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(54) LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE

(57) A liquid crystal layer sandwiched by a lower substrate 1 and an upper substrate 2 comprises cross-shaped supports 15, a wall surface structure 17, and a seal member 14. The supports 15 are provided at the four sides of each pixel. Contiguous pixels are linked via openings between supports. The wall surface structure 17 is provided in the periphery of the supports 15 arranged in the form of a grid. The supports 15 and the wall surface structure 17 are a same member having adhesiveness, and simultaneously formed with patterning using photolithography. A portion of the wall surface structure 17 is an inlet 14 of liquid crystal. A seal member 13 is provided at the perimeter of the wall surface structure 17. The liquid crystal poured from the inlet 14 is poured into all of pixels via openings 27. Since the openings between supports 15 stays lit up, a black matrix 6 in the form of a grid, which covers the top side of all of the supports 15, is provided on the upper substrate 2.

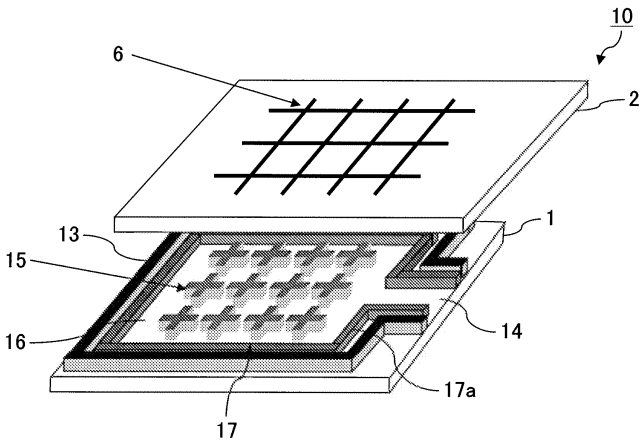

FIG. 2

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Description

Technical Field

[0001] The present invention relates to a liquid crystal display element of dot matrix system, and more particularly, to a liquid crystal display element that is superior in flexibility.

Background Art

[0002] In the future, electronic paper that can hold a display without a power supply and can electrically rewrite contents of the display is expected to become rapidly widespread. Electronic paper implements a book, a magazine, newspaper, etc., which are conventionally paper printed matters, by using an apparatus that can electrically rewrite a display, and has superior characteristics of paper printed matters, such as thinness, lightweight, and easiness to look. Electronic paper is superior to paper printed matters in a point that contents of a display can be rewritten. Accordingly, electronic paper is not discarded like paper printed matters. Therefore, electronic paper greatly contributes to reductions in the consumption of paper resources if it becomes widespread as an alternative to paper printed matters. This is considered to be very useful also from the viewpoint of environmental protection.

[0003] As applications of electronic paper, an electronic book, an electronic newspaper, an electronic poster, an electronic dictionary, etc. are considered. As characteristics demanded for electronic paper, the following (1) to (5) and the like exist.

(1) electrical rewritability of display data
(2) ultra-low consumption power
(3) easy on the eyes, and difficult to be tired (very easy to look)
(4) easy to carry (lightweight and easy to tote)
(5) as thin as paper and bendable (lightweight and flexible)

[0004] Electronic paper has been studied and developed by using an electrophoresis system, a twist ball system, a liquid crystal display, an organic EL display, etc.

[0005] The electrophoresis system is a system for moving charged particles in the air or a liquid. The twist ball system is a system for rotating two-color-coded charged particles. The organic EL display (organic electro-luminescence display) is a self-luminous display unit having a structure where a plurality of thin films made of an organic material are sandwiched by negative and positive electrodes. The liquid crystal display is a non-self-luminous display unit having a structure where a liquid crystal layer is sandwiched by a pixel electrode and an opposed electrode.

[0006] Electronic paper implemented with the liquid crystal display has been studied and developed by using cholesteric liquid crystal of selective reflection type having bistability. Here, the bistability is a nature that a liquid crystal exhibits stability in two different alignment states, and the cholesteric liquid crystal has a nature that two stable states such as planar and focal conic states are maintained for a long time even after an electric field is removed. For the cholesteric liquid crystal, incident light is interfered and reflected in the planar state, whereas incident light is transmitted in the focal conic state. Accordingly, a liquid crystal panel using the cholesteric liquid crystal as a liquid crystal layer, the lightness/darkness of light can be displayed with the selective reflection of incident light in the liquid crystal layer. This eliminates the need for a polarization plate. The cholesteric liquid crystal is also called chiral nematic liquid crystal.

[0007] Since the cholesteric liquid crystal reflects a color with the interference of liquid crystal, a color display can be made only by stacking the liquid crystals. Therefore, a liquid crystal display system using the cholesteric liquid crystal (here, referred to as a cholesteric liquid crystal system for the sake of convenience) is overwhelmingly superior in a color display to other systems such as the above described electrophoresis system, etc. With the other systems, color filters tinted in three colors must be arranged for each pixel. Therefore, its brightness is one-third of the cholesteric liquid crystal system. Accordingly, for the other systems, improving the brightness is a significant challenge to implement electronic paper.

[0008] As described above, the cholesteric liquid crystal has an advantage that a color display is easy, but its most significant challenge is to impart flexibility, which is the characteristic of electronic paper.

[0009] For a liquid crystal display element, a uniform cell of a gap of several μm is required. Normally, a cell is formed by sandwiching a liquid crystal layer (several μm) between upper and lower glass substrates. For a normal liquid crystal panel of TN (Twisted Nematic) type or STN (Super Twisted Nematic) type, also a liquid crystal display element (plastic liquid crystal) using some film substrate made of transparent special resin is implemented. The plastic liquid crystal element can be reduced in thickness and weight compared with the liquid crystal of a glass substrate, and also has high endurance and a high strength against bending. Accordingly, the plastic liquid crystal is freely bendable like paper, and suitable for electronic paper.

[0010] Here, a conventional configuration for implementing a uniform cell gap of a liquid crystal panel is described.

[0011] Fig. 1 is an exploded view of the cell structure of a liquid crystal display element of a dot matrix structure, which implements a uniform cell gap by using a support spacer.

[0012] The liquid crystal display element shown in this figure has a structure where a liquid crystal layer is sandwiched between a first substrate (upper substrate) 1 and a second substrate (lower substrate) 2. The liquid crystal

layer is composed of a seal member, adhesive supports 5, etc. On the surface of the first substrate 1, a plurality of transparent column electrodes (not shown) are formed. Additionally, on the back of the second substrate 2, a plurality of transparent row electrodes (not shown), which vertically intersect the column electrodes, are formed. On the side of the liquid crystal layer on the first substrate 1 on which the column electrodes are formed, a seal member 3 is formed.

[0013] The seal member 3 is an adhesive of thermal hardening type or UV hardening type manufactured in a printing process, and configures the periphery of the liquid crystal layer. In the center of one side 3a of the seal member 3, an opening is provided, and both of its ends extend to form an inlet 4 of liquid crystal. Namely, a portion of the seal member 3 is the inlet 4 of the liquid crystal, via which the liquid crystal is poured into a region enclosed by the seal member 3.

[0014] Within the region enclosed by the seal member 3, a plurality of adhesive supports 5, which serve as spacers of the liquid crystal layer, are formed. These adhesive supports 5 are formed at the four corners of each pixel of the liquid crystal layer.

[0015] The adhesive supports 5 are members that take the shape of a cylinder, and can be bonded to the second substrate 2. Therefore, if the first substrate 1, on which the seal member 3 and the adhesive supports 5 are formed, and the second substrate 2 are stacked, the first substrate 1 and the second substrate 2 are adhered with the seal member 3 and the adhesive supports 4. The seal member 3 is, for example, a member that is hardened by being heated.

[0016] With the liquid crystal display element having the above described configuration using the cholestric liquid crystal of selective reflection type for the liquid crystal layer, a portion between pixels, in which an electrode is not provided in an upper or lower opposed position, stays lit up. Therefore, to improve the contrast of a pixel by preventing the portion from staying lit up, a black matrix 6 is formed on the second substrate 2. This black matrix 6 is a grid-shaped pattern corresponding to portions (four sides of a pixel) of a liquid crystal layer, in which an electrode (row or column electrode) is not arranged downward or upward.

[0017] In the liquid crystal display element having the above described configuration, the adhesive supports 5 serve as spacers, whereby a width (cell gap) between the first substrate 1 and the second substrate 2 is kept uniform.

[0018] A support like the adhesive support 6 can be formed, for example, with patterning using a photolithography disclosed by Japanese Unexamined Utility Model Application Publication No. 58-13515, or Japanese Unexamined Patent Application Publication No. H8-76131.

[0019] In the liquid crystal display element having the above described configuration, cholesteric liquid crystal is poured from the inlet 4, whereby a cholesteric liquid crystal display element of selective reflection type can be implemented. However, to the cholesteric liquid crystal display element of selective reflection type, flexibility cannot be imparted only by implementing a uniform cell gap.

[0020] Because liquid crystal is a liquid, it flows by force applied by operations such as bending of a liquid crystal panel, or pressing of its display surface, and a display state varies. Since the display of the liquid crystal panel of TN type or STN type continues to be electrically driven, its display state can immediately revert to the original state even if it varies. However, for the cholesteric liquid crystal having the memory property of a display, its display does not revert to the original state until it is again driven.

[0021] A method for forming a support like the adhesive support 5 shown in Fig. 5 in the cholesteric liquid crystal display element is disclosed, for example, by Japanese Published Unexamined Patent Application Publication No. 2000-146527. The invention disclosed by this publication mainly aims at ensuring the uniformity of cell gaps, and does not aim at holding the memory property of a cholesteric liquid crystal display element when a liquid crystal panel is bent or its display surface is pressed.

[0022] To apply the cholesteric liquid crystal of selective reflection type to electronic paper, implementing a structure with which a display does not vary even if electronic paper is pressed or bent was the greatest challenge.

[0023] As a result of creating a liquid crystal cell having the support structure shown in Fig. 1 with a film substrate of 0.125 μm, its display varied only by being held by hand. To prevent the display from varying, a robust housing was required for the support structure of the liquid crystal cell, and it was impossible to apply this liquid crystal cell to electronic paper having flexibility.

[0024] The present inventor ascertained the mechanism, with which the display of a liquid crystal cell using cholesteric liquid crystal having a conventional support structure varies with the pressing force of its display surface, by experiment. This mechanism is disclosed by Japanese Patent Application No. H16-82380 previously filed by the present inventor.

[0025] The cause of the above described display variance is the fluidity of liquid crystal (cholesteric liquid crystal), which is resultant from pressing force applied to a display surface, or the bending of a liquid crystal cell, and the problem of the display variance can be solved by suppressing this fluidity. A spacer structure using a cylinder or a square support cannot suppress the fluidity of liquid crystal. Also a support having a stripe structure for the uniformity of cell gaps is proposed. With this structure, however, liquid crystal easily flows.

Patent Document 1: Japanese Unexamined Utility Model Application Publication No. 58-13515

Patent Document 2: Japanese Unexamined Patent Application Publication No. H8-76131

Patent Document 3: Japanese Unexamined Patent

Application Publication No. 2000-147527
Patent Document 4: Japanese Patent Application No. H16-81380

Disclosure of Invention

[0026] An object of the present invention is to implement a liquid crystal display element of matrix structure, the display of which does not vary even if a display surface is pressed or the element is bent.

[0027] The present invention assumes a liquid crystal display element of dot matrix system, which comprises a first substrate on which a first electrode is arranged, a second substrate on which a second electrode is arranged, and a liquid crystal panel configured by a liquid crystal layer provided between the first and the second substrates.

[0028] A liquid crystal display element according to a first aspect of the present invention is characterized in that the liquid crystal layer comprises a first wall surface structure having adhesiveness, which is arranged on a side face of each side of each pixel, and a second wall surface structure having adhesiveness, which is arranged in the perimeter of the first wall surface structure.

[0029] In the liquid crystal display element according to the first preferred embodiment, the first and the second wall surface structures have adhesiveness. Therefore, these wall surface structures serve as spacers, whereby the uniformity of cell gaps, the endurance of the liquid crystal layer, and the shock-resistance of the liquid crystal display element are improved.

[0030] A liquid crystal display element according to a second aspect of the present invention is characterized in that a plurality of liquid crystal panels are stacked in the first

preferred embodiment.

[0031] A plurality of liquid crystal panels are stacked in the liquid crystal display element according to the second preferred embodiment, whereby a color display is enabled by making the display color of each liquid crystal panel different.

[0032] A liquid crystal display element according to a third aspect of the present invention is implemented so that the first wall surface structure comprises, for example, an opening that links contiguous pixels in the liquid crystal display element according to the first or the second preferred embodiment.

[0033] Contiguous pixels are linked via an opening in the liquid crystal display element according to the third preferred embodiment, whereby liquid crystal can be poured into all of pixels within a liquid crystal layer by utilizing an opening as an inlet of the liquid crystal.

[0034] The liquid crystal display element according to the first or the second preferred embodiment of the present invention is characterized in that the pixel is rectangular. In this case, the opening is provided, for example, on the side walls of at least two sides of each pixel.

[0035] In the liquid crystal display element according to the first or the second aspect of the present invention, the opening is arranged, for example, in a nonlinear manner in a vertical direction.

[0036] In the liquid crystal display element according to the first or the second aspect of the present invention, the opening is arranged, for example, in a nonlinear manner in a horizontal direction.

[0037] In the liquid crystal display element according to the first or the second aspect of the present invention, the opening is arranged, for example, in a nonlinear manner in the vertical and the horizontal directions.

[0038] A liquid crystal display element according to a fourth aspect of the present invention is implemented so that the first wall surface structure encloses, for example, all of side faces of each pixel in the liquid crystal display element according to the first or the second aspect of the present invention. In this case, for example, liquid crystal within each pixel enclosed by the first wall surface structure in the liquid crystal layer is implemented by being dripped.

[0039] The liquid crystal display element according to the fourth aspect is created by bonding the first and the second substrate after the liquid crystal is poured into all of pixels in the liquid crystal layer by dripping the liquid crystal. For the liquid crystal display element according to the fourth aspect, an opening is not provided between contiguous pixels. Accordingly, the fluidity of the liquid crystal within a pixel can be completely suppressed. Additionally, the volume and the surface area of the first wall surface structure can be increased. Accordingly, resistance to pressing force against a display surface can be improved more than that in the liquid crystal display element according to the third aspect.

[0040] A liquid crystal display element according to a fifth aspect of the present invention is characterized in that a seal member is arranged at the perimeter of the second wall surface structure in the liquid crystal display element having the above described configuration according to the first or the second aspect. In this case, for example, liquid crystal poured into the liquid crystal layer of the liquid crystal panel is poured only into a region enclosed by the second wall surface structure.

[0041] The liquid crystal does not contact the seal member in the liquid crystal display element according to the fifth aspect, whereby a situation in which the liquid crystal is contaminated by the seal member can be avoided. Accordingly, options of the seal member increase, and a low-cost material or a material having high adhesiveness can be used as the seal member.

[0042] A liquid crystal display element according to a sixth aspect of the present invention is characterized in that a seal member is not arranged at the perimeter of the second wall surface structure in the liquid crystal display element having the above described configuration according to the first or the second aspect.

[0043] In this case, for example, the first and the sec-

ond substrates are adhered and secured by the first and the second wall surface structures.

[0044] A seal member can be omitted in the liquid crystal display element according to the sixth aspect, whereby a low-cost liquid crystal display element can be implemented.

[0045] A liquid crystal display element according to a seventh aspect of the present invention is characterized in that a liquid crystal panel in an uppermost layer displays a blue color in the liquid crystal display element according to the second aspect of the present invention.

[0046] The display color of the liquid crystal panel in the uppermost layer becomes a blue color, which makes the visual sensitivity of human eyes to an optical wavelength low, in the liquid crystal display element according to the seventh aspect, whereby an influence on the quality of display is small even if an opening of the liquid crystal panel in the uppermost layer is lit up.

[0047] A liquid crystal display element according to an eighth aspect of the present invention is characterized in that a black matrix is not comprised in the liquid crystal display element according to each of the above described aspects.

[0048] A black matrix can be omitted in the liquid crystal display element according to the eight aspect, whereby a low-cost liquid crystal display element can be implemented.

[0049] In the liquid crystal display element according to the first or the second aspect of the present invention, the cross-section of the first wall surface structure is, for example, cross-shaped. Additionally, in the liquid crystal display element according to the first or the second aspect of the present invention, the liquid crystal of the liquid crystal layer is, for example, liquid crystal having a memory property. The liquid crystal having the memory property is, for example, cholesteric liquid crystal.

[0050] An electronic information appliance according to the present invention is equipped with the liquid crystal display element according to any one of the first to the eighth aspects of the present invention.

Brief Description of Drawings

[0051]

Fig. 1 is an exploded view showing a cell structure of a liquid crystal display element of a conventional dot matrix structure, which implements a uniform cell gap by using a support spacer.

Fig. 2 is an exploded view showing the entire configuration of a liquid crystal display element according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 3 is a schematic showing the arrangement configuration of supports in the liquid crystal display element according to the preferred embodiment.

Fig. 4 shows the arrangement configuration of openings of a pixel, which are provided between supports, in the liquid crystal display element according to the preferred embodiment.

Fig. 5 shows the arrangement pattern of supports in a liquid crystal layer in an implementation example 1 of the liquid crystal display element according to the preferred embodiment.

Fig. 6 shows the arrangement pattern of supports in a liquid crystal layer in an implementation example 2 of the liquid crystal display element according to the preferred embodiment.

Fig. 7 shows the arrangement pattern of supports in a liquid crystal layer in an implementation example 3 of the liquid crystal display element according to the preferred embodiment.

Fig. 8 shows the arrangement pattern of supports in a liquid crystal layer in an implementation example 4 of the liquid crystal display element according to the preferred embodiment.

Fig. 9 shows the arrangement pattern of supports in a liquid crystal layer in an implementation example 5 of the liquid crystal display element according to the preferred embodiment.

Fig. 10 shows the arrangement pattern of supports in a liquid crystal layer in an implementation example 6 of the liquid crystal display element according to the preferred embodiment.

Fig. 11 shows the arrangement pattern of supports in a liquid crystal layer in an implementation example 7 of the liquid crystal display element according to the preferred embodiment.

Fig. 12 shows the arrangement pattern of supports in a liquid crystal layer in an implementation example 8 of the liquid crystal display element according to the preferred embodiment.

Fig. 13 shows the arrangement pattern of supports in a liquid crystal layer in an implementation example 9 of the liquid crystal display element according to the preferred embodiment.

Fig. 14 is an exploded view showing the entire configuration of the liquid crystal display element according to the preferred embodiment, which has the liquid crystal layer of the implementation example 10.

Fig. 15 shows the pattern of wall surface structures in the liquid crystal layer of the implementation example 10.

Fig. 16 is a cross-sectional view of a color liquid crystal display element using cholesteric liquid crystal of selective reflection type, which is an implementation example 11 of the present invention.

Fig. 17A to 17C respectively show the arrangement patterns of supports of a B (blue) display panel, a G (green) display panel, and an R (red) display panel in the color liquid crystal display element of the implementation example 11.

Best Mode of Carrying Out the Invention

[0052] Preferred embodiments according to the

present invention are described below with reference to the drawings.

[0053] Figs. 2 and 3 show the cell structure of a liquid crystal display element of matrix system using cholesteric liquid crystal, which is one preferred embodiment of the present invention. Fig. 2 is an exploded view showing the entire configuration of the liquid crystal display element according to the preferred embodiment, Fig. 3 is a schematic showing the arrangement configuration of supports in the liquid crystal display element according to the preferred embodiment, and Fig. 4 shows the arrangement configuration of openings provided between supports in the liquid crystal display element according to the preferred embodiment.

[0054] Initially, the entire configuration of the liquid crystal display element of matrix system (hereinafter referred to simply as a liquid crystal display element) according to this preferred embodiment is described with reference to Fig. 2. In Fig. 2, the same constituent elements as those of Fig. 1 are denoted with the same reference numerals.

[0055] The most distinguished characteristic, which is different from a conventional liquid crystal display element of matrix system, of the cell structure of the liquid crystal display element 10 of matrix system according to this preferred embodiment shown in Fig. 2 is the shape of a support 15 (adhesive support) 15 in a liquid crystal layer.

[0056] The support 15 provided in the liquid crystal layer of the liquid crystal display element 10 is a wall surface structure (first wall surface structure) the cross-section of which is cross-shaped, and manufactured, for example, with photolithography. This support is of a material having a property adhering to an opposed second substrate 2. Supports 15 are provided at the four sides (corners?) of each pixel. Additionally, as a spacer of the liquid crystal layer, this wall surface structure and a conventional spherical spacer or a square support spacer may be used together.

[0057] Fig. 3 is a schematic showing the arrangement form (arrangement pattern) of the supports 15.

[0058] A portion where a column electrode 21 and a row electrode (scanning electrode) 23 intersect is a pixel 25. At the four sides of this pixel 25, the supports 15 are provided. At the perimeters of all of the supports 15, a wall surface structure (second wall surface structure) 17 that stipulates the outer frame of a region (liquid crystal pouring region), into which liquid crystal is poured, is arranged. The entire shape of the wall surface structure 17 is nearly rectangular, and an inlet 14 of the liquid crystal is provided at the center of one side 17a. Namely, this inlet 14 is a poriton of the wall surface structure 17. This wall surface structure 17 is a member having adhesiveness. The supports 15 and the wall surface structure 17 may be a same member. In this case, they can be simultaneously formed in a photolithography process.

[0059] Outside the wall surface structure 17, a seal member 13 is arranged apart by a predetermined distance. This seal member 13 is arranged at the perimeter of a liquid crystal display element cell. This preferred embodiment is configured so that the wall surface structure 17 having adhesiveness can be used along with the seal member 13 when the substrates 1 and 2 are bonded.

[0060] As described above, the cholesteric liquid crystal of selective reflection type stays lit up in a gap between pixels, in which no electrode exists. Therefore, a black matrix must be provided. Accordingly, the black matrix 6 is provided on the back of the second substrate 2 (see Fig. 2). As shown in Fig. 3, the black matrix 6 is provided in a position overlapping the supports 15 in a vertical direction (direction vertical to the display surface).

[0061] As shown in Fig. 4, contiguous pixels 25 are linked via an opening 27 provided between the supports 15. This opening 27 is provided to pour the liquid crystal into all of pixels 25 in the liquid crystal layer. The liquid crystal is poured, for example, with a vacuum infusion method, etc.

[0062] In the meantime, in the cell structure of the liquid crystal display element 10 according to this preferred embodiment, the support 15 is cross-shaped. Therefore, the opening 27 that links pixels 25 can be made infinitesimal. The support can be used as a replacement for the black matrix when the opening 27 is made infinitesimal as described above, whereby the black matrix 6 can be also omitted.

[0063] In the liquid crystal display element 10 according to this preferred embodiment shown in Figs. 2 to 4, the perimeter of a pixel is enclosed by supports 51, which are cross-shaped wall surface structures, except for infinitesimal gaps (openings 27) at the centers of four sides. Therefore, the flow of the liquid crystal poured into the pixel is restricted. Therefore, even if pressing force is applied to the display surface or the element is bent, a display of the pixel can be prevented from varying.

[0064] Actually, the liquid crystal display element 10 according to this preferred embodiment was created as a cholesteric liquid crystal display element the pixel pitch of which is 0.24 mm, the opening 27 of which is 0.03 mm, the display size of which is 3.8 inches, the film substrate of which has a thickness of 0.125 mm, and the liquid crystal layer of which has a thickness of 4.0 μm, and a practical test was conducted for this element. As a result, it was verified that the display of the cholesteric liquid crystal display element does not vary even if it is bent with a curvature radius of 60 mm. For the conventional cholesteric liquid crystal display element shown in Fig. 1, its display varied only by holding the element by hand.

[0065] As described above, with the liquid crystal display element 10 according to this preferred embodiment, a liquid crystal display element of selective reflection type having flexibility (which is applicable to electronic paper) can be implemented.

[0066] Additionally, the liquid crystal display element 10 according to this preferred embodiment has the structure where the wall surface structure 17 is arranged along with the seal member on the inner side of the seal mem-

ber 13 as shown in Fig. 2. Therefore, in the liquid crystal display element 10 according to this preferred embodiment, the liquid crystal does not leak outside the wall surface structure 17, and the seal member 13 and the liquid crystal do not contact unlike a conventional liquid crystal display element. For the conventional liquid crystal display element, an expensive material must be used for a seal member in order to prevent the liquid crystal from contacting the seal member and being contaminated by impurities. Besides, it is difficult to select a material having high adhesiveness as the seal member.

[0067] For the liquid crystal display element 10 according to this preferred embodiment, its wall surface structure 17 is of a material having adhesiveness. Therefore, the liquid crystal display element 10 can be also configured by omitting the seal member 13. Even when the liquid crystal display element 10 is configured by using the seal member, there is no need to restrict the seal member 13 due to the above described reason. Accordingly, a low-cost liquid crystal display element can be implemented with the liquid crystal display element 10 according to this preferred embodiment.

[implementation example 1]

[0068] Fig. 5 shows the arrangement pattern (a support arrangement pattern) of supports 15 in the above described liquid crystal display element 10. In the liquid crystal display element 10, a pixel 25 is linked to all of its contiguous pixels via openings 27. Although the openings 27 are required to pour the liquid crystal into each pixel 25, they are not required to be provided between contiguous pixels 25 in all cases (there is no need to link a pixel 25 to all of its four contiguous pixels via openings 27).

[implementation example 2]

[0069] Fig. 6 exemplifies another configuration of the support arrangement pattern in the liquid crystal display element 10. In the example shown in Fig. 6, a pixel 25 is linked to its three contiguous pixels via openings 27. Accordingly, for example, pixels 25a and 25b are not linked via an opening 27. A support structure shown in Fig. 6 is formed by patterning contiguous supports 15, which are contiguous right and left, to be alternately linked in the liquid crystal display element of the implementation example 1. At this time, supports 15 to be linked are shifted right or left by 1 in odd- and even-numbered rows.

[implementation example 3]

[0070] Fig. 7 exemplifies a further configuration of the support arrangement pattern in the liquid crystal display element 10.

[0071] In the example shown in Fig. 7, a pixel 25 is linked to its two contiguous pixels via openings 27. A support structure shown in Fig. 7 is formed by patterning supports, which are contiguous upward and downward, to be alternately linked in the liquid crystal display element of the implementation example 1. At this time, supports 15 to be linked are shifted upward or downward by 1 in odd- and even-numbered columns.

[0072] In a fundamental structure of the liquid crystal display element in this implementation example, the fluidity of liquid crystal poured into a pixel 25 is restricted stronger as the number of openings 27 becomes smaller. Therefore, the endurance of a display variance against the bending of the element or pressing force applied to the display surface becomes high. Additionally, as a gap width of an opening 27 is smaller, the above described endurance of the display variance is improved. Note that, however, the amount of time required in the liquid crystal pouring process increases as the gap of an opening 27 is smaller. Furthermore, it is desirable to heat the liquid crystal in the liquid crystal pouring process because the viscosity of the liquid crystal becomes low at a high temperature. Also pressurization is effective at shortening the amount of time.

[implementation example 4]

[0073] Fig. 8 exemplifies a still further configuration of the support arrangement pattern in the liquid crystal display element according to this preferred embodiment.

[0074] There are four types of supports shown in this figure. One type is a nearly L-shaped support 35-1, the three other types have shapes implemented by rotating the support 35-1 clockwise by 90, 180, and 270 degrees respectively. The support 35-2 is a support implemented by rotating the support 35-1 by 90 degrees, the support 35-3 is a support implemented by rotating the support 35-1 by 180 degrees, and the support 35-4 is a support implemented by rotating the support 35-1 by 270 degrees.

[0075] In this implementation example, these four types of supports 35-1 to 35-4 are arranged at four corners of a pixel 25. Namely, the supports 35-1, 35-2, 35-3, and 35-4 are respectively arranged at an upper left corner, an upper right corner, a lower right corner, and a lower left corner.

[0076] The perimeter of a pixel 25 is configured by being enclosed with these four types of supports 35 (35-1 to 35-4) . Therefore, an opening 37 in this implementation example is arranged in a position obtained by moving the opening 27 of the implementation example 1 upward, downward, right, or left.

[0077] In the pattern configuration of the supports 15 in the implementation example 1, the openings 27 are aligned in a linear manner vertically or horizontally. Therefore, the liquid crystal within a pixel 25 is easy to flow in this linear direction. Actually, as a result of prototyping the liquid crystal display element 10 of the implementation example 1 and conducting an experiment, a display was proved to vary from a portion where the openings 27 are aligned in a linear manner.

[0078] Therefore, a display variance, which is problematic in the liquid crystal display element 10 of the implementation example 1, can be prevented by patterning the supports 37 not to align the openings 37 in a linear manner as shown in Fig. 8.

[implementation example 5]

[0079] Fig. 9 shows a still further example of the support arrangement pattern in the liquid crystal display element according to this preferred embodiment.

[0080] In the implementation example 5, contiguous supports 35 of the implementation example 4 are linked with a method similar to that of the implementation example 2. As a result, a pixel 25a is linked to its right and left pixels 25c and 25d, and a downward pixel 25e via openings 37, but it is not linked to its upward pixel 25b.

[0081] As described above, each pixel 25 is linked to three pixels among four pixels, which are contiguous upward, downward, right, and left, via openings 37 in the implementation example 5.

[implementation example 6]

[0082] Fig. 10 shows a still further example of the support arrangement pattern in the liquid crystal display element according to this preferred embodiment.

[0083] In the implementation example 6, contiguous supports 35 of the implementation example 4 are linked with a method similar to that of the implementation example 3. As a result, a pixel 25a is linked to its left pixel 25c and downward pixel 25e via openings 37, but it is not linked to its upward pixel 25b and right pixel 25d.

[0084] As described above, each pixel 25 is linked to two pixels among four pixels, which are contiguous upward, downward, right, and left, via openings 37 in the implementation example 6.

[0085] In the liquid crystal display elements of the implementation examples 5 and 6, the flow of the liquid crystal within a pixel 25 can be suppressed more effectively than that in the liquid crystal display element of the implementation example 4.

[0086] For the liquid crystal layers of the above described implementation examples 4 to 6, a portion (such as a slim portion) of the pattern is sometimes lost in a photolithography process if a support is infinitesimal, and the deterioration of yield becomes a concern. For example, if the width and the length of a slim portion are approximately 10 μm and 150 μm respectively in a support, there is a high probability that the support formed in the photolithography process is easy to topple over and peel off.

[0087] Accordingly, as a result of transforming the support to a shape shown in Fig. 11, a loss caused by peel-off can be prevented at the time of development in the photolithography process.

[implementation example 7]

[0088] Fig. 11 shows a still further example of the support arrangement pattern in the liquid crystal display element according to this preferred embodiment.

[0089] A liquid crystal layer of the implementation example 7 has a pattern configuration where two types of supports 45a and 45b are alternately arranged. The support 45b has a shape obtained by rotating the support 45a clockwise by 180 degrees with its center as an axis.

[0090] In the liquid crystal layer of the implementation example 7, openings 47 of contiguous pixels 25 are not aligned in a linear manner, whereby the fluidity of the liquid crystal within a pixel 25 can be suppressed. Additionally, since each support 45 (45a, 45b) has a highly symmetrical shape (the shape symmetrical with respect to a point), it is proved that the support is difficult to peel off in the photolithography process.

[implementation example 8]

[0091] Fig. 12 shows a still further example of the support arrangement pattern in the liquid crystal display element according to this preferred embodiment.

[0092] In a liquid crystal layer of the implementation example 8, the two types of supports 45a and 45b in the liquid crystal layer of the implementation example 7 are linked by a rule similar to that of the liquid crystal layer of the implementation example 5. Namely, the liquid crystal layer of the implementation example 8 has a configuration where horizontally contiguous two supports (the supports 45a and 45b) in the liquid crystal layer of the implementation example 7 are linked and integrated.

[0093] The linkage and the integration of these two contiguous supports 45 (the supports 45a and 45b) are shifted by 1 in odd-and even-numbered rows. As a result, all of odd-numbered lines have the same arrangement pattern (a first arrangement pattern) of supports 451. In the meantime, all of even-numbered lines have the same pattern (a second arrangement pattern) of supports 451.

[0094] In the liquid crystal layer of the implementation example 8, each pixel has three openings 47, and is linked to three contiguous pixels, which exist right, left, and upward or downward, via the openings 47. However, the arrangement positions of the openings 47 in odd- and even-numbered rows differ. Therefore, the openings 47 of the pixels 25 are not aligned in a linear manner. Accordingly, the fluidity of liquid crystal within each pixel 25 is suppressed more than that in the implementation example 7.

[implementation example 9]

[0095] Fig. 13 shows a still further example of the support arrangement pattern in the liquid crystal display element according to this preferred embodiment.

[0096] In a liquid crystal layer of the implementation example 9, the two types of supports 45a and 45b in the

liquid crystal layer of the implementation example 7 are linked with a rule similar to that of the liquid crystal layer of the implementation example 6. The liquid crystal layer of the implementation example 9 is configured by linking and integrating the two types of supports (the supports 45a and 45b) in the liquid crystal layer of the implementation example 7 in both of vertical and horizontal directions. Specifically, every other opening 47t arranged in the vertical direction is linked, and every other opening 47y arranged in the horizontal direction is linked.

[0097] As a result of linking the openings 47t and 47y as described above, a pixel 25 of the liquid crystal layer of the implementation example 9 has two openings 47 (the openings 47t and 47y). The pixel 25 in the liquid crystal layer of the implementation example 9 is linked to two pixels such as its left or right contiguous pixel, and its upward or downward contiguous pixel via the openings (the openings 47t and 47y). However, these openings 47 are not aligned in a linear manner. Accordingly, the fluidity of the liquid crystal in a pixel of the liquid crystal layer of the implementation example 9 is suppressed more than that in a pixel of the liquid crystal layer of the implementation example 7. Additionally, the number of openings in a pixel of the implementation example 9 is smaller than that in a pixel of the implementation example 8. Therefore, the fluidity of the poured liquid crystal in a pixel of the implementation example 9 is lower than that in a pixel of the implementation example 8.

[implementation example 10]

[0098] Fig. 14 is an exploded view showing the entire structure of the liquid crystal display element according to this preferred embodiment, which has a liquid crystal layer of another configuration.

[0099] In the liquid crystal display element 50 shown in Fig. 14, constituent elements having the same structures as those of the constituent elements comprised by the liquid crystal display element 10 of Fig. 2 are denoted with the same reference numerals.

[0100] The liquid crystal display element 50 is characterized in that pixels 55 are not linked with openings in a liquid crystal layer. Namely, as shown in Fig. 15, in the liquid crystal display element 50, the four sides of a pixel 55 of the liquid crystal layer 55 are sealed by an adhesive wall surface structure (a first wall surface structure) 59. Namely, all of side faces at the perimeter of each pixel 55 are covered with the wall surface structure (the first wall surface structure) 59, and each pixel is not linked to its contiguous pixels. Accordingly, the fluidity of the liquid crystal within the pixel 55 is completely suppressed. Additionally, a rectangular second wall surface structure 57 is arranged at the perimeter of the first wall surface structure 59. Also the second wall surface structure 57 has adhesiveness. The first wall surface structure 59 and the second wall surface structure are a same member, and formed in the same process. Additionally, a rectangular seal member 54 is arranged at the perimeter of the second wall surface structure 57. A same member can be used as the first and the second wall surface structures (59, 57) and the seal member 54, and can be formed in the same process.

[0101] In the manufacturing process of the liquid crystal display element 50 of the implementation example 10, the liquid crystal is poured into a pixel 55, for example, by being dripped into the pixel 55. Upon completion of the pouring of the liquid crystal into the pixel 55, a liquid crystal cell is manufactured by bonding the substrates 1 and 2 with the use of the wall surface structures 57 and 59, and the seal member 54.

[0102] Also the implementation example 10 has a configuration where the liquid crystal poured into a pixel does not contact the seal member 54 . This is because the liquid crystal is dripped into only the first and the second wall surface structures 59 and 58, or the first wall surface structure 59. Therefore, a low-cost material and a material having high adhesiveness can be used for the seal member 54. Furthermore, since the first and the second wall surface structures (59, 57) have adhesiveness, the seal member 54 can be also omitted.

[0103] In the meantime, air bubbles can be possibly contained in the liquid crystal at the time of the process for dripping the liquid crystal (cholesteric liquid crystal) into the pixel, and for bonding the two substrates thereafter. Accordingly, it is desirable to drip the liquid crystal and to bond the substrates in a vacuum.

[0104] The liquid crystal display element 50 of the implementation example 10 can be manufactured also by adding a new process to the process for manufacturing the liquid crystal display elements of the implementation examples 1 to 9. For example, a process for closing openings is executed after the liquid crystal is poured into a pixel in the process for manufacturing the liquid crystal display elements of the implementation examples 1 to 9. In this case, for example, the size of an opening is reduced to a minimum, and a wall surface structure is widened (expanded) by heating and pressurizing the liquid crystal until the opening is closed, after the liquid crystal is poured.

[implementation example 11]

[0105] Figs. 16 and 17 show the principal portions of a color liquid crystal display element, which is an implementation example 11 of the present invention. Fig. 16 is a cross-sectional view of the color liquid crystal display element using the cholesteric liquid crystal of selective reflection type.

[0106] As shown in this figure, the color liquid crystal display element of the implementation example 11 is configured by sequentially stacking an R (red) display panel (liquid crystal panel) 610, a G (green) display panel (liquid crystal panel) 620, and a B (blue) display panel (liquid crystal panel) 630, among which the B display panel 630 is the uppermost layer.

[0107] The R display panel 610, the G display panel

620, and the B display panel 630 respectively have the support arrangement patterns shown in Figs. 17A to C. Namely, the R display panel 610, the G display panel 620, and the B display panel 630 have the support arrangement pattern of the implementation example 1 (see Fig. 5), the support arrangement pattern of the implementation example 4 (see Fig. 8), and the support arrangement pattern of the implementation example 4 respectively. Note that the support pattern of the B display panel 630 is a structure implemented by transforming the support pattern of the implementation example 4. As a result, between the G display panel 620 and the B display panel 630, openings between supports are configured not to be arranged in a linear manner in a vertical direction (direction vertical to the display surface).

[0108] The reason of adopting such a structure is that the openings of each of the RGB panels, which are contiguous in the vertical direction, are arranged in a linear manner if all of the support arrangement patterns of the three panels 610 to 630 are implemented as the configuration of the implementation example 1. Since the liquid crystal existing at an opening between supports stays lit up, all of the three RGB colors are viewed as being lit up to user eyes, and the contrast of the display deteriorates. For this reason, the need for providing a black matrix in the positions of openings arises. This implementation example is devised so that the openings of the G display panel 620 and those of the R display panel 630 are not aligned in a linear manner in the vertical direction as described above, thereby eliminating the need for a black matrix.

[0109] Namely, as shown in Fig. 16, this display element is configured so that an opening 617 between pixels 25R of the R display panel 610, an opening 627 between pixels 25G of the G panel 620, and an opening 637 between pixels 25B of the B panel 630 are not arranged in a linear manner in the vertical direction. Accordingly, if a support is not completely transparent, noise light, which is caused by the lit-up state at the openings (617, 627) of the lower layer panels (the R display panel 610 and the G display panel 620 in this implementation example) , is reduced. If the transparency of a support is low, only the openings 637 of the uppermost layer panel (the B display panel 630 in this implementation example) may be configured not to be arranged in positions in a direction (immediately above) vertical to the openings (617, 627) of the lower layer panels (610, 620).

[0110] If the display element is configured without providing the black matrix, the openings of the pixels on the uppermost layer panel are lit up. In this implementation example, the uppermost layer panel is implemented as the B (blue) display panel 630 which makes the sensitivity characteristic of human eyes to an optical wavelength low. Accordingly, with the color liquid crystal display element of this implementation example, deterioration of the display characteristic of the color liquid crystal display element can be reduced even if a black matrix is omitted, and its display performance becomes a level which is not practically problematic. Therefore, a low-cost color liquid crystal display element from which a black matrix is omitted can be implemented with the color liquid crystal display element of this implementation example.

[0111] In the above described implementation examples, the amount of time required to pour the liquid crystal is expected to become longer as the number of openings decreases. However, if the viscosity of the liquid crystal is reduced by raising the temperature of the liquid crystal when being poured, the liquid crystal display element can be manufactured for an amount of time, which is not problematic from the viewpoint of a process.

[0112] As described above, according to the preferred embodiment of the present invention, in the cholesteric liquid crystal display element having bistability, a variance in a display state, which is a problem and caused by applying pressing force to a display surface, can be prevented. Additionally, resistance to pressing force or a strength against bending are improved, whereby flexibility can be imparted to the cholesteric liquid crystal display element. Additionally, a black matrix becomes unnecessary, whereby a low-cost cholesteric liquid crystal display element can be implemented. Furthermore, since liquid crystal does not contact a seal member, a low-cost material can be used for the seal member. Still further, the seal member can be also omitted by enhancing the adhesiveness of a wall surface structure existing at the perimeter of supports. In this way, a lower-cost cholesteric liquid crystal display element can be provided. Besides, the second wall surface structure is a nearly rectangular enclosing structure. However, if the seal member is used together, the second wall surface structure may not be an enclosing structure. Still further, in that case, the shape of the second wall surface structure may be made identical to that of the first structure arranged for each pixel. It is desirable that the first wall surface structure for a pixel in an end column and the second wall surface structure at the perimeter of the pixel contact although this is not shown. With the second wall surface structure, the fluidity of the liquid crystal can be reduced even in a pixel in the end column.

[0113] In the meantime, all of the supports in the implementation examples have shapes based on a cross, which can maximize an aperture ratio. However, the shapes of the supports of the present invention are not limited to those referred to in the implementation examples. Various shapes such as a shape obtained by transforming a cross, etc. can be considered. Additionally, the number of openings for a contiguous pixel may not be necessarily one. A plurality of small openings may be provided between a pixel and its contiguous pixel. Furthermore, a cylinder or a square support may be arranged together within a pixel. With such a configuration, liquid crystal can be prevented from flowing, and also a synergistic effect of being able to reducing the transformation of a pixel can be expected.

[0114] Additionally, a wall surface structure and a conventional space may be used together.

[0115] Furthermore, the above described implementation examples are the liquid crystal display elements of a simple matrix system. However, the present invention is easily applicable also to a liquid crystal display element of an active matrix system. Besides, the shape of a pixel in the implementation examples is rectangular. However, the shape of a pixel of the present invention is not limited to a rectangle, and may take another shape.

[0116] Still further, the present invention is applicable not only to the cholesteric liquid crystal display element but also to a liquid crystal display element using another liquid crystal having a memory property of display.

[0117] The present invention is superior in flexibility, shock-resistance, and resistance to pressing force against a display surface. Therefore, the present invention is preferable as a display element of electronic paper.

Industrial Applicability

[0118] The present invention is preferable also for an electronic book, an electronic newspaper, an electronic poster, a portable terminal such as a PDA (Personal Data Assistant), etc., and a display element of portable appliances such as a wrist watch, etc., for which flexibility is required, in addition to the display element of electronic paper. Furthermore, the present invention is applicable also to a display element of a display unit of a computer of paper type, which is expected to be realized in the future, and to display devices in various fields such as a display decorated in a store, etc.

Claims

1. A liquid crystal display element of a dot matrix system having a first substrate on which a first electrode is arranged, a second substrate on which a second electrode is arranged, and a liquid crystal panel configured with a liquid crystal layer provided between the first and the second substrates, wherein
the liquid crystal layer comprises
a first wall surface structure having adhesiveness, which is arranged on a side face of each side of each pixel, and
a second wall surface structure having adhesiveness, which is arranged at a perimeter of said first wall surface structure.

2. The liquid crystal display element according to claim 1, wherein
a plurality of liquid crystal panels are stacked.

3. The liquid crystal display element according to claim 1 or 2, wherein
said first wall surface structure has an opening that links contiguous pixels.

4. The liquid crystal display element according to claim 1 or 2, wherein
the pixel is rectangular.

5. The liquid crystal display element according to claim 4, wherein
an opening is provided on side walls of at least two sides of each pixel.

6. The liquid crystal display element according to claim 1 or 2, wherein
an opening is arranged in a non-linear manner in a vertical direction.

7. The liquid crystal display element according to claim 1 or 2, wherein
an opening is arranged in a non-linear manner in a horizontal direction.

8. The liquid crystal display element according to claim 1 or 2, wherein
an opening is arranged in a non-linear manner in vertical and horizontal directions.

9. The liquid crystal display element according to claim 1 or 2, wherein
said first wall surface structure encloses all of side faces of each pixel.

10. The liquid crystal display element according to claim 9, wherein
liquid crystal within a pixel enclosed by said first wall surface structure in the liquid crystal layer is dripped.

11. The liquid crystal display element according to claim 1 or 2, wherein
a seal member is arranged at a perimeter of said second wall surface structure.

12. The liquid crystal display element according to claim 12, wherein
the liquid crystal poured into the liquid crystal layer of a liquid crystal panel is poured only into a region enclosed by said second wall surface structure.

13. The liquid crystal display element according to claim 1 or 2, wherein
a seal member is not arranged at a perimeter of said second wall surface structure.

14. The liquid crystal display element according to claim 13, wherein
the first substrate and the second substrate are adhered and secured by said first and said second wall surface structures.

15. The liquid crystal display element according to claim 2, wherein
a liquid crystal panel in an uppermost layer displays

a blue color.

16. The liquid crystal display element according to any one of claims 1 to 15, wherein
a black matrix for shielding light is not comprised.

17. The liquid crystal display element according to claim 1 or 2, wherein
said first wall surface structure is a support a cross-section of which is cross-shaped.

18. The liquid crystal display element according to claim 1 or 2, wherein
liquid crystal of the liquid crystal layer is liquid crystal having a memory property.

19. The liquid crystal display element according to claim 18, wherein
the liquid crystal having the memory property is cholesteric liquid crystal.

20. An electronic information appliance equipped with the liquid crystal display element according to any one of claims 1 to 19.

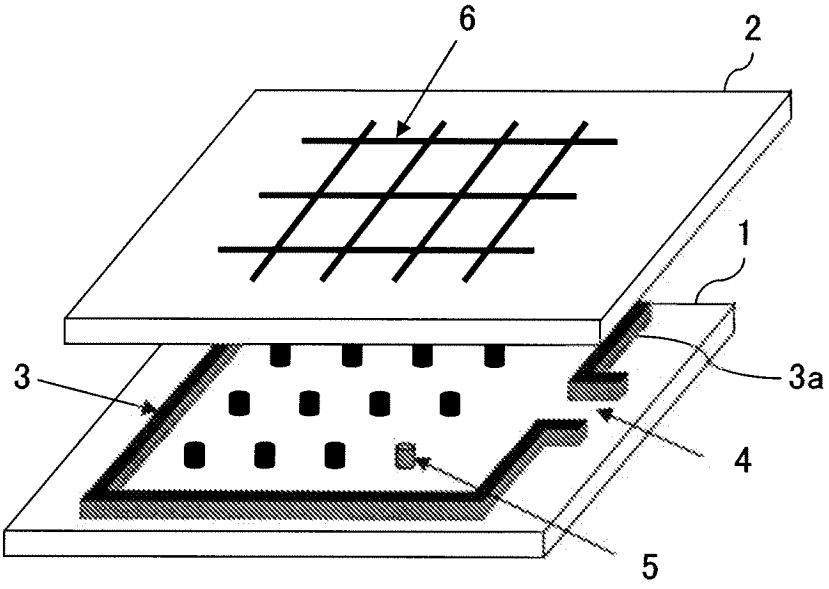

FIG. 1

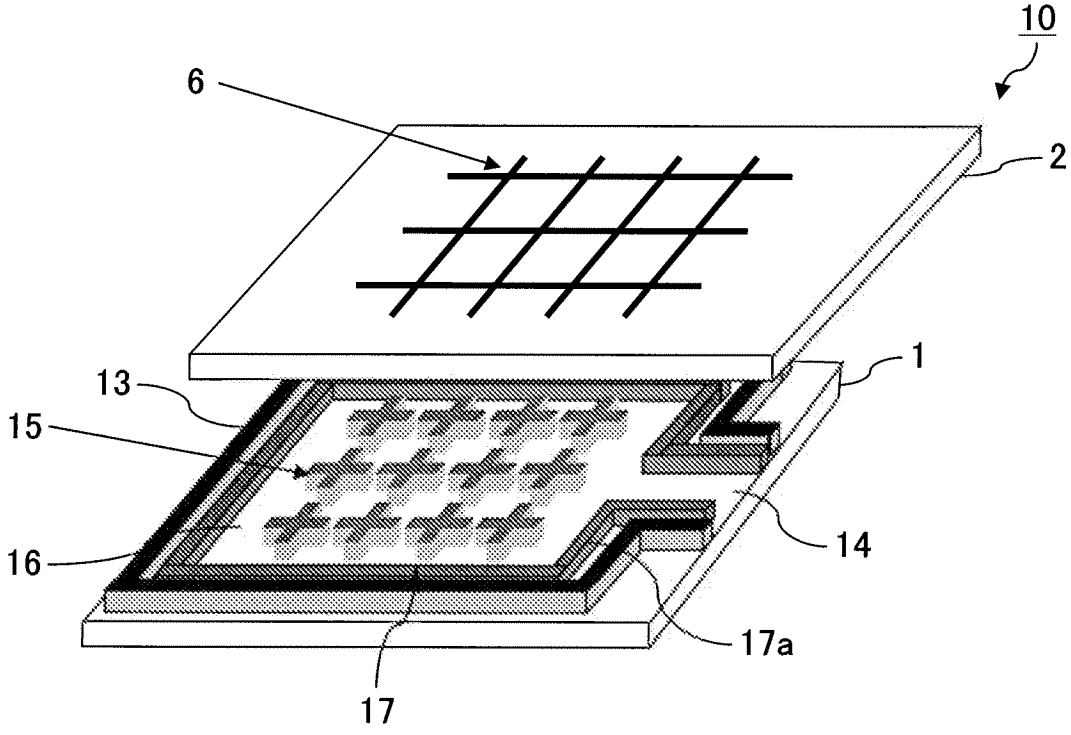

FIG. 2

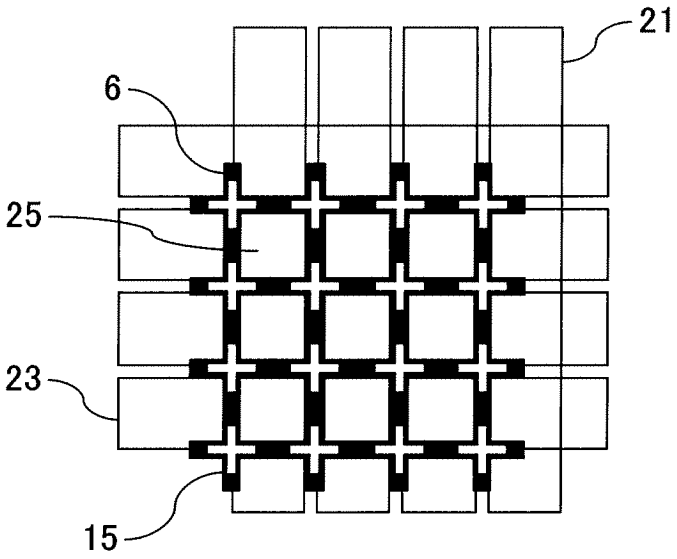

FIG. 3

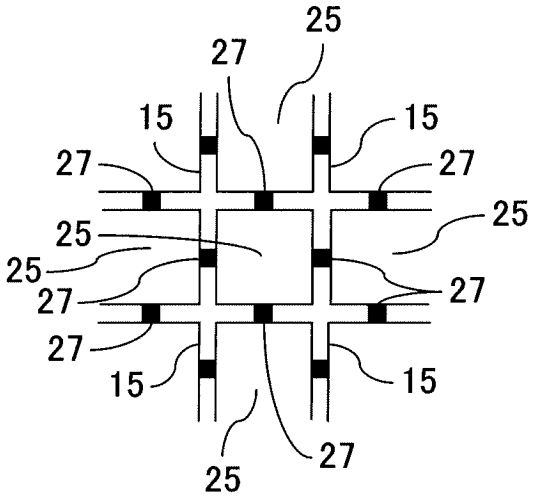

FIG. 4

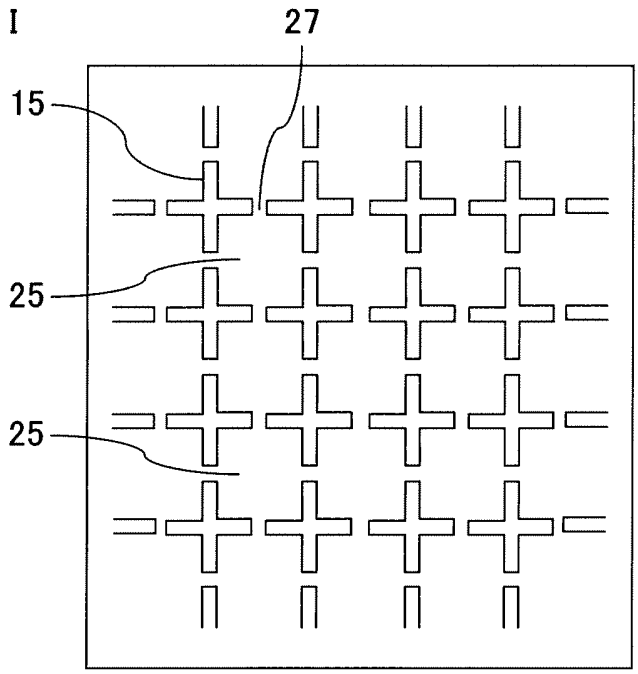

FIG. 5

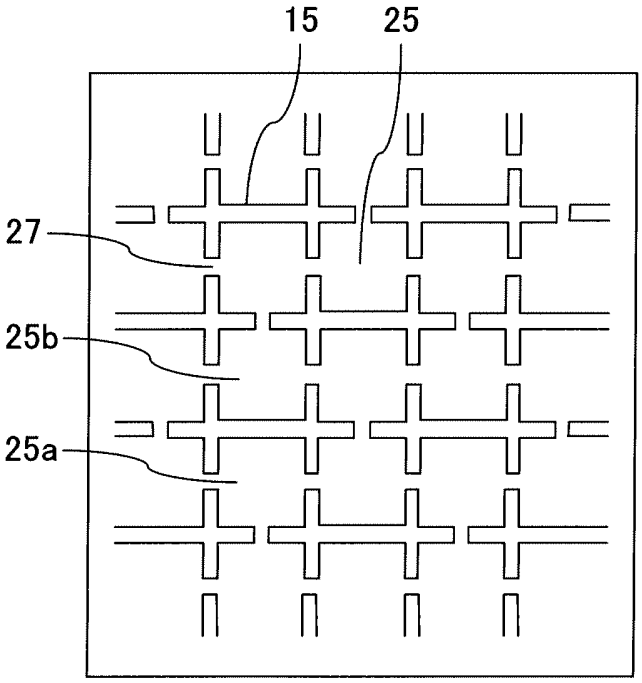

FIG. 6

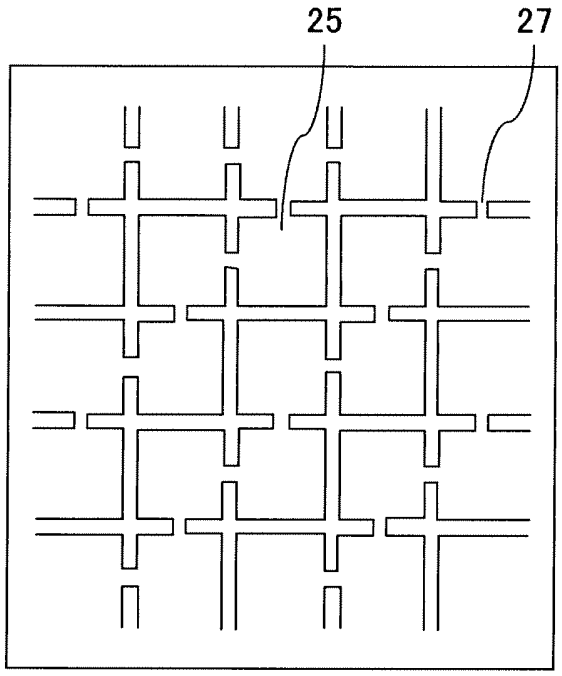

FIG. 7

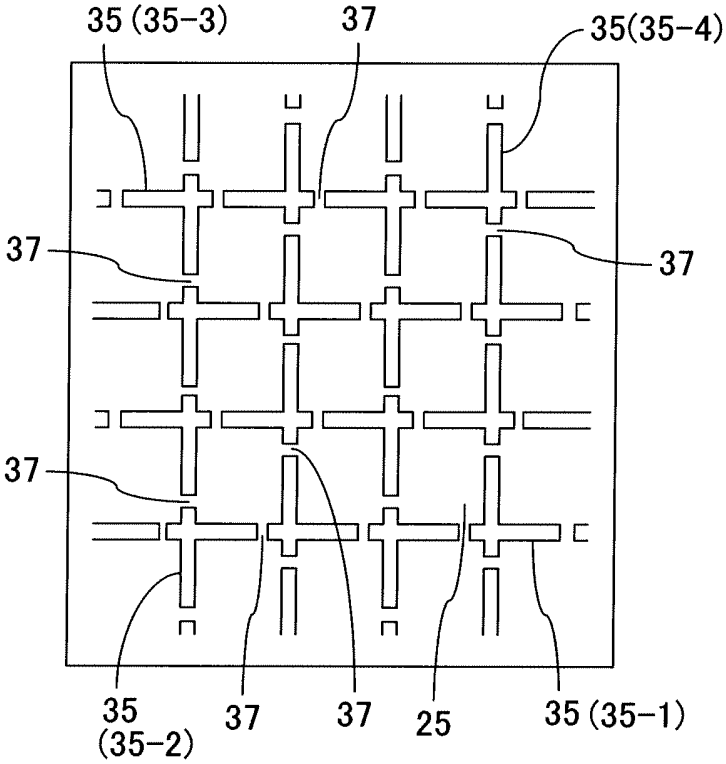

FIG. 8

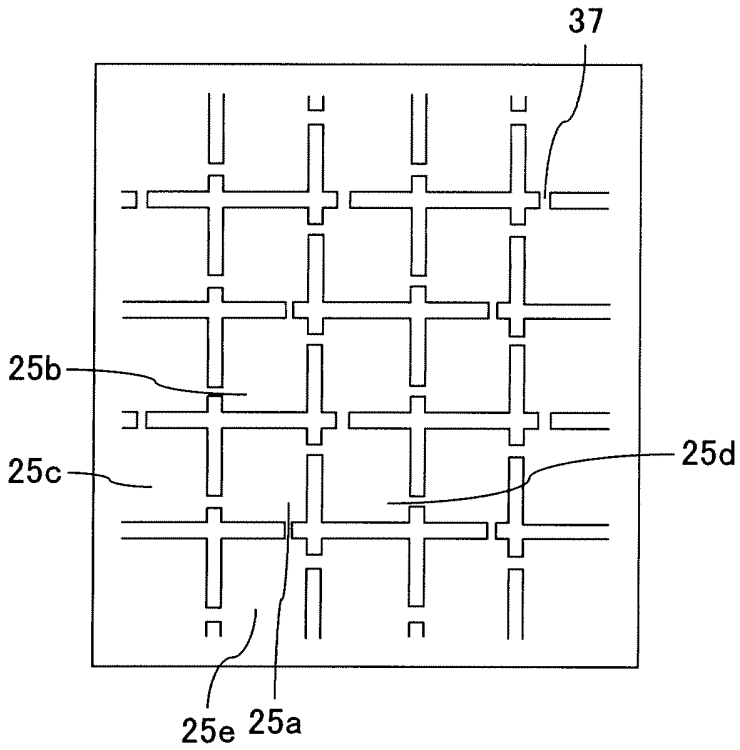

FIG. 9

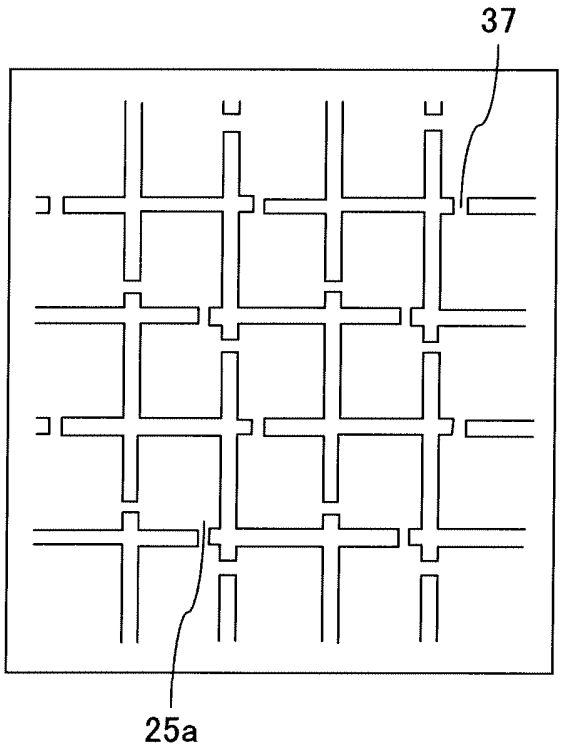

FIG. 10

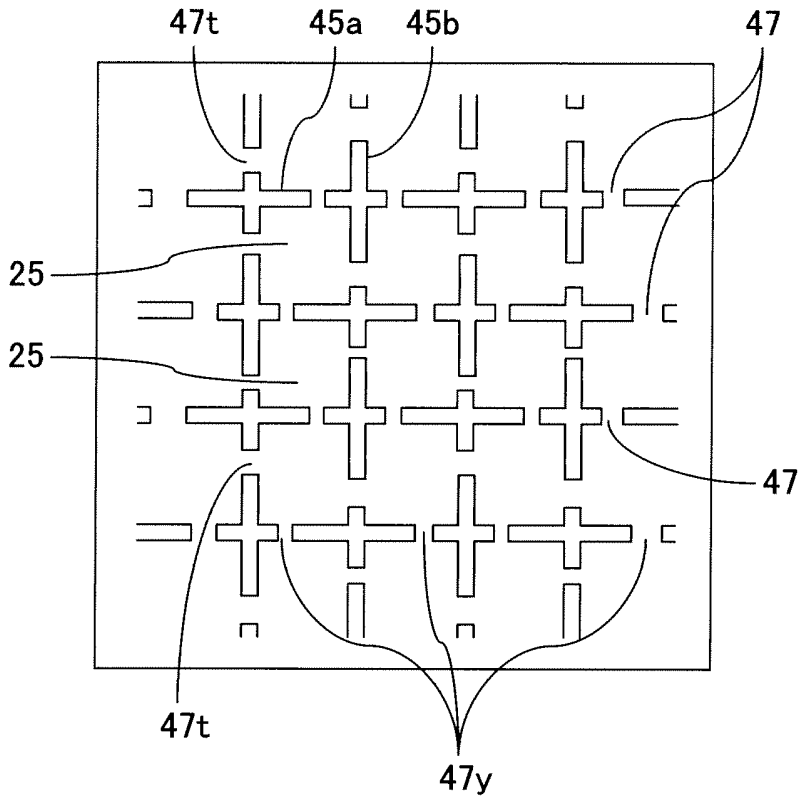

FIG. 11

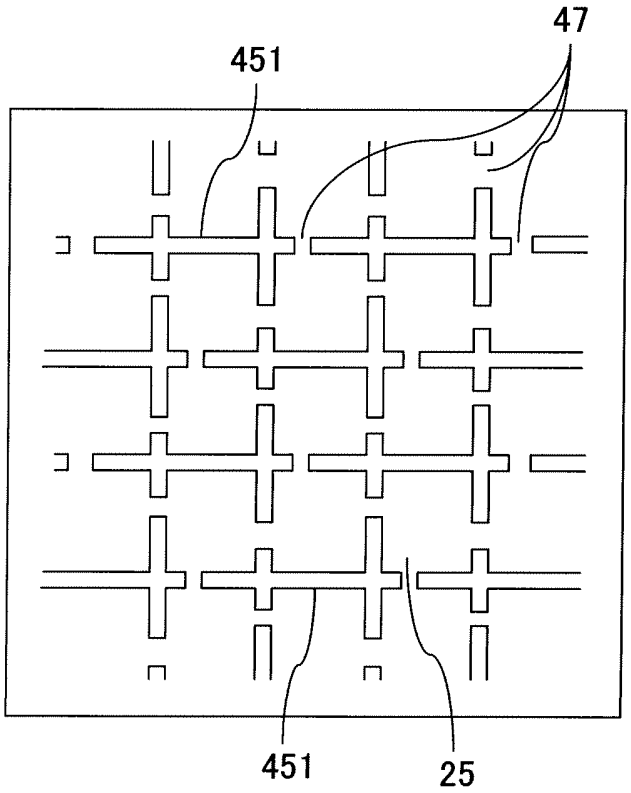

FIG. 12

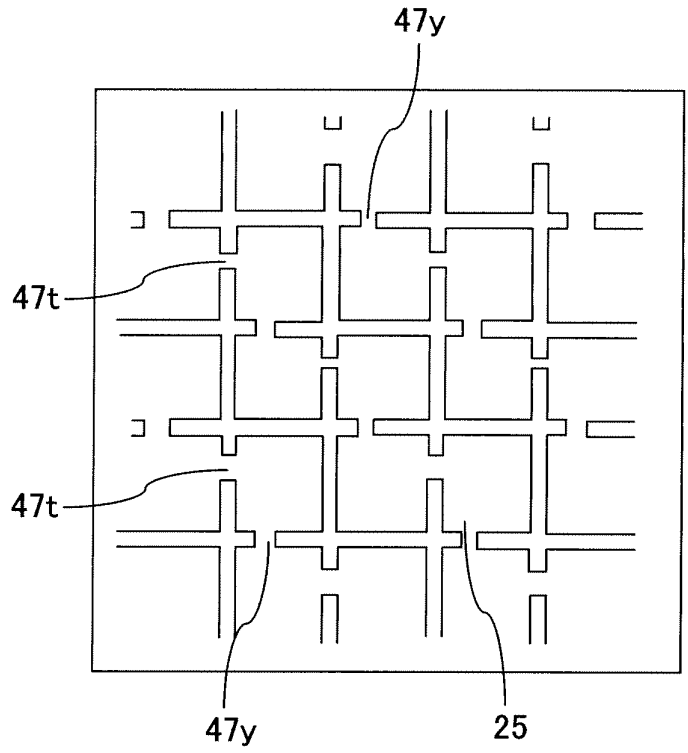

FIG. 13

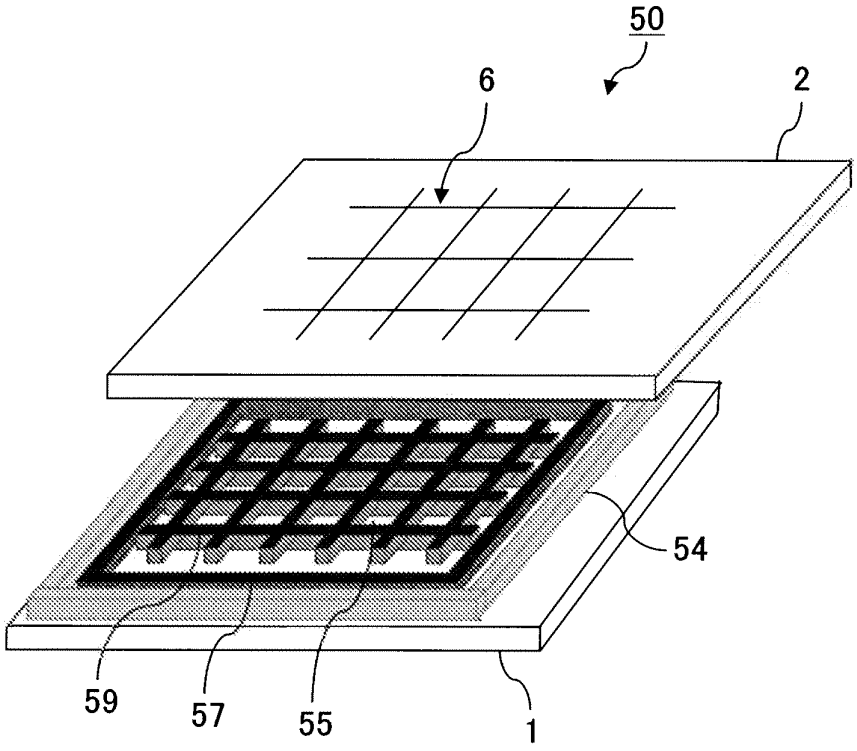

FIG. 14

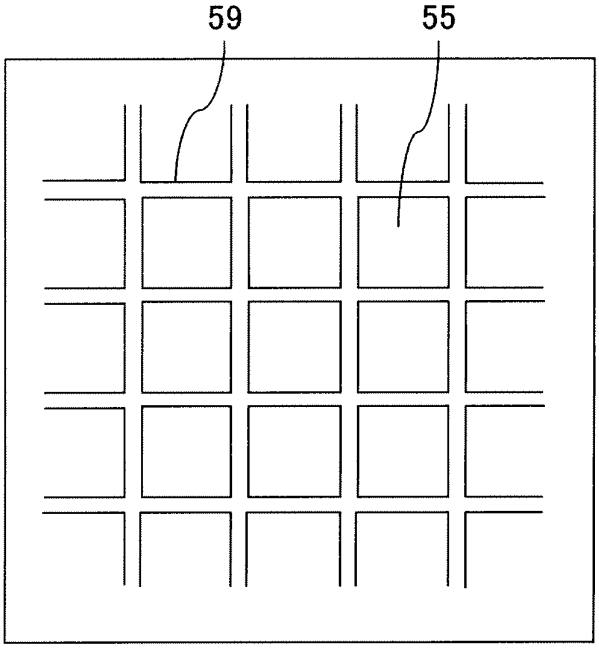

FIG. 15

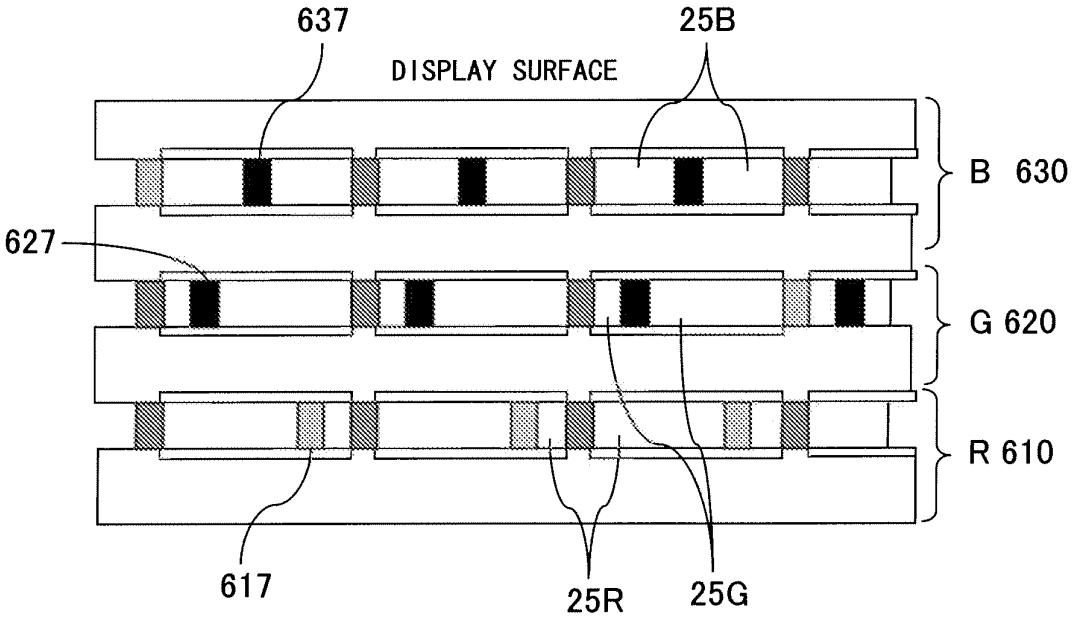

FIG. 16

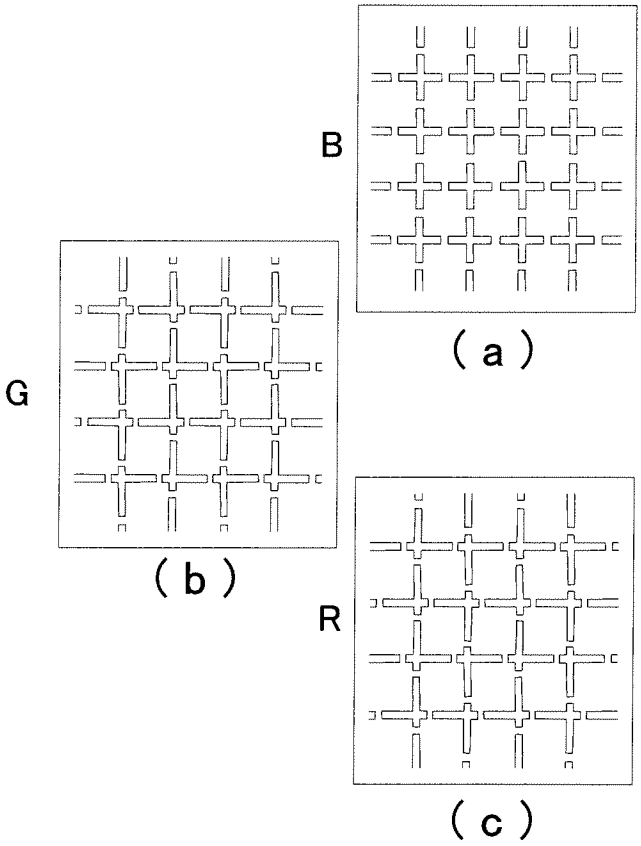

FIG. 17

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/JP2005/004925

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
Int.Cl[7] G02F1/1339, 1/13

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
Int.Cl[7] G02F1/1339, 1/13

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched
Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1922-1996 Jitsuyo Shinan Toroku Koho 1996-2005
Kokai Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1971-2005 Toroku Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1994-2005

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	JP 63-116126 A (Toppan Printing Co., Ltd.), 20 May, 1988 (20.05.88), Full text; all drawings (Family: none)	1
X	JP 2001-311952 A (Fuji Xerox Co., Ltd.), 09 November, 2001 (09.11.01), Full text; all drawings (Family: none)	1
X	JP 2001-305551 A (Fuji Xerox Co., Ltd.), 31 October, 2001 (31.10.01), Full text; all drawings (Family: none)	1

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:
"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date
"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed
"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
26 May, 2005 (26.05.05)	14 June, 2005 (14.06.05)
Name and mailing address of the ISA/ Japanese Patent Office Facsimile No.	Authorized officer Telephone No.

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet) (January 2004)

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/JP2005/004925

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	JP 2001-242468 A (Seiko Epson Corp.), 07 September, 2001 (07.09.01), Full text; all drawings (Family: none)	1
X	JP 11-281983 A (Sharp Corp.), 15 October, 1999 (15.10.99), Full text; all drawings (Family: none)	1
X	JP 7-306414 A (Sharp Corp.), 21 November, 1995 (21.11.95), Full text; all drawings & US 5729312 A & CN 1120177 A & KR 184652 B1 & TW 399157 A	1

Form PCT/ISA/210 (continuation of second sheet) (January 2004)

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/JP2005/004925

Box No. II Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:

3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box No. III Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 3 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

A common matter pertaining to the inventions in independent claim 1 and dependent claims 2-20 is such a technical matter that "the liquid crystal display device of dot matrix system comprises the liquid crystal panel having the first substrate on which the first electrode is disposed, the second substrate on which the second electrode is disposed, and the liquid crystal layer formed between the first substrate and the second substrate. The liquid crystal layer comprises the first wall surface structure with adhesiveness disposed on the side face of each of the pixels and the second wall surface structure with adhesiveness disposed around the first wall surface structure". (continued to extra sheet)

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.

2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.

3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:

4. ☒ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.: 1

Remark on Protest

☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.

☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

Form PCT/ISA/210 (continuation of first sheet (2)) (January 2004)

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/JP2005/004925

Continuation of Box No.III of continuation of first sheet(2)

Since the matter is well known by persons skilled in the art before this application is filed (Examples: JP 63-116126 A, JP 2001-311952 A, JP 2001-305551 A, JP 2001-242468 A, JP 11-281983 A, JP 7-306414 A), the matter cannot be considered to be a technical feature contributing over the prior art. Accordingly, the inventions in claims 1-20 cannot be said to share the "special technical feature" in PCT Rule 13.2. As a result, the inventions do not fulfill the requirement of unity of invention.

Form PCT/ISA/210 (extra sheet) (January 2004)

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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Patent documents cited in the description

- JP 58013515 U **[0018] [0025]**
- JP H876131 A **[0018] [0025]**
- JP 2000146527 A **[0021]**
- JP H1682380 B **[0024]**
- JP 2000147527 A **[0025]**
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专利名称(译)	液晶显示装置		
公开(公告)号	EP1862845A4	公开(公告)日	2008-11-05
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CPC分类号	G02F1/13394 G02F1/133305 G02F1/133512 G02F1/1341 G02F1/134327 G02F1/13718		
其他公开文献	EP1862845A1		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

夹在下基板1和上基板2之间的液晶层包括十字形支撑件15，壁表面结构17和密封构件14.支撑件15设置在每个像素的四个侧面。连续像素通过支撑之间的开口连接。壁表面结构17设置在以栅格形式布置的支撑件15的周边中。支撑件15和壁表面结构17是具有粘合性的相同构件，并且同时通过使用光刻的图案化形成。壁表面结构17的一部分是液晶的入口14。密封构件13设置在壁表面结构17的周边。从入口14倒出的液晶通过开口27注入所有像素中。由于支撑件15之间的开口保持点亮，所以黑色矩阵6位于在上基板2上设置覆盖所有支撑件15的顶侧的栅格形状。

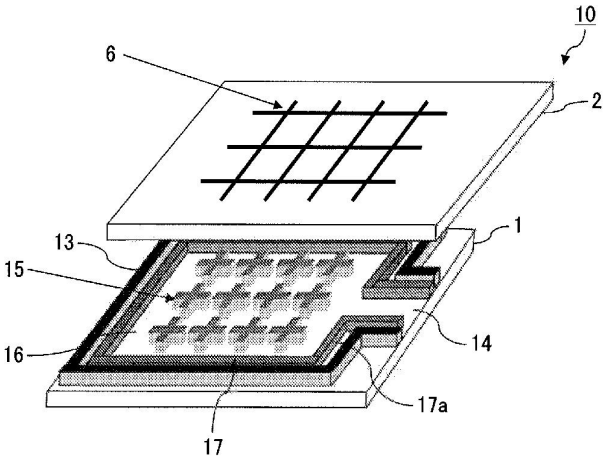

FIG. 2