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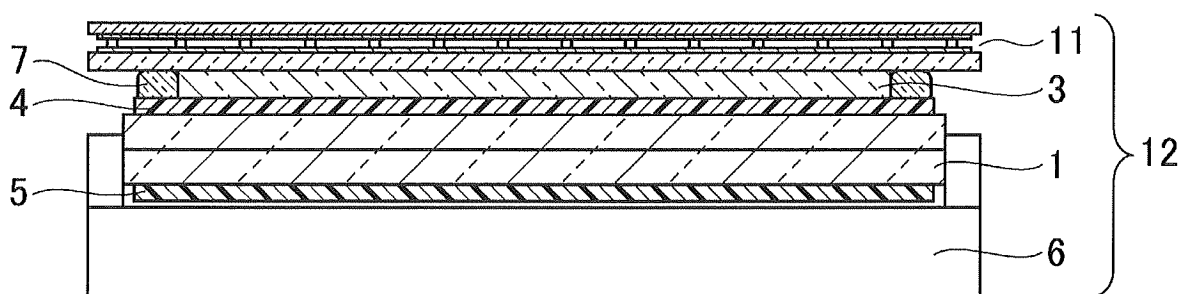
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(57) Provided is a display device which is the liquid crystal display device (12) in which the transparent interlayer (3) is provided between the liquid crystal display panel (1) and the transparent substrate (11) having a touch panel function and disposed on a front side of the liquid crystal display panel (1). In the liquid crystal display device (12), the outermost periphery of the transparent

interlayer (3) is shaped like a frame, and the same material is used to form a frame-shaped transparent interlayer (7) and the transparent interlayer (3) that constitutes an entire display area to prevent the liquid material of the interlayer (3) leaking out of the liquid crystal display device (12) during manufacture of a product or while the product is in use.

FIG. 1



Description

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

[0001] The present invention relates to a product structure of a display device that includes one or both of a transparent protective plate and a transparent substrate having a touch panel function which are disposed on a viewing side of a display panel.

2. Description of the Related Art

[0002] Many of display devices for home-use televisions and personal computers and information display devices installed in public facilities are liquid crystal display devices or organic electroluminescence display devices. Liquid crystal display devices are employed in a particularly wide range of products from as small ones as 2-inch monitors for cellular phones and the like to 60-inch or larger television monitors.

[0003] Most liquid crystal display devices include a thin film transistor (TFT) substrate and a color filter (CF) substrate which are 0.2 to 0.7 mm-thick, between which liquid crystal is held. Some cellular phones, digital cameras, small-sized information terminals, and other devices where a liquid crystal panel surface is frequently touched during use therefore have a transparent protective plate in front of a liquid crystal panel to prevent external mechanical forces from disturbing displayed data or breaking the liquid crystal panel.

[0004] In personal computer monitors, home-use televisions, and other similar appliances, too, where the liquid crystal panel surface is touched less frequently, the liquid crystal panel itself could be shattered if something like tableware or a toy hits the liquid crystal panel surface with a large enough force. Therefore, similarly to cellular phones, digital cameras, small-sized information terminals, and the like, some of such products as personal computer monitors and home-use televisions have a transparent protective plate 2 in front of a liquid crystal panel 1 as illustrated in FIG. 3 in order to prevent damage to the liquid crystal panel.

[0005] However, disposing the transparent protective plate 2 in front of the liquid crystal display panel 1 causes reflection of light at an interface between materials having different optical characteristics, specifically, refractive indices. In the case of a structure illustrated in FIG. 3, reflection of light is observed at an interface between the protective plate 2 and air existing in front of the protective plate 2, an interface between the protective plate 2 and an air layer 8 located behind the protective plate 2, and an interface between a first polarization plate 4 and the air layer 8. The reflection significantly impairs visibility of a displayed image especially in a bright environment.

[0006] In recent years, devices that have a touch panel functioning as an input device on the front side (viewing

side) of the display panel are rapidly gaining popularity, because those devices may be operated easily and intuitively by touching a switch or other icons displayed on the display panel to be manipulated.

[0007] Touch panels are classified by operating principle into the following types.

[Resistive Type]

[0008] As illustrated in FIG. 4, a resistive touch panel has a structure in which transparent conductive films 21 (indium tin oxide: ITO) are formed on opposing surfaces of an upper polyethylene terephthalate (PET) film 23 and an underlying glass substrate 20, and the PET film 23 and the glass substrate 20 are then bonded together with spacers 24 interposed therebetween. As illustrated in FIG. 5, touch panel input is registered by depressing the PET film 23 with a finger 14, a pen, or the like and thus bringing the transparent conductive films 21 which are formed on the PET film 23 and the glass substrate 20, respectively, into contact with each other. The spacers 24, which are insulators disposed between the transparent conductive films 21 formed on the PET film 23 and the glass substrate 20, respectively, prevent a short circuit between the upper and lower transparent conductive films 21 when no input is made.

[0009] Resistive touch panels are generally classified into "matrix resistive type" and "analog resistive type." In a matrix resistive touch panel, the transparent conductive film 21 on the PET film 23 and the transparent conductive film 21 on the glass substrate 20 are shaped like slips and arranged to be orthogonal to each other, and a touched point is detected from an X coordinate and a Y coordinate where the slip-shaped transparent conductive films 21 are brought into contact with each other. In an analog resistive touch panel, the transparent conductive films 21 are formed all over the opposing surfaces of the PET film 23 and the glass substrate 20, one of the transparent conductive films 21 constitutes an X coordinate circuit whereas the other constitutes a Y coordinate circuit to detect a resistance ratio at a touched point in an analog fashion, and the touched point is determined from an X coordinate and a Y coordinate where the transparent conductive films 21 are brought into contact with each other.

[Capacitive Type]

[0010] In a capacitive touch panel, a weak current runs all over a surface of a transparent substrate having a touch panel function. When a person touches this surface with his/her finger, electricity flows into the person's body, creating a change in amount of electric charge. The change in capacitance between the fingertip and a conductive film is captured and a dedicated touch controller outputs the amount of change as coordinate data.

[0011] Other touch panel types include optical type, ultrasonic type, surface acoustic wave type, induction

type, and capacitive coupling type.

[0012] As is the case for a protective plate, when one of those touch panels is disposed on the front side of a liquid crystal display panel, reflection of light is caused at the interface between materials having different optical characteristics, specifically, refractive indices. In the case of a structure as that of a liquid crystal display device 12 with a touch panel which is illustrated in FIG. 6, reflection of light is observed at the interface between a transparent substrate 11 having a touch panel function and air that is existing in front of the transparent substrate 11 having a touch panel function, the interface between the transparent substrate 11 having a touch panel function and an air layer 8 located behind the transparent substrate 11 having a touch panel function, and the interface between a first polarizing plate 4 and the air layer 8. The reflection significantly impairs the visibility of a displayed image, especially in a bright environment.

[0013] In order to prevent the reflection of light due to a difference in refractive index, JP 5-11239 A and JP 2007-41534 A propose a panel structure illustrated in FIG. 7 where the air layer 8 between the protective plate 2 and the polarizing plate 4 is filled with a transparent organic medium (transparent interlayer 3) whose refractive index is equal to or close to that of the protective plate 2 and the polarizing plate 4. With the air layer 8 thus eliminated, external light is reflected less at an interface and the visibility of a displayed image is improved.

[0014] The interlayer disposed between the liquid crystal display panel and the protective plate may be made from a liquid material or a solid material. The panel structure proposed in JP 5-11239 A uses a liquid material for the transparent interlayer. JP 2007-47621 A proposes a method of manufacturing this panel structure. JP 2005-89195 A proposes a manufacturing method, though not of a display device, in which two glass substrates sandwich a liquid transparent interlayer whose refractive index is equal to or close to that of the glass material.

[0015] In order to give an example of the transparent interlayer that is made from a solid material, JP 2001-31451 A, JP 2005-187237 A, and JP 7-290647 A propose a product (laminated glass, not a display device) structured such that two glass substrates sandwich a solid sheet material whose refractive index is equal to or close to that of the glass material, and a method of manufacturing the product.

[0016] JP 7-209635 A describes a method of manufacturing an anti-light scattering structure in a liquid crystal display device in which a protective panel made of synthetic resin is framed by a frame portion, which includes a distortion tolerance area at the circumference thereof, to have a dish shape, a liquid raw material of an anti-light scattering material is injected onto the top surface of the protective panel, or a cured anti-light scattering material is inserted on the top surface of the protective panel, a liquid crystal cell is then disposed from above, and an excess amount of the anti-light scattering material

is led to the distortion tolerance area by depressing the liquid crystal cell to deaerate and bond the components together intimately.

[0017] In the case of a display device structured to have an interlayer made from a liquid material between a display panel and a protective plate, or a display device structured to have interlayers made from a liquid material between a display panel and a touch panel and between the touch panel and a protective plate, the liquid interlayer material may leak out of the display device during manufacture of a product or while the product is in use. A measure to avoid the leakage needs to be taken by providing a bank for preventing the interlayer in a liquid state from overflowing outside an effective display area of the display panel so that the effective display area is surrounded by the bank.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0018] The present invention has been made in view of the above, and it is therefore an object of the present invention to provide a product structure of a display device with a protective plate and a product structure of a display device with a touch panel, in which a liquid interlayer material is prevented from leaking out of the display devices during manufacture of a product or while the product is in use.

[0019] In order to solve the above-mentioned problems and attain the above-mentioned object, the present invention employs the following measures.

[Measure 1]

[0020] A display device including: a display panel; a transparent protective plate, or a transparent substrate having a touch panel function, which is disposed on a front side of the display panel; and a transparent organic medium layer which is provided between the display panel and the protective plate, or between the display panel and the transparent substrate having a touch panel function, or between the protective plate and the transparent substrate having a touch panel function, has a structure in which a transparent organic medium is formed into a frame pattern outside an effective display area of the display panel, or along the effective display area, to surround the effective display area, and the same organic medium that is used to form the frame fills a space surrounded by the frame.

[Measure 2]

[0021] In a display device including: a display panel; a transparent protective plate, or a transparent substrate having a touch panel function, which is disposed on a front side of the display panel; and a transparent organic medium layer which is provided between the display panel and the protective plate, or between the display panel and the transparent substrate having a touch panel func-

tion, or between the protective plate and the transparent substrate having a touch panel function, a transparent organic medium formed into a frame pattern outside an effective display area of the display panel, or along the effective display area, to surround the effective display area, is cured.

[Measure 3]

[0022] A display device including: a display panel; a transparent protective plate, or a transparent substrate having a touch panel function, which is disposed on a front side of the display panel; and a transparent organic medium layer which is provided between the display panel and the protective plate, or between the display panel and the transparent substrate having a touch panel function, or between the protective plate and the transparent substrate having a touch panel function, has a structure in which an organic medium surrounding an effective display area of the display panel is formed on each of the display panel and the transparent protective plate disposed on the front side of the display panel, or on each of the display panel and the transparent substrate having a touch panel function and disposed on the front side of the display panel, or on each of the transparent protective plate and the transparent substrate having a touch panel function, and the same organic medium that is used to form the frame fills a space surrounded by the frame.

[Measure 4]

[0023] In a display device including: a display panel; a transparent protective plate, or a transparent substrate having a touch panel function, which is disposed on a front side of the display panel; and a transparent organic medium layer which is provided between the display panel and the protective plate, or between the display panel and the transparent substrate having a touch panel function, or between the protective plate and the transparent substrate having a touch panel function, a transparent organic medium is formed into a frame pattern outside of an effective display area of the display panel, or along the effective display area, to surround the effective display area and, after the organic medium frame is cured, a space surrounded by the organic medium frame is filled with the same liquid organic medium that is used to form the frame and then the display panel and the protective plate are bonded together, or the display panel and the transparent substrate having a touch panel function are bonded together, or the protective plate and the transparent substrate having a touch panel function are bonded together.

[Measure 5]

[0024] In a display device including: a display panel; a transparent protective plate, or a transparent substrate having a touch panel function, which is disposed on a

front side of the display panel; and a transparent organic medium layer which is provided between the display panel and the protective plate, or between the display panel and the transparent substrate having a touch panel function, or between the protective plate and the transparent substrate having a touch panel function, a transparent organic medium is formed into a frame pattern outside of an effective display area of the display panel, or along the effective display area, to surround the effective display area and, after the organic medium frame is cured, a space surrounded by the organic medium frame which is cured is filled with the same liquid organic medium that is used to form the frame and then the display panel and the protective plate are bonded together, or the display panel and the transparent substrate having a touch panel function are bonded together, or the protective plate and the transparent substrate having a touch panel function are bonded together. After that, the organic medium is cured.

[0025] By using the same material for the transparent interlayer and for the frame-shaped transparent interlayer, and surrounding the transparent interlayer with the frame-shaped transparent interlayer which is cured in advance, the transparent interlayer is prevented from leaking and, in addition, the display area may be extended to include the frame-shaped transparent interlayer. A non-display area in the circumference of the display panel may thus be reduced in width.

[0026] Another effect is that material management in manufacturing a panel module is simplified because the transparent bank for preventing the interlayer from overflowing is formed from the same liquid material as the transparent interlayer that fills the space surrounded by the bank.

[0027] Moreover, because the frame-shaped transparent interlayer has a function to define a gap between the display panel and the protective plate, or a gap between the display panel and the transparent substrate having a touch panel function, or a gap between the transparent substrate having a touch panel function and the protective plate, in bonding the display panel and the protective plate, or the display panel and the transparent substrate having a touch panel function, or the transparent substrate having a touch panel function and the protective plate, a bonding apparatus does not need to have an accurate gap control mechanism/function for regulating the gap between the display panel and the protective plate, or the gap between the display panel and the transparent substrate having a touch panel function, or the gap between the transparent substrate having a touch panel function and the protective plate.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0028] In the accompanying drawings:

FIG. 1 is a sectional view of a liquid crystal display device according to a first embodiment of the present

invention;

FIG. 2 is a sectional view of another liquid crystal display device according to the first embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 3 is a sectional view of a conventional liquid crystal display device to which a protective plate is attached;

FIG. 4 is a sectional view of a resistive touch panel;

FIG. 5 is a sectional view of a resistive touch panel being operated with a finger;

FIG. 6 is a sectional view of a conventional liquid crystal display device to which a touch panel is attached;

FIG. 7 is a sectional view of a liquid crystal display device in which a transparent interlayer fills a space between the liquid crystal display device and a protective plate;

FIG. 8 is a sectional view of a liquid crystal display device according to a second embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 9 is a sectional view of another liquid crystal display device according to the second embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 10 is a sectional view of a liquid crystal display device according to a third embodiment of the present invention;

FIGS. 11A to 11F are perspective views illustrating a method of manufacturing the liquid crystal display device according to the first embodiment of the present invention;

FIGS. 12A to 12G are perspective views illustrating a method of manufacturing the liquid crystal display device according to the second embodiment of the present invention;

FIGS. 13A to 13H are perspective views illustrating a method of manufacturing the liquid crystal display device according to the third embodiment of the present invention;

FIGS. 14A to 14H are perspective views illustrating another method of manufacturing the liquid crystal display device according to the third embodiment of the present invention; and

FIG. 15 is a sectional view of a liquid crystal display device according to a fourth embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[First Embodiment]

[0029] Liquid crystal display devices according to a first embodiment of the present invention are described with reference to FIGS. 1, 2, and 11A to 11F.

[0030] FIG. 2 is a sectional view of the liquid crystal display device with a protective plate according to this embodiment. A liquid crystal display device 10 with a protective plate according to this embodiment includes a liquid crystal display panel 1, a backlight unit 6, a pro-

TECTIVE PLATE 2, a transparent interlayer 3, and a frame-shaped transparent interlayer 7.

[0031] This embodiment uses a liquid organic medium for the transparent interlayer 3 and the frame-shaped transparent interlayer 7.

[0032] FIG. 1 is a sectional view of a liquid crystal display device 12 with a touch panel in which a resistive touch panel, instead of the protective plate 2, is disposed on a front side of the display panel. The liquid crystal display device 12 with a touch panel according to this embodiment includes the liquid crystal display panel 1, the backlight unit 6, a transparent substrate 11 having a touch panel function, the transparent interlayer 3, and the frame-shaped transparent interlayer 7.

[0033] This embodiment uses a liquid organic medium for the transparent interlayer 3 and the frame-shaped transparent interlayer 7.

[0034] FIGS. 11A to 11F illustrate an example of a method of manufacturing the liquid crystal display device 10 with a protective plate or the liquid crystal display device 12 with a touch panel according to this embodiment by using a liquid organic medium. The liquid organic medium is applied in a frame pattern to the liquid crystal display panel 1, or to one of the protective plate 2 and the transparent substrate 11 having a touch panel function, by a dispenser or by printing such as screen printing (FIG. 11A) (in the example of FIGS. 11A to 11F, a dispenser 17 is used to form the frame). The liquid organic medium applied in the frame pattern is then cured (the frame-shaped transparent interlayer 7) (FIG. 11B). A curing method for the liquid organic medium is determined by what liquid organic medium is used. The employed curing method may be ultra-violet light irradiation or heating, or a combination of ultra-violet light irradiation and heating.

[0035] The other substrate has the transparent interlayer 3 in an area that falls inside the frame-shaped transparent interlayer 7 when the liquid crystal display panel 1 is bonded to the protective plate 2 or to the transparent substrate 11 having a touch panel function. The transparent interlayer 3 is formed from the same liquid organic medium as the frame-shaped transparent interlayer 7 through application by a dispenser or by printing such as screen printing (FIG. 11C) (FIG. 11D). The liquid crystal display panel 1 is then bonded to the protective plate 2 or to the transparent substrate 11 having a touch panel function (FIG. 11E). If air bubbles are formed within the transparent interlayer 3 which is provided between the liquid crystal display panel 1 and the protective plate 2, or between the liquid crystal display panel 1 and the transparent substrate 11 having a touch panel function, during the bonding, the quality of the display panel is lowered. It is therefore desirable to perform the bonding in a reduced-pressure atmosphere where the chance of air bubbles forming is small.

[0036] By thus using the same material for the transparent interlayer 3 and for the frame-shaped transparent interlayer 7 and surrounding the transparent interlayer 3

with the frame-shaped transparent interlayer 7 which is cured in advance, the transparent interlayer 3 is prevented from leaking and, in addition, an effective display area may be extended to include the frame-shaped transparent interlayer 7.

[0037] Moreover, because the frame-shaped transparent interlayer 7 has a function to define a gap between the liquid crystal display panel 1 and the protective plate 2, or a gap between the liquid crystal display panel 1 and the transparent substrate 11 having a touch panel function, in bonding the liquid crystal display panel 1 to the protective plate 2 or to the transparent substrate 11 having a touch panel function, a bonding apparatus does not need to have an accurate gap control mechanism/function for regulating the gap between the liquid crystal display panel 1 and the protective plate 2, or the gap between the liquid crystal display panel 1 and the transparent substrate 11 having a touch panel function.

[0038] The same effects are obtained also in a liquid crystal display device where the transparent interlayer 3 is cured after the bonding by a measure suitable to the characteristics of the material used as described above (ultra-violet light irradiation or heating, or a combination of ultra-violet light irradiation and heating).

[Second Embodiment]

[0039] Liquid crystal display devices according to a second embodiment of the present invention are described with reference to FIGS. 8, 9, and 12A to 12G.

[0040] In the liquid crystal display device 10 with a protective plate and the liquid crystal display device 12 with a touch panel that are described in the first embodiment, the frame-shaped transparent interlayer 7 is formed by application on one of the two substrates. The same effects as in the first embodiment are obtained also when the frame-shaped transparent interlayer 7 is formed on each of the display panel 1 and the protective plate 2, or the display panel 1 and the transparent substrate 11 having a touch panel function, that are bonded together as illustrated in FIGS. 8 and 9.

[0041] FIG. 8 is a sectional view of a liquid crystal display device 10 with a protective plate according to the second embodiment, and FIG. 9 is a sectional view of a liquid crystal display device 12 with a touch panel according to the second embodiment.

[0042] The liquid crystal display device 10 with a protective plate according to this embodiment includes a (liquid crystal) display panel 1, a backlight unit 6, a protective plate 2, a transparent interlayer 3, and frame-shaped transparent interlayers 7. The liquid crystal display device 12 with a touch panel according to this embodiment includes the (liquid crystal) display panel 1, the backlight unit 6, a transparent substrate 11 with a touch panel function, the transparent interlayer 3, and the frame-shaped transparent interlayers 7.

[0043] This embodiment uses a liquid organic medium for the transparent interlayer 3 and the frame-shaped

transparent interlayers 7.

[0044] FIGS. 12A to 12G illustrate an example of a method of manufacturing the liquid crystal display devices according to this embodiment with the use of a liquid organic medium. The liquid crystal display device 10 with a protective plate and the liquid crystal display device 12 with a touch panel are both manufactured by the same method. Therefore, in the manufacturing method described below, the protective plate 2 is picked up as a component that is disposed on the front side of the display panel 1 with the transparent interlayer 3 and the frame-shaped transparent interlayers 7 interposed therebetween. The manufacturing method described below may be applied to the liquid crystal display device 12 with a touch panel by replacing the protective plate 2 in the description with the transparent substrate 11 having a touch panel function.

[0045] A liquid organic medium is applied in a frame pattern to the liquid crystal display panel 1 and the protective plate 2 both by a dispenser or by printing such as screen printing (FIG. 12A, FIG. 12C). The frame on the liquid crystal display panel 1 and the frame on the protective plate 2 have the same shape. The frame pattern is applied in a position that makes the frame-shaped transparent interlayer 7 formed on the liquid crystal display panel 1 and the frame-shaped transparent interlayer 7 formed on the protective plate 2 coincide with each other when the liquid crystal display panel 1 and the protective plate 2 are bonded together. The liquid organic medium applied in a frame pattern is then cured (FIG. 12B, FIG. 12D). The transparent interlayer 3 is subsequently formed on one or both of the liquid crystal display panel 1 and the protective plate 2 in an area that falls inside the frame-shaped transparent interlayer 7. The transparent interlayer 3 is formed from the same liquid organic medium as the frame-shaped transparent interlayers 7 through application by a dispenser or by printing such as screen printing (FIG. 12E). After that, the liquid crystal display panel 1 and the protective plate 2 are bonded together (FIG. 12F, FIG. 12G) by the same bonding method as in the first embodiment.

[0046] Deterioration in the application accuracy of the dispenser or the printer may cause a slight difference in shape between the frame-shaped transparent interlayers 7 formed on the liquid crystal display panel 1 and on the protective plate 2, and a lowered accuracy in bonding the liquid crystal display panel 1 and the protective plate 2 together may cause the frame-shaped transparent interlayers 7 formed on the liquid crystal display panel 1 and on the protective plate 2 to be offset from each other. Even then, substantially the same effects are obtained.

[Third Embodiment]

[0047] A liquid crystal display device according to a third embodiment of the present invention is described with reference to FIGS. 10, 13A to 13H, and 14A to 14H.

[0048] FIG. 10 is a sectional view of a liquid crystal

display device 18 with a touch panel and a protective plate according to this embodiment. The liquid crystal display device 18 with a touch panel and a protective plate includes the liquid crystal display panel 1, the back-light unit 6, the transparent substrate 11 having a touch panel function, the protective plate 2, transparent interlayers 3a and 3b, and frame-shaped transparent interlayers 7a and 7b. The liquid crystal display panel 1 is an IPS type display panel.

[0049] In the liquid crystal display device 18 with a touch panel and a protective plate, as illustrated in FIG. 10, the transparent substrate 11 having a touch panel function is disposed on the front side (viewing side) of the display panel 1 with the transparent interlayer 3a and the frame-shaped transparent interlayer 7a interposed therebetween, and the protective plate 2 is disposed on the front side of the transparent substrate 11 having a touch panel function with the transparent interlayer 3b and the frame-shaped transparent interlayer 7b interposed therebetween.

[0050] FIGS. 13A to 13H illustrate an example of a method of manufacturing the liquid crystal display device 18 with a touch panel and a protective plate according to this embodiment. First, a liquid organic medium is applied in a frame pattern to one of the liquid crystal display panel 1 and the transparent substrate 11 having a touch panel function by a dispenser or by printing such as screen printing (FIG. 13A) (in the example of FIGS. 13A to 13H, the dispenser 17 is used to form the frame). The liquid organic medium applied in the frame pattern is then cured (the frame-shaped transparent interlayer 7a). A curing method for the liquid organic medium is determined by what liquid organic medium is used. The employed curing method may be ultra-violet light irradiation or heating, or a combination of ultra-violet light irradiation and heating.

[0051] The other substrate has the transparent interlayer 3a in an area that falls inside the frame-shaped transparent interlayer 7a when the liquid crystal display panel 1 is bonded to the transparent substrate 11 having a touch panel function. The transparent interlayer 3a is formed from the same liquid organic medium as the frame-shaped transparent interlayer 7a through application by a dispenser or by printing such as screen printing (FIG. 13B). The liquid crystal display panel 1 and the transparent substrate 11 having a touch panel function are then bonded together (FIG. 13C) (FIG. 13D). If air bubbles are formed within the transparent interlayer 3a between the liquid crystal display panel 1 and the transparent substrate 11 having a touch panel function during the bonding, the quality of the liquid crystal display panel is lowered. It is therefore desirable to perform the bonding in a reduced-pressure atmosphere where the chance of air bubbles forming is small.

[0052] Next, a liquid organic medium is applied in a frame pattern by a dispenser or by printing such as screen printing to the viewing side of the transparent substrate 11 having a touch panel function which has been bonded

to the display panel 1 via the transparent interlayer 3a and the frame-shaped transparent interlayer 7a, or to the protective plate 2 (FIG. 13E). The liquid organic medium applied in the frame pattern is then cured (the frame-shaped transparent interlayer 7b). A curing method for the liquid organic medium is determined by what liquid organic medium is used. The employed curing method may be ultra-violet light irradiation or heating, or a combination of ultra-violet light irradiation and heating.

[0053] The other substrate has the transparent interlayer 3b in an area that falls inside the frame-shaped transparent interlayer 7b when the transparent substrate 11 having a touch panel function and the protective plate 2 are bonded together. The transparent interlayer 3b is formed from the same liquid organic medium as the frame-shaped transparent interlayer 7b through application by a dispenser or by printing such as screen printing (FIG. 13F). The transparent substrate 11 having a touch panel function and the protective plate 2 are then bonded together (FIG. 13G). If air bubbles are formed within the transparent interlayer 3b between the transparent substrate 11 having a touch panel function and the protective plate 2 during the bonding, the quality of the liquid crystal display panel is lowered. It is therefore desirable to perform the bonding in a reduced-pressure atmosphere where the chance of air bubbles forming is small.

[0054] By thus using the same material for the transparent interlayer 3a and for the frame-shaped transparent interlayer 7a and using the same material for the transparent interlayer 3b and for the frame-shaped transparent interlayer 7b, or using the same material for all of the transparent interlayers 3a and 3b and the frame-shaped transparent interlayers 7a and 7b, and surrounding the transparent interlayers 3a and 3b with the frame-shaped transparent interlayers 7a and 7b which are cured in advance, the transparent interlayers 3a and 3b are prevented from leaking and, in addition, an effective display area may be extended to include the frame-shaped transparent interlayers 7a and 7b.

[0055] Moreover, the frame-shaped transparent interlayers 7a and 7b define the gap between the liquid crystal display panel 1 and the transparent substrate 11 having a touch panel function and the gap between the transparent substrate 11 having a touch panel function and the protective plate 2 in bonding the liquid crystal display panel 1 to the transparent substrate 11 having a touch panel function and bonding the transparent substrate 11 having a touch panel function to the protective plate 2. A bonding apparatus therefore does not need to have an accurate gap control mechanism/function for regulating the gap between the liquid crystal display panel 1 and the transparent substrate 11 having a touch panel function and the gap between the transparent substrate 11 having a touch panel function and the protective plate 2.

[0056] The same effects are obtained also in a liquid crystal display device where the transparent interlayers 3a and 3b are cured after the bonding by a measure suitable to the characteristics of the material used as de-

scribed above (ultra-violet light irradiation or heating, or a combination of ultra-violet light irradiation and heating).

[0057] The liquid crystal display device 18 with a touch panel and a protective plate of FIG. 10 may be manufactured also by a method illustrated in FIGS. 14A to 14H. In FIGS. 14A to 14H, the transparent substrate 11 having a touch panel function and the protective plate 2 are bonded first with the transparent interlayer 3b and the frame-shaped transparent interlayer 7b interposed therebetween. The transparent substrate 11 having a touch panel function and the protective plate 2 which have been assembled together into one component are then bonded to the display panel 1 with the transparent interlayer 3a and the frame-shaped transparent interlayer 7a interposed therebetween.

[Fourth Embodiment]

[0058] A liquid crystal display device according to a fourth embodiment of the present invention is described with reference to FIG. 15.

[0059] FIG. 15 is a sectional view of a liquid crystal display device 19 with a touch panel and a protective plate according to this embodiment. The liquid crystal display device 19 with a touch panel and a protective plate includes the liquid crystal display panel 1, the back-light unit 6, the protective plate 2, the transparent substrate 11 having a touch panel function, the transparent interlayers 3a and 3b, and the frame-shaped transparent interlayers 7a and 7b.

[0060] In the liquid crystal display device 19 with a touch panel and a protective plate, as illustrated in FIG. 15, the protective plate 2 is disposed on the front side (viewing side) of the display panel 1 with the transparent interlayer 3a and the frame-shaped transparent interlayer 7a interposed therebetween, and the transparent substrate 11 having a touch panel function is disposed on the front side of the protective plate 2 with the transparent interlayer 3b and the frame-shaped transparent interlayer 7b interposed therebetween.

[0061] The liquid crystal display device 19 with a touch panel and a protective plate of this embodiment is manufactured by the same method as the manufacturing method of the liquid crystal display device 18 with a touch panel and a protective plate described above, except that the order of bonding the transparent substrate 11 having a touch panel function and the protective plate 2 is reversed. A description on the manufacturing method of the liquid crystal display device 19 with a touch panel and a protective plate is therefore omitted here.

[0062] While the embodiments discussed above take a liquid crystal display panel as an example, the exact same effects are obtained when an organic electroluminescence (EL) panel or the like is used in place of the liquid crystal display panel.

[0063] A concrete description has now been given on embodiments of the present invention. However, a display device according to an embodiment of the present

invention may be any display device that includes a display panel, a touch panel and/or protective plate disposed on the front side of the display panel, and a transparent organic medium layer provided between the display panel and the touch panel and/or the protective plate, as long as the organic medium layer is formed from a transparent organic medium and shaped like a frame that surrounds an effective display area of the display panel, and the same transparent organic medium as the transparent organic medium shaped like a frame fills a space surrounded by the frame of the transparent organic medium shaped like a frame.

[0064] While there have been described what are at present considered to be certain embodiments of the invention, it will be understood that various modifications may be made thereto, and it is intended that the appended claims cover all such modifications as fall within the true spirit and scope of the invention as defined in the claims. The above embodiments of the invention as well as the appended claims and figures show multiple characterizing features of the invention in specific combinations. The skilled person will easily be able to consider further combinations or sub-combinations of these features in order to adapt the invention as defined in the in the claims to his specific needs.

Claims

1. A display device, comprising:

a first panel (1);
a second panel (2) which is provided opposed to the first panel (1);
a transparent organic layer (3, 7) which is provided between the first panel (1) and the second panel (2),
wherein the transparent organic layer (3, 7) comprises:

an outer organic layer (7) which is shaped like a frame to surround an effective display area of a display panel (1); and
an inner organic layer (3) which is formed from the same material as the frame to fill a space surrounded by the frame.

2. The display device according to claim 1, wherein the transparent organic layer (3, 7) is formed between the first panel (1) which comprises the display panel (1) and the second panel (2) which is transparent.

3. The display device according to claim 1, wherein the first panel (1) and the second panel (2) are transparent, wherein the display device further comprises the display panel in addition to the first panel and the second panel (2), and

wherein the transparent organic layer (3) is formed between the first panel and the second panel (2).

4. The display device according to claim 2, wherein one of the first panel (1) and the second panel (2) comprises a touch panel (11) having a touch sensor function. 5
5. The display device according to claim 3, wherein the transparent organic layer (3a) is provided between the first panel (2) which is transparent and the display panel (1). 10
6. The display device according to claim 1, further comprising a third panel, wherein the first panel (1) comprises the display panel, and the second panel and the third panel (2) are transparent, and wherein the transparent organic layer (3) comprises: 15
 - a first organic layer (3a) which is provided between the first panel (1) and the second panel; and
 - a second organic layer (3b) which is provided between the second panel and the third panel (2). 20
7. The display device according to claim 6, wherein the second panel comprises a touch panel (11) comprising a touch sensor, and wherein the third panel (2) comprises a protective panel. 25
8. The display device according to claim 7, wherein the second organic layer (3b) is thicker than the first organic layer (3a). 30
9. The display device according to claim 6, wherein the second panel (2) which is transparent comprises a protective panel, and wherein the third panel which is transparent comprises a touch panel (11) comprising a touch sensor. 35
10. The display device according to claim 1, wherein the transparent organic layer (3) is formed by providing organic matter in a frame pattern (7) on one of the first panel (1) and the second panel (2), curing the organic matter to form the outer organic layer, opposing the first panel (1) and the second panel (2) to each other in a state where the space surrounded by the outer organic layer (7) which is cured is filled with uncured organic matter, and then curing the uncured organic matter in the surrounded space. 40
11. The display device according to claim 10, wherein the outer organic layer (7) is formed on each of the first panel (1) and the second panel (2), and the first panel (1) and the second panel (2) are bonded to- 45

gether by opposing the outer organic layers (3b) which are cured to each other.

12. A method of manufacturing a display device comprising a first panel (1), a second panel (2) which is provided opposed to the first panel (1), and a transparent organic layer (3) which is provided between the first panel (1) and the second panel (2), the method comprising: 50

providing organic matter in a frame pattern on the first panel

(1) ;

curing the organic matter on the first panel to form an outer organic layer (7);
opposing the first panel (1) and the second panel (2) to each other in a state where a space surrounded by the outer organic layer is filled with uncured organic matter; and
curing the uncured organic matter while the first panel (1) and the second panel (2) are opposed to each other. 55

13. The method of manufacturing a display device according to claim 12, wherein the uncured organic matter is supplied onto the first panel (1). 60
14. The method of manufacturing a display device according to claim 12, wherein the uncured organic matter is supplied onto the second panel (2) and fills the space surrounded by the outer organic layer by opposing the first panel (1) and the second panel (2) to each other. 65
15. The method of manufacturing a display device according to claim 12, further comprising: 70

providing organic matter in a frame pattern on the second panel (2); and
curing the organic matter on the second panel (2) to form another outer organic layer, wherein the outer organic layer and the another outer organic layer face each other when the first panel (1) and the second panel (2) are opposed to each other. 75

FIG.1

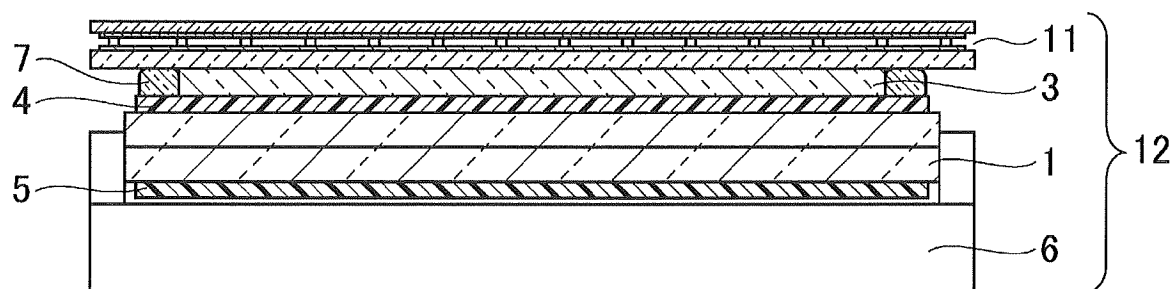


FIG.2

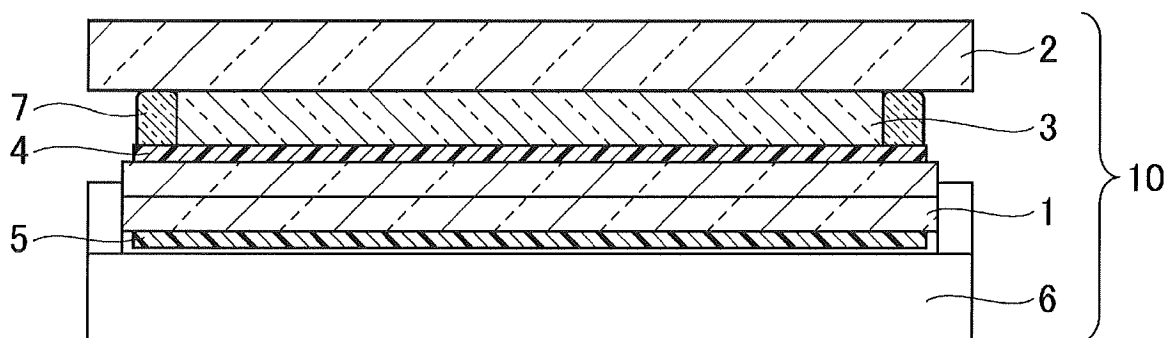


FIG.3

PRIOR ART

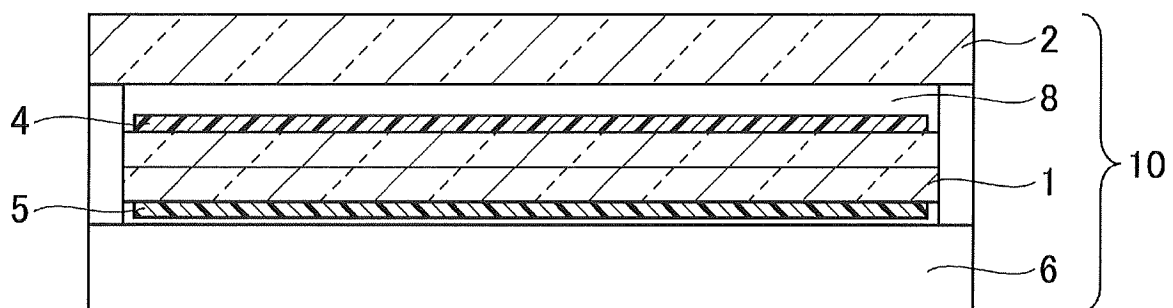


FIG.4

PRIOR ART

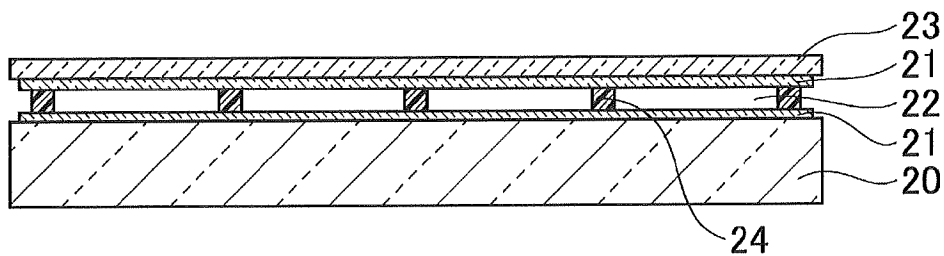


FIG.5

PRIOR ART

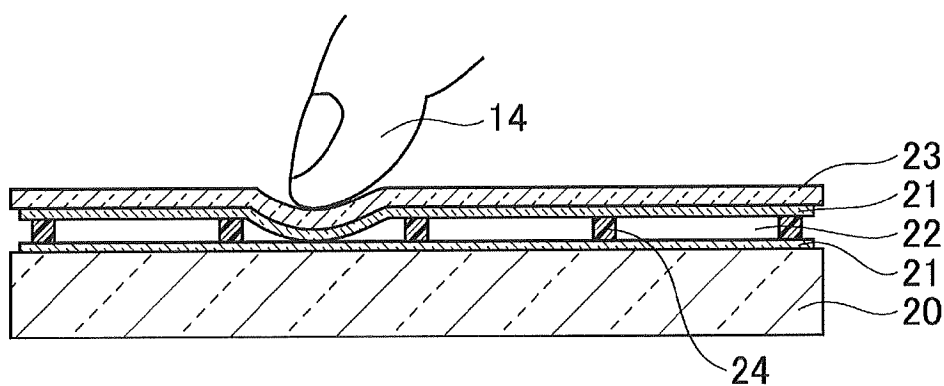


FIG.6

PRIOR ART

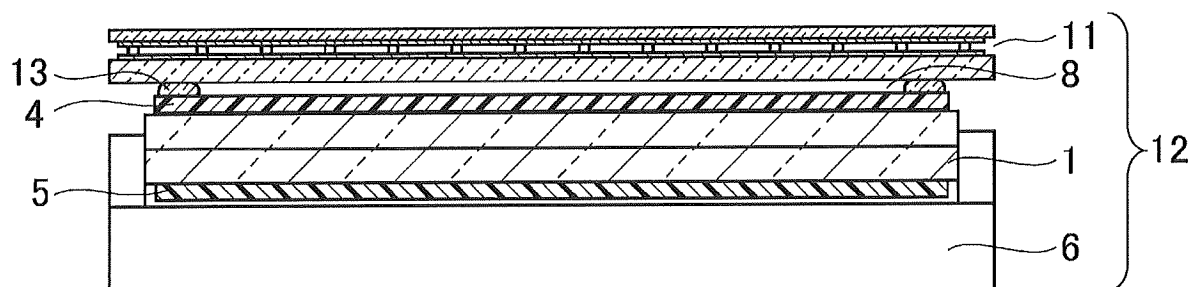


FIG.7
PRIOR ART

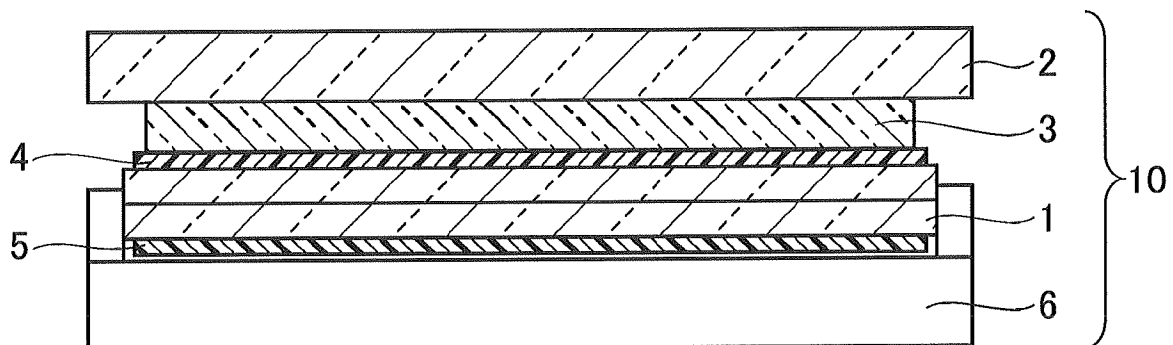


FIG.8

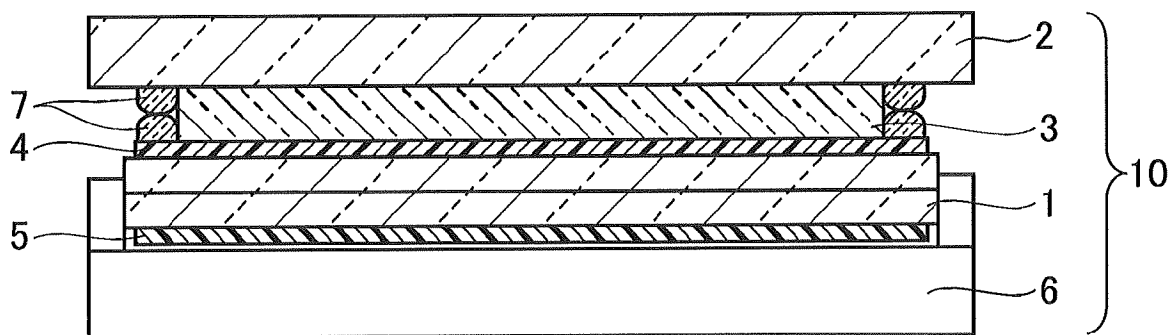


FIG.9

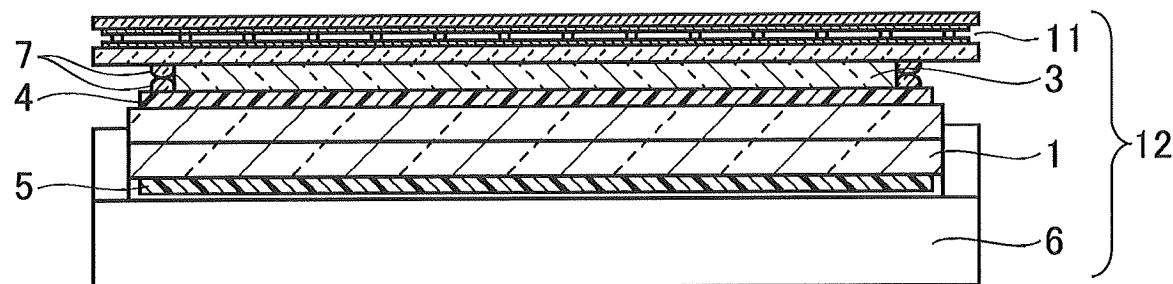


FIG.10

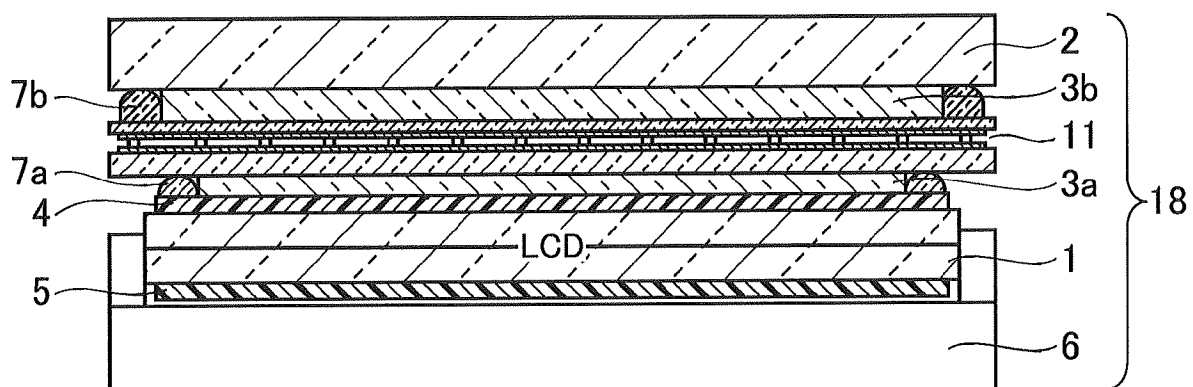


FIG.11A

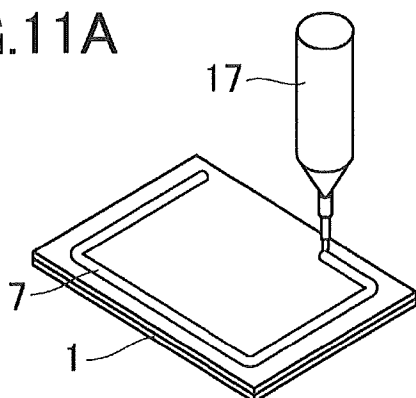


FIG.11C

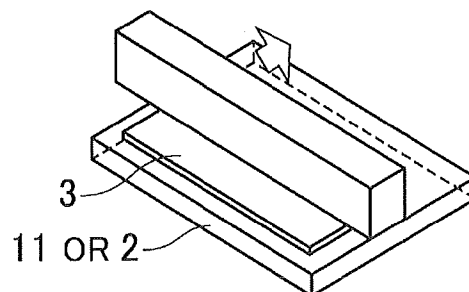


FIG.11B

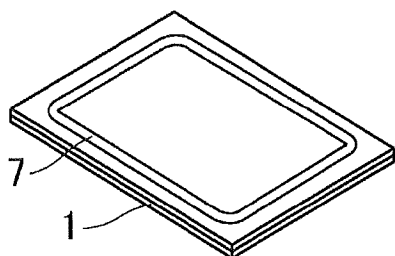


FIG.11D

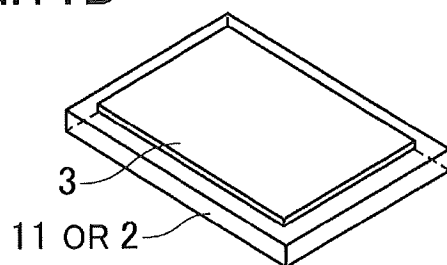


FIG.11E

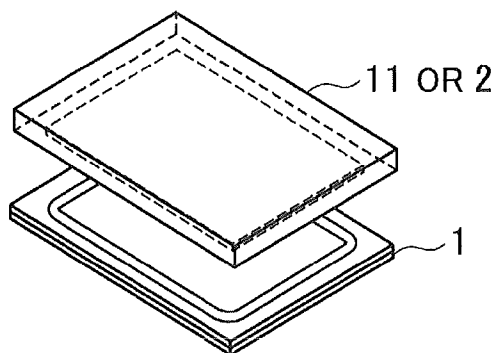
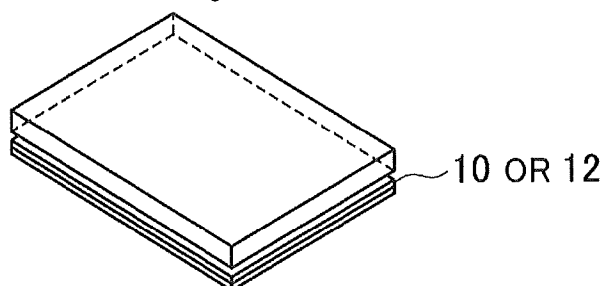


FIG.11F



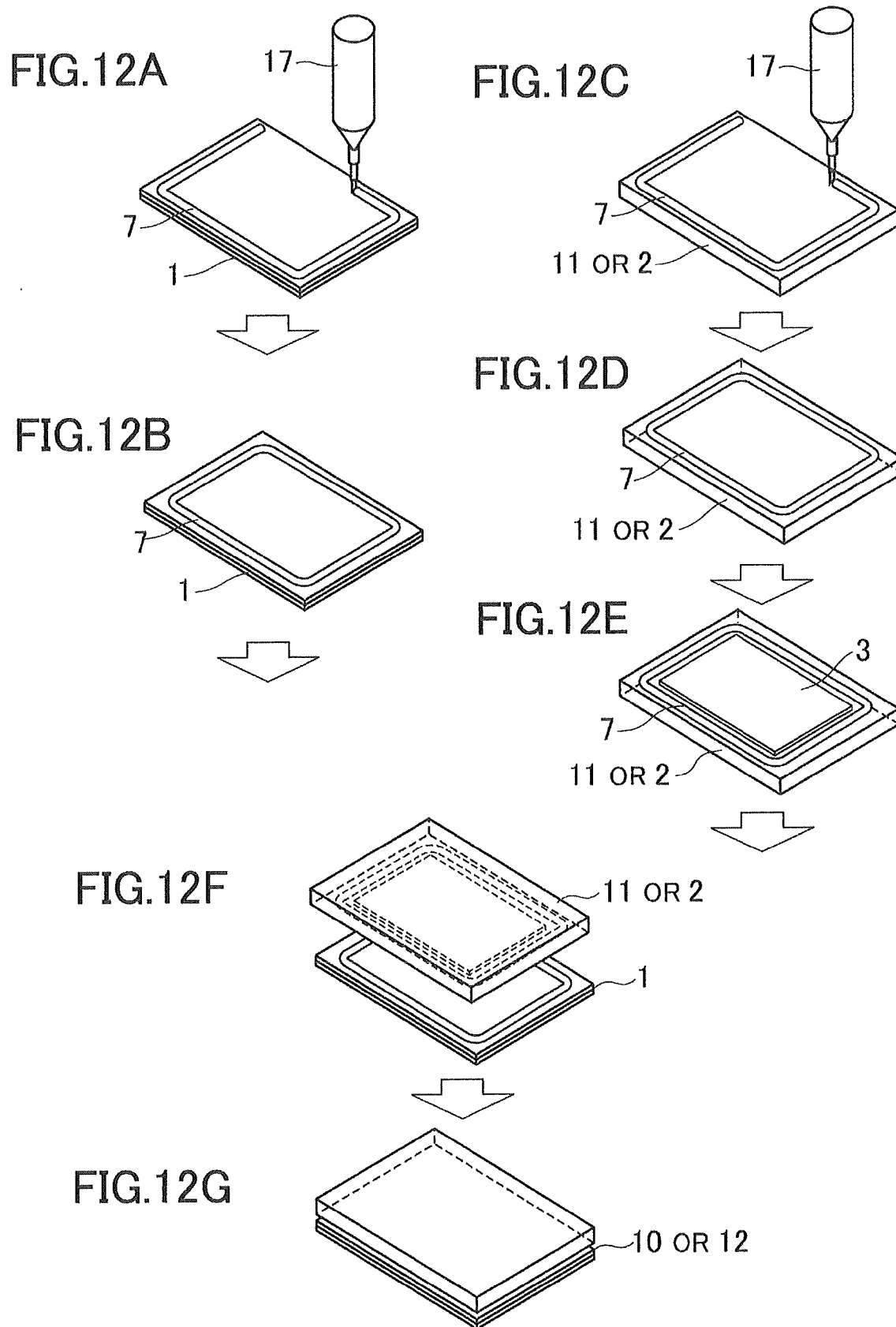


FIG.13A

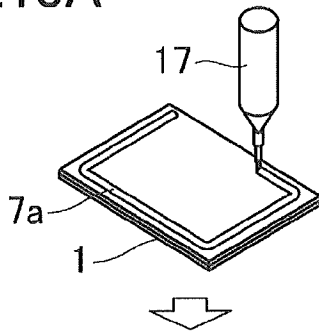


FIG.13B

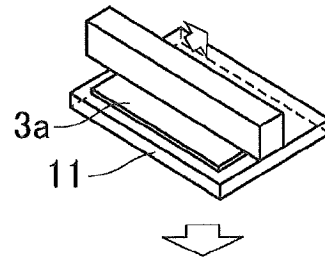


FIG.13C

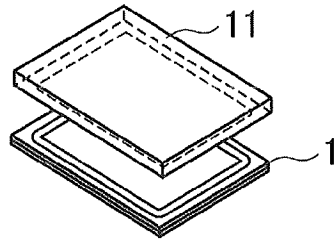


FIG.13D

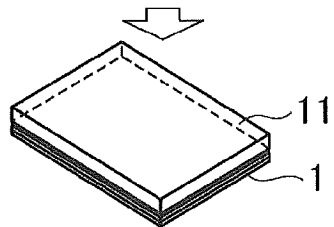


FIG.13E

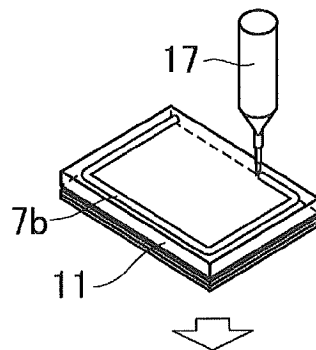


FIG.13F

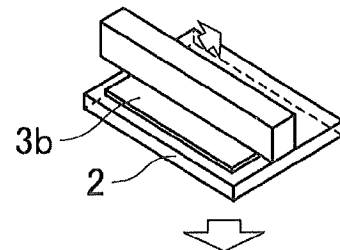


FIG.13G

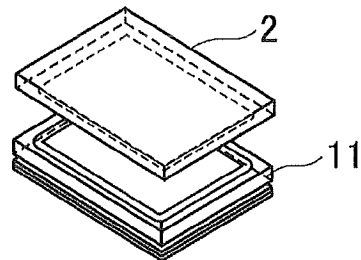


FIG.13H

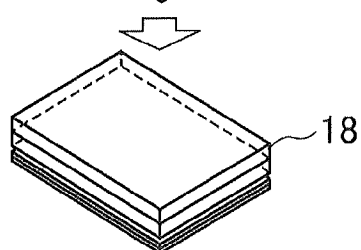


FIG.14A

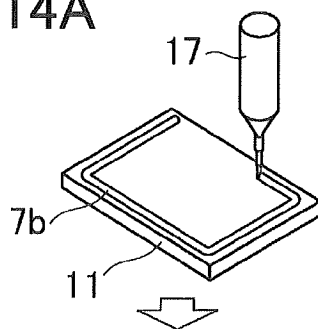


FIG.14B

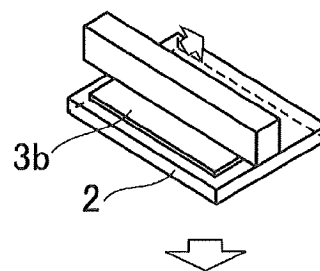


FIG.14C

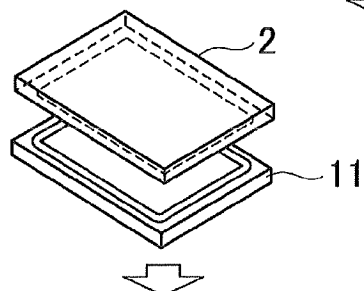


FIG.14D

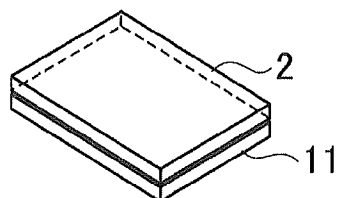


FIG.14E

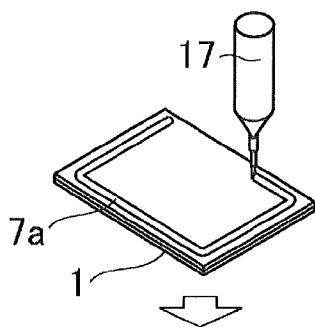


FIG.14F

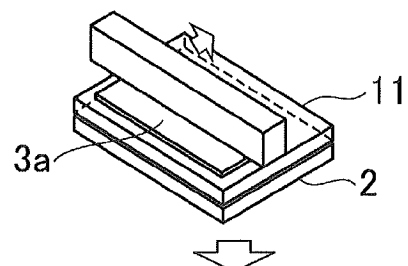


FIG.14G

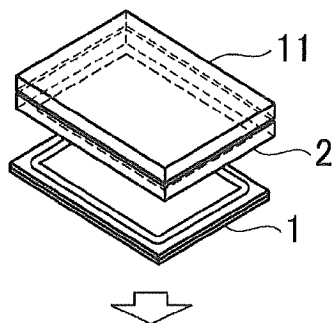


FIG.14H

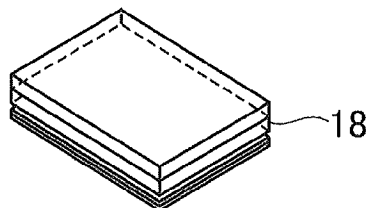
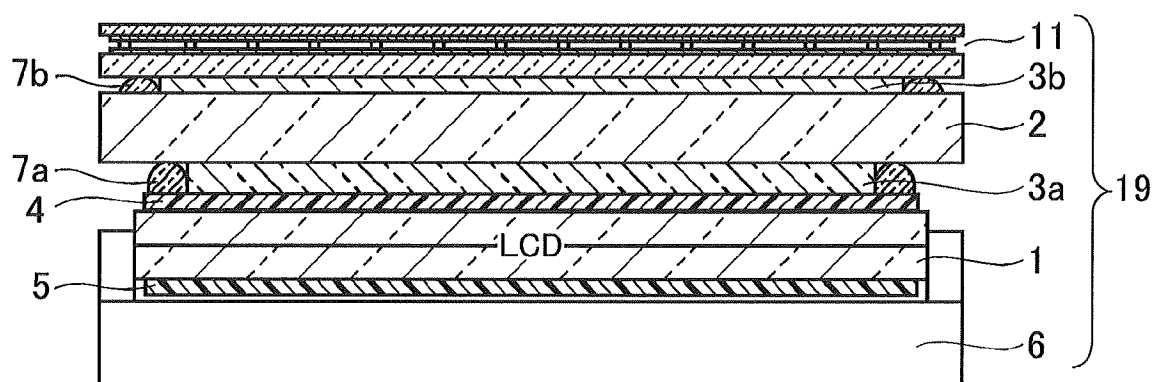


FIG.15





EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 10 16 7238

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (IPC)
X	US 2007/046874 A1 (ADACHI MASAYA [JP] ET AL) 1 March 2007 (2007-03-01) * paragraphs [0007], [0092]; figure 1 * -----	1-15	INV. G02F1/1335 G02F1/1333 G02F1/133
A	JP 2005 011239 A (NTT DOCOMO INC) 13 January 2005 (2005-01-13) * abstract *	1-15	
A	JP 2005 187237 A (SEKISUI CHEMICAL CO LTD) 14 July 2005 (2005-07-14) * abstract *	1-15	
A	US 6 727 566 B1 (FUKUI TOSHIHARU [JP] ET AL) 27 April 2004 (2004-04-27) * abstract * -----	4,6-9	
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (IPC)
			G02F
Place of search		Date of completion of the search	Examiner
The Hague		23 September 2010	Gill, Richard
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document			

1
EPO FORM 1503 03.82 (P04C01)

**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

EP 10 16 7238

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report.
The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on
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23-09-2010

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US 2007046874 A1	01-03-2007	JP 2007047621 A	22-02-2007
JP 2005011239 A	13-01-2005	NONE	
JP 2005187237 A	14-07-2005	NONE	
US 6727566 B1	27-04-2004	WO 0229830 A1	11-04-2002

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- JP 2007041534 A [0013]
- JP 2007047621 A [0014]
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专利名称(译)	显示设备		
公开(公告)号	EP2267519A1	公开(公告)日	2010-12-29
申请号	EP2010167238	申请日	2010-06-24
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	株式会社日立显示器		
申请(专利权)人(译)	日立显示器有限公司.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	日立显示器有限公司.		
[标]发明人	KAWABE SHINICHI		
发明人	KAWABE, SHINICHI		
IPC分类号	G02F1/1335 G02F1/1333 G02F1/133		
CPC分类号	G02F1/13338 G02F1/133502 G02F2201/38 G02F2202/02		
优先权	2009152044 2009-06-26 JP 2010052447 2010-03-10 JP		
其他公开文献	EP2267519B1		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

提供一种显示装置，其是液晶显示装置（12），其中透明中间层（3）设置在液晶显示面板（1）和具有触摸面板功能的透明基板（11）之间并设置在液晶显示面板上。液晶显示面板（1）的正面。在液晶显示装置（12）中，透明中间层（3）的最外周形状像框架，并且相同的材料用于形成框形透明中间层（7）和透明中间层（3）这构成整个显示区域，以防止中间层（3）的液体材料在产品制造期间或在产品使用期间从液晶显示装置（12）泄漏。

FIG.1

