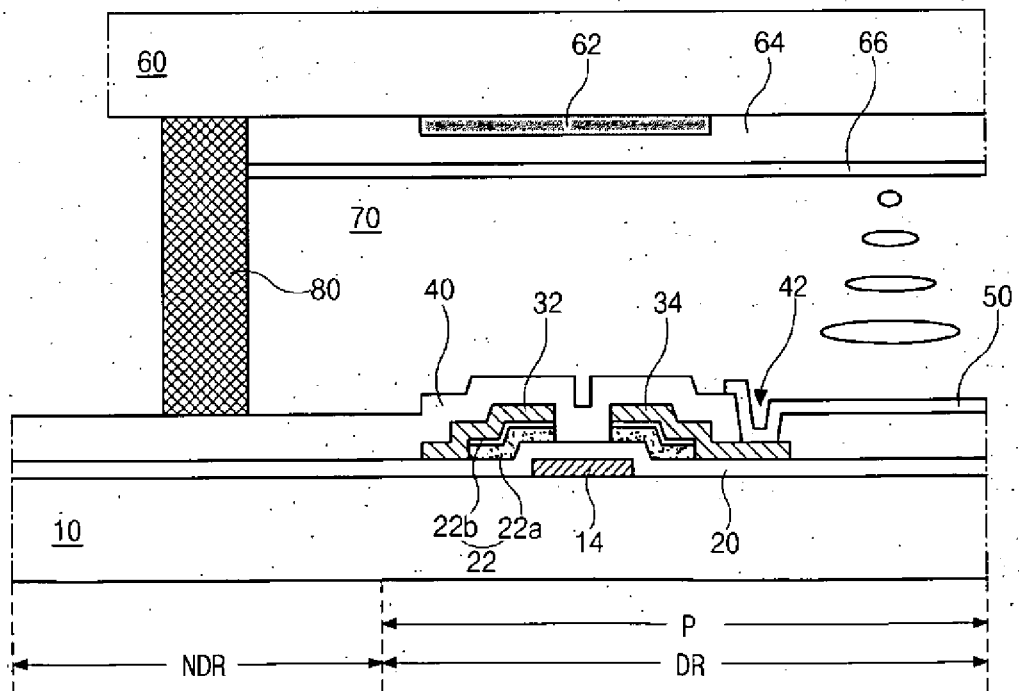


FIG 2

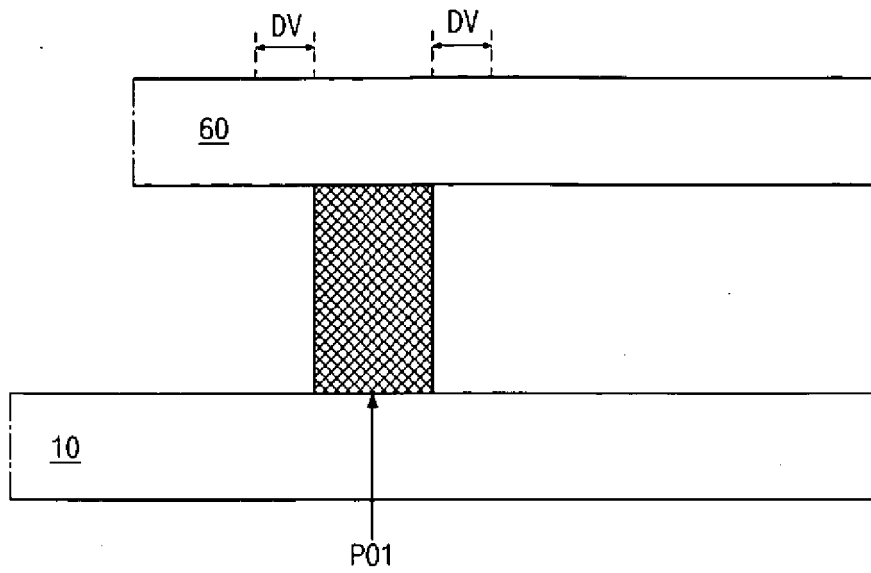


FIG 3A

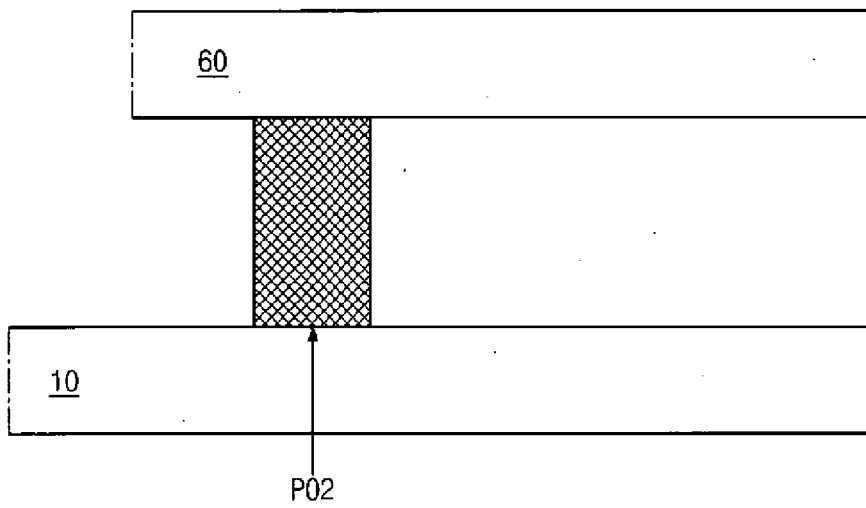


FIG 3B

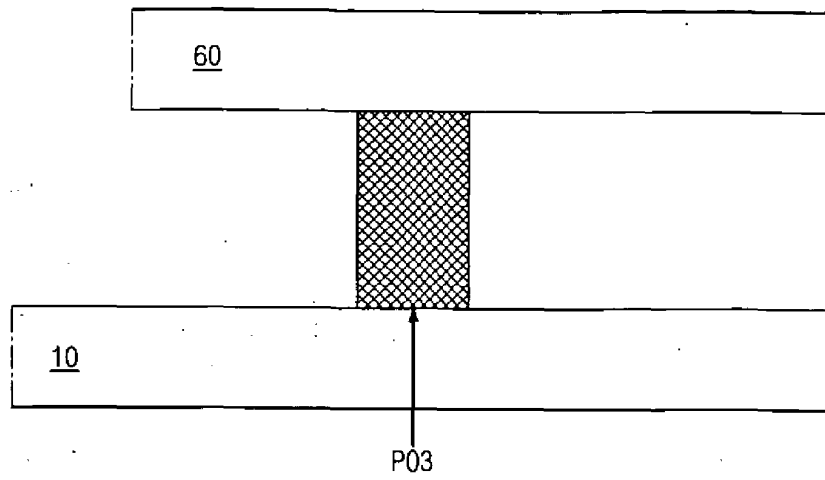


FIG 3C

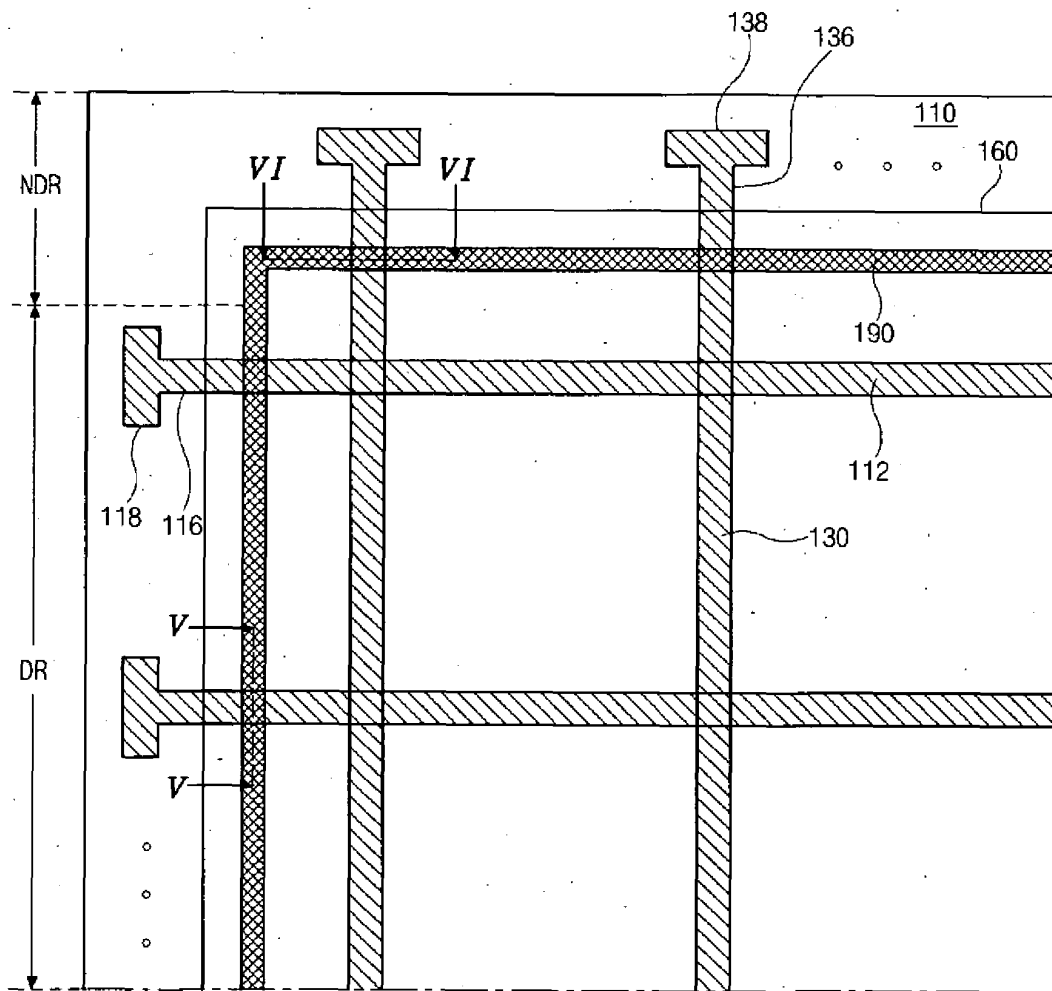


FIG 4

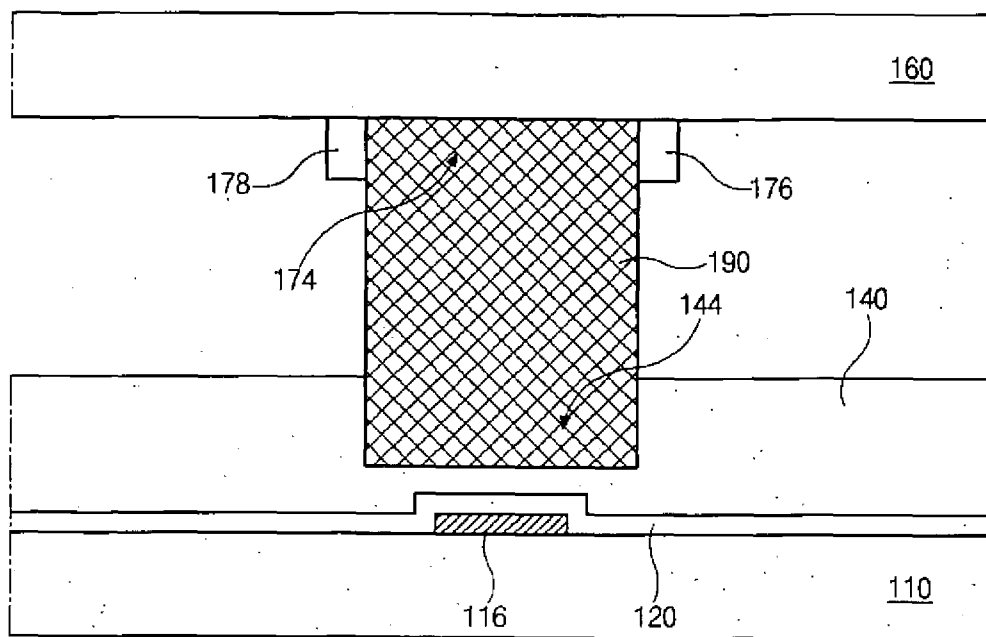


FIG. 5

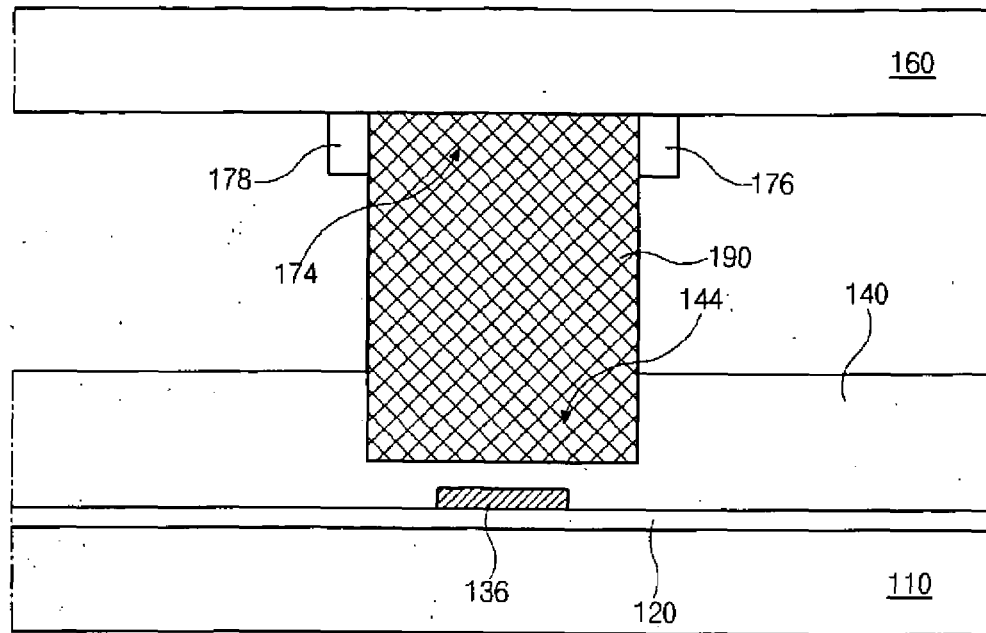


FIG 6

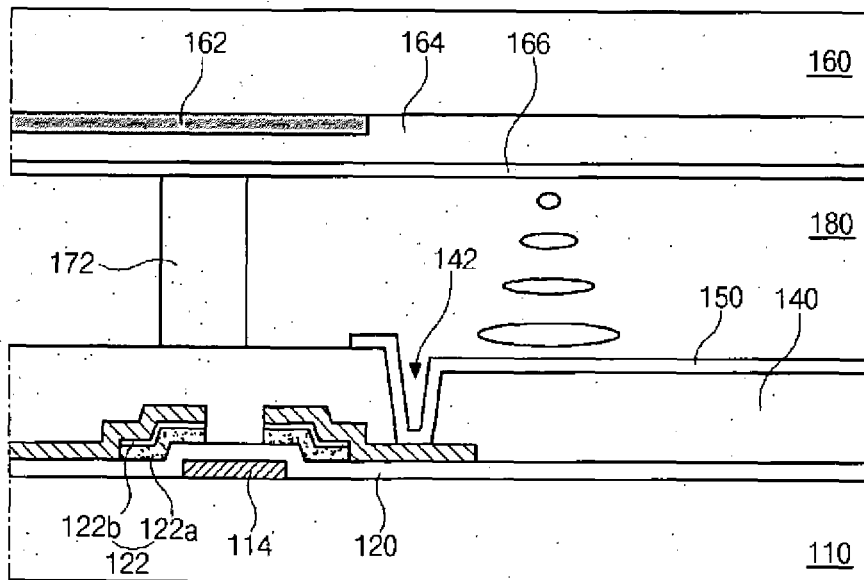


FIG 7

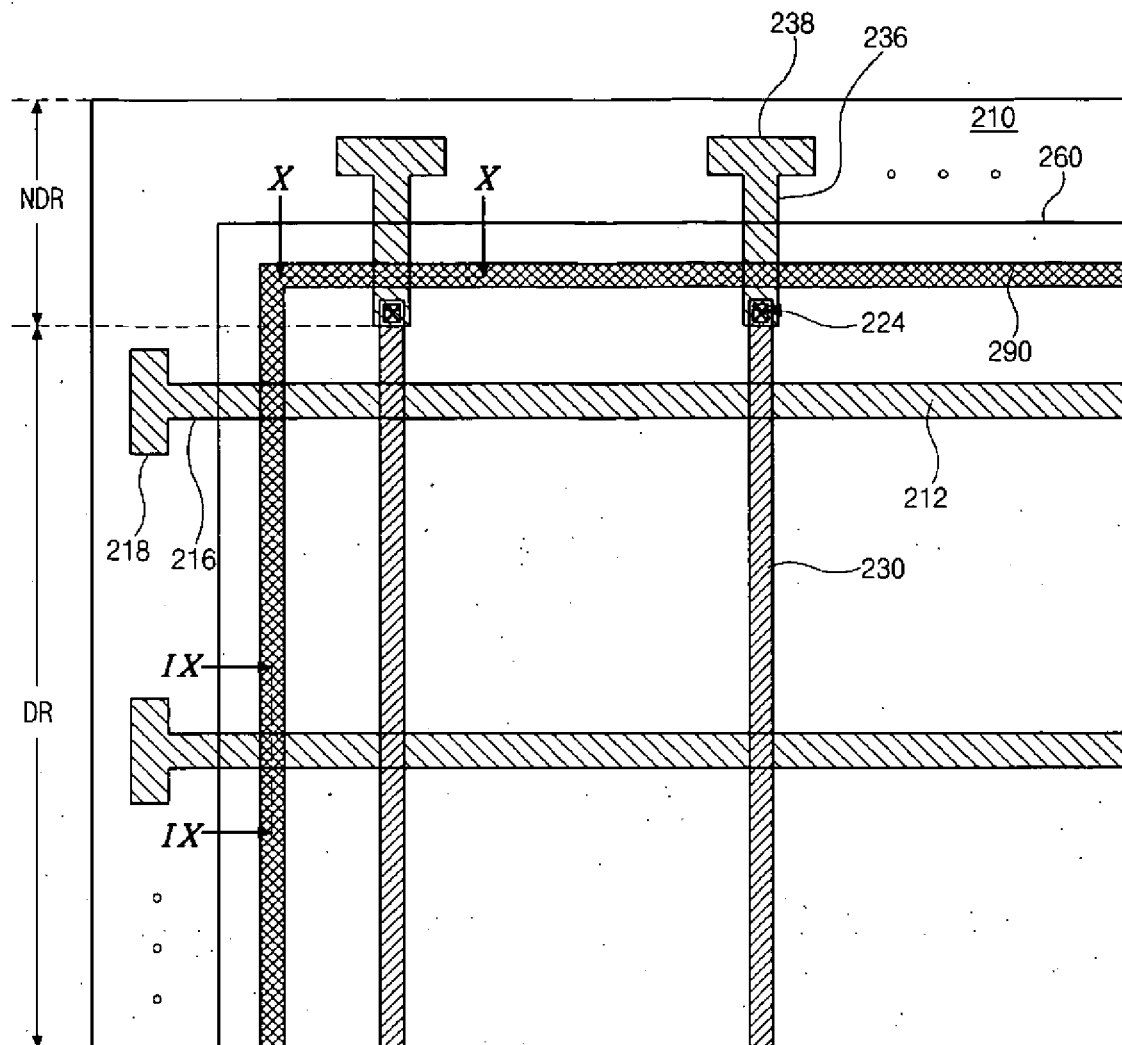


FIG 8

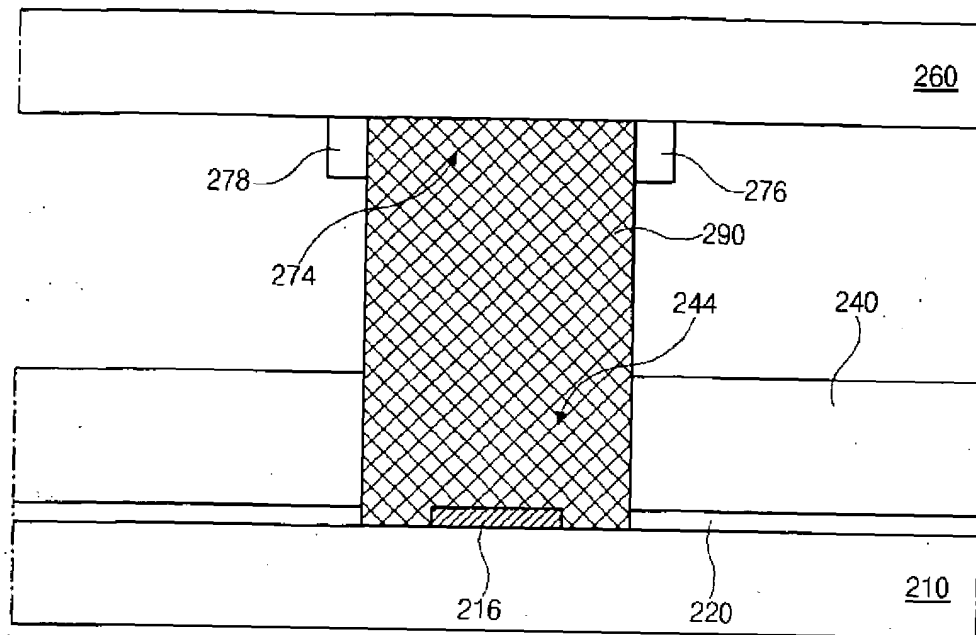


FIG 9

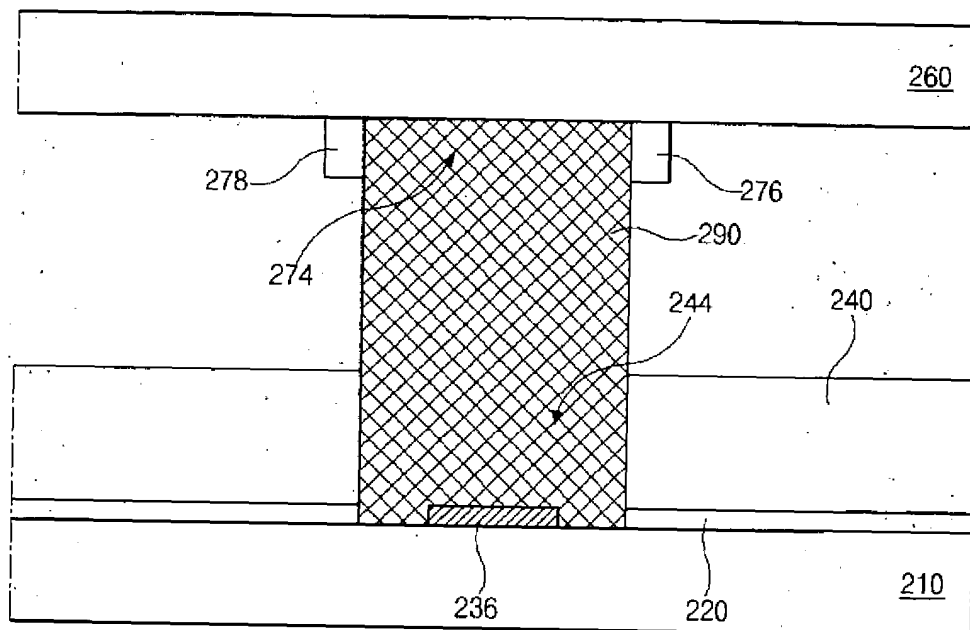


FIG 10

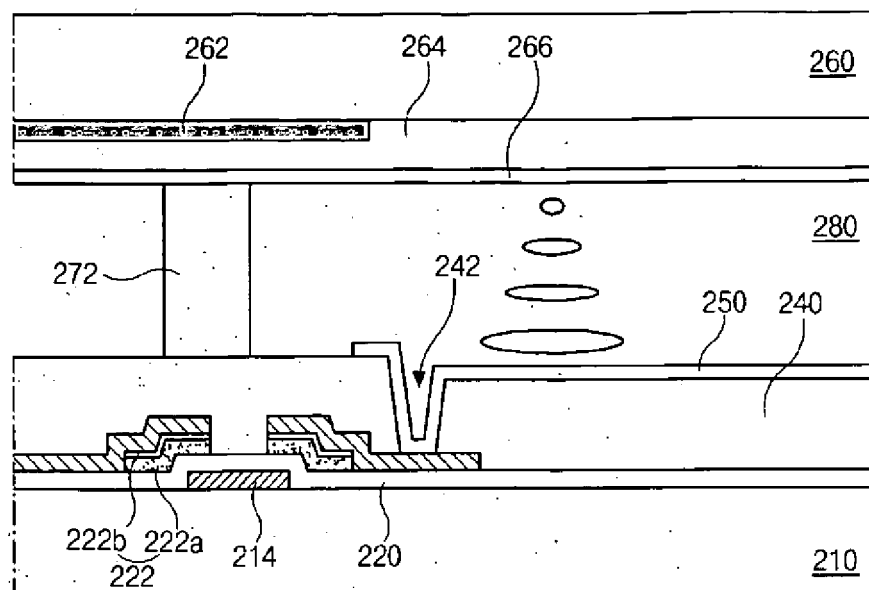


FIG 11

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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Patent documents cited in the description

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申请(专利权)人(译)	LG DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	LG DISPLAY CO. , LTD.		
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摘要(译)

液晶显示 (LCD) 装置包括彼此面对的第一和第二基板 (110,210,160,260) , 第一和第二基板中的每一个具有具有显示区域 (DR) 的第一基板, 非显示区域 (NDR) 和设置在非显示区域中的密封图案区域;保护层 (140,240) 位于第一基板上并且在密封图案区域中具有第一密封图案凹槽 (144,244) ;第一和第二挡板 (176,178) 位于第二基板 (160,260) 上并分别设置在第一密封图案凹槽 (144,244) 的两端, 第一和第二挡板 (176,178) 构造成形成第二密封图案凹槽 (174,274) 对应于第一密封图案凹槽;第一基板上的像素电极 (150,250) ;第一和第二基板之一上的公共电极 (166,266) ;第一和第二基板之间的液晶层 (180,280) ;密封图案 (190,290) 的一端插入第一密封图案凹槽 (144,244) , 另一端插入第二密封图案凹槽 (174,274) 。

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(22) Date of filing: 14.12.2012		
(54) Liquid crystal display device Flüssigkristallanzeigevorrichtung Dispositif d'affichage à cristaux liquides		
(64) Designated Contracting States: AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HH HU IE IS IT LI LT LU LV MC MK MT NL NO PL PT RO RS SE SI SK SM TR		• Hsieh, Bo-Jen 413-703 Gyeonggi-do (KR) • Nam, Hwang-Lim 413-012 Gyeonggi-do (KR) • Shin, Hyun-Sik 413-816 Gyeonggi-do (KR) • Cho, Hyun-Sik • Hwang, Joon-Ho 302-243 Daegu-si (KR)
(30) Priority: 10.07.2012 KR 20120077145		
(43) Date of publication of application: 17.12.2014 Bulletin 2014/51		
(62) Document number(s) of the earlier application(s) in accordance with Art. 83 EPC: 12197342.4 / 2 687 961		(74) Representatives: Tee Meer Steinmeister & Partner Patentanwälte mbB Rappenhofener Straße 4 80335 München (DE)
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