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(19) **United States**(12) **Patent Application Publication****Arisato et al.**(10) **Pub. No.: US 2009/0207126 A1**(43) **Pub. Date: Aug. 20, 2009**(54) **LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE****Publication Classification**(75) Inventors: **Kozo Arisato, Ichihara (JP);
Masaki Ichio, Mobara (JP)**(51) **Int. Cl.**
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ARLINGTON, VA 22209-3873 (US)**(57) **ABSTRACT**

The invention provides a liquid crystal display device which can reduce the manufacturing cost by reducing the number of parts and simplifying the fabrication and the assembling operation, for the conduction between a metal frame and a color filter substrate. A liquid crystal display panel has a conductive layer on a front surface of a second glass substrate. A panel frame has a side wall part extending along a side wall of the liquid crystal display panel and an upper surface part extending from the side wall part toward a front surface direction of the liquid crystal display panel, integrally formed together. The upper surface part is in contact with the conductive layer of the liquid crystal display panel. A constant potential is applied to the panel frame.

(73) Assignee: **Hitachi Displays, Ltd.**(21) Appl. No.: **12/369,033**(22) Filed: **Feb. 11, 2009**(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

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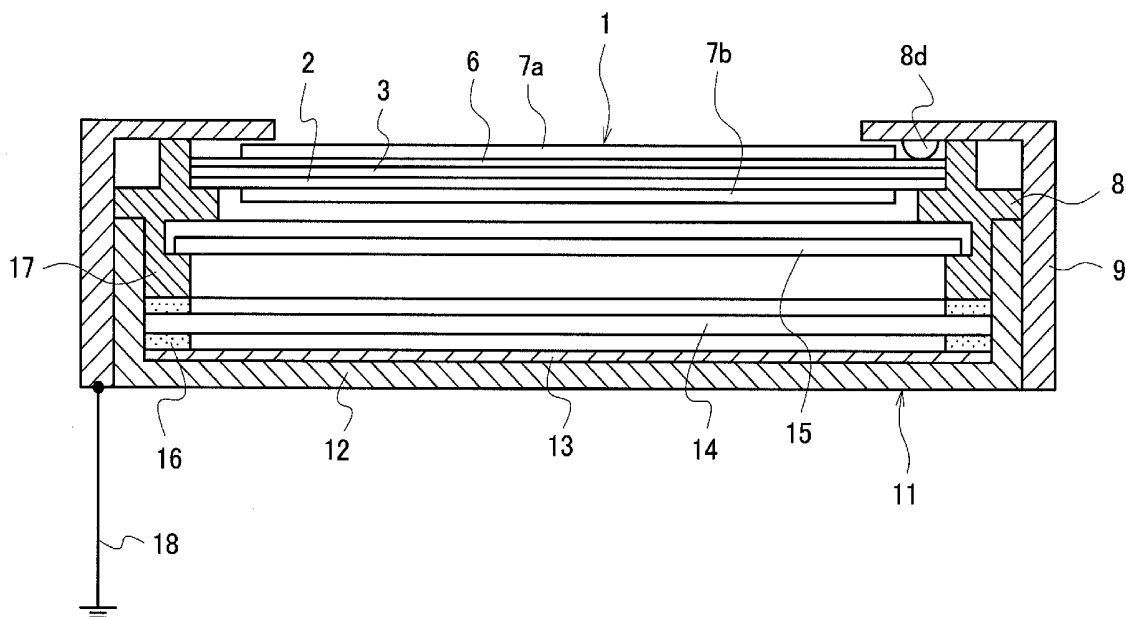


FIG. 1

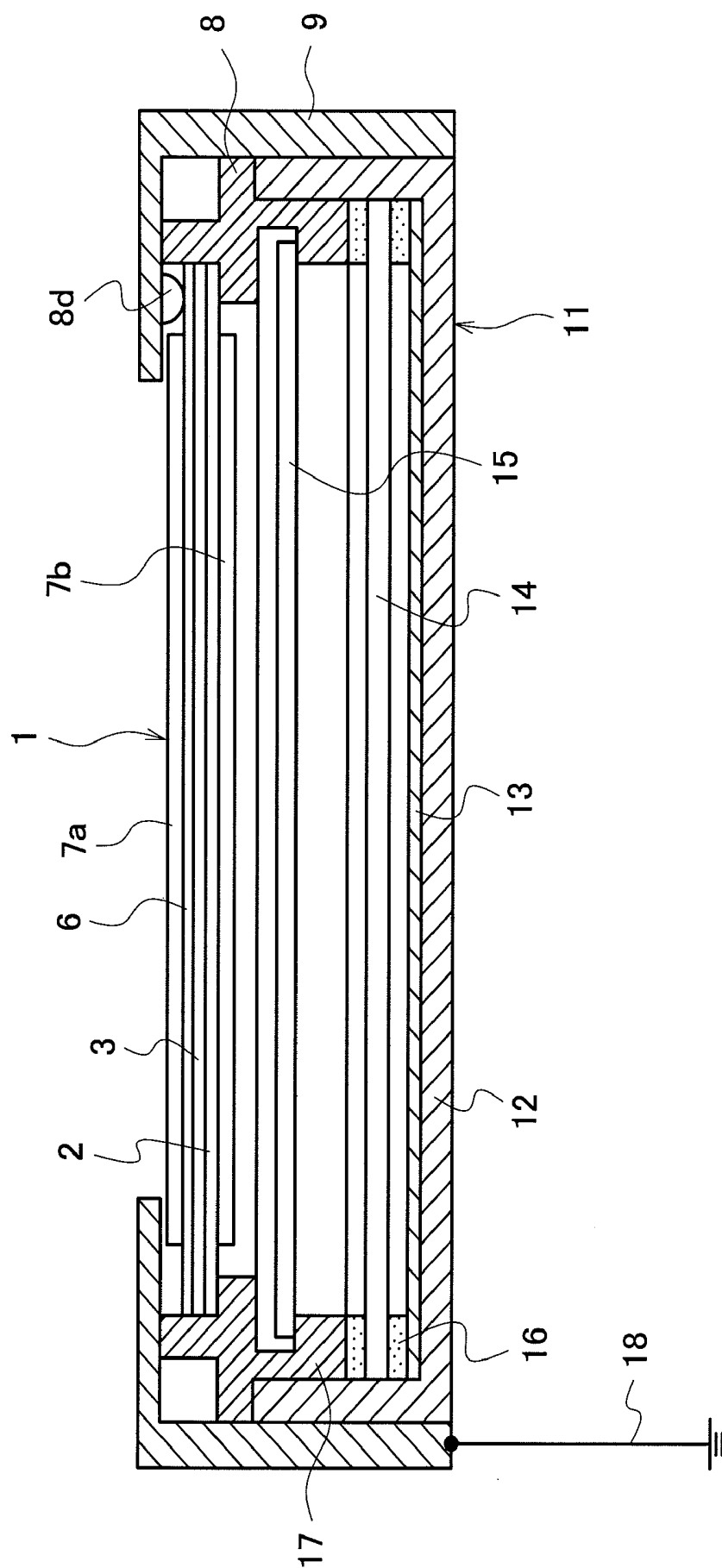


FIG. 2

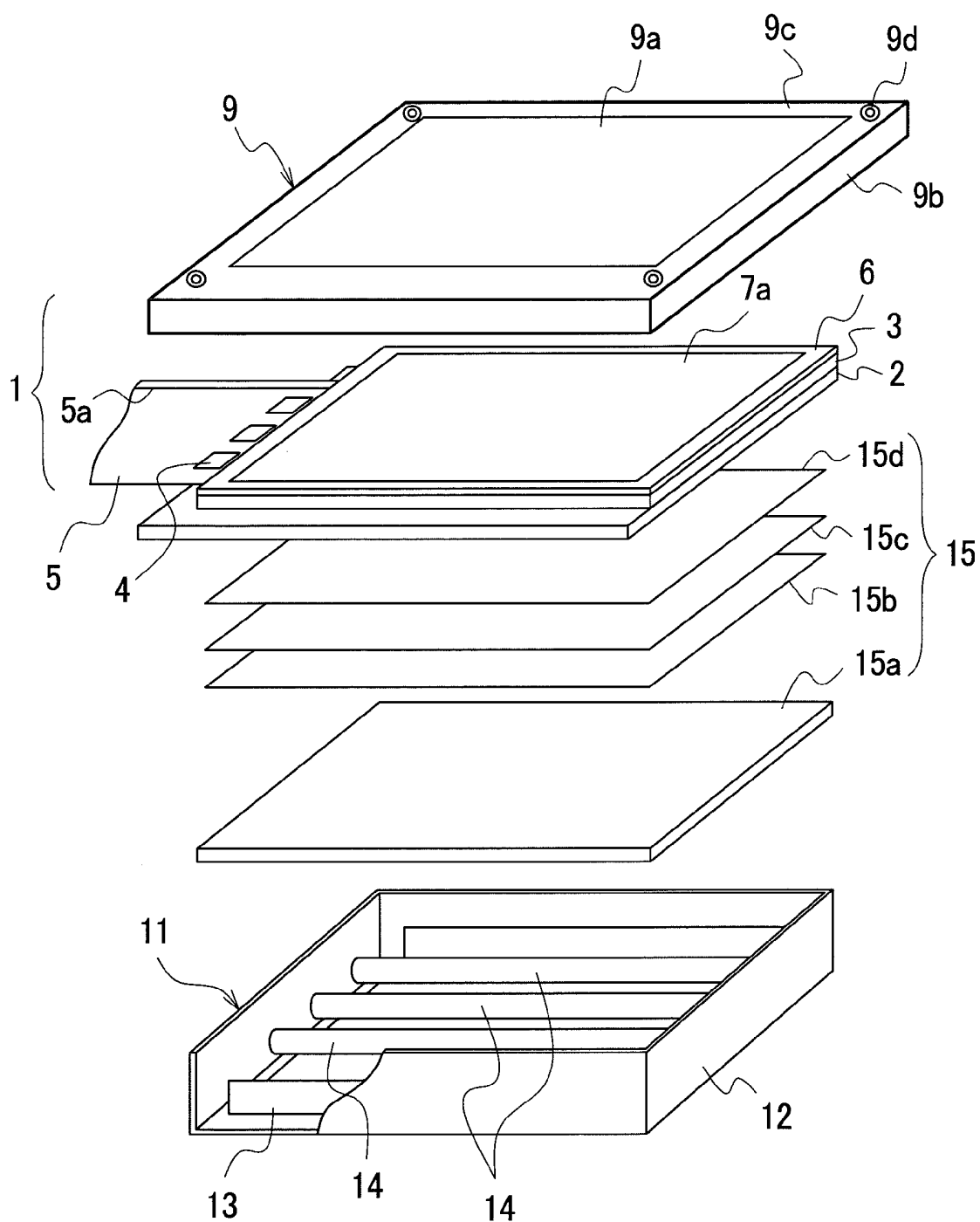


FIG. 3A

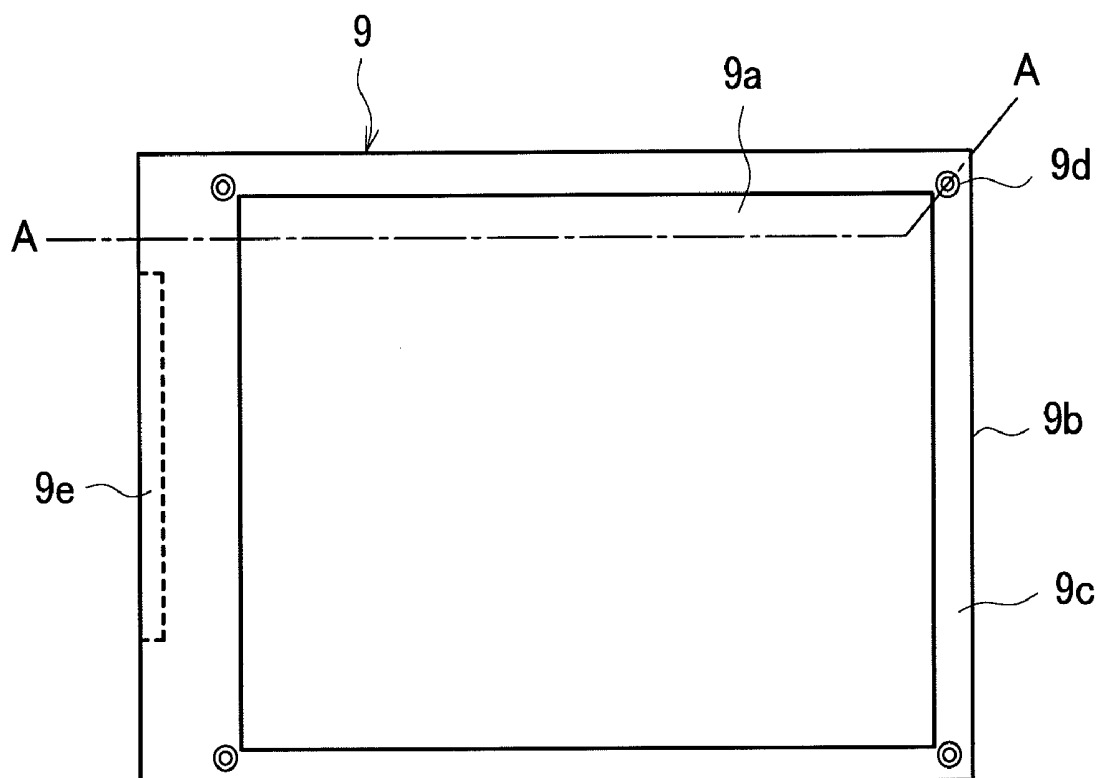


FIG. 3B

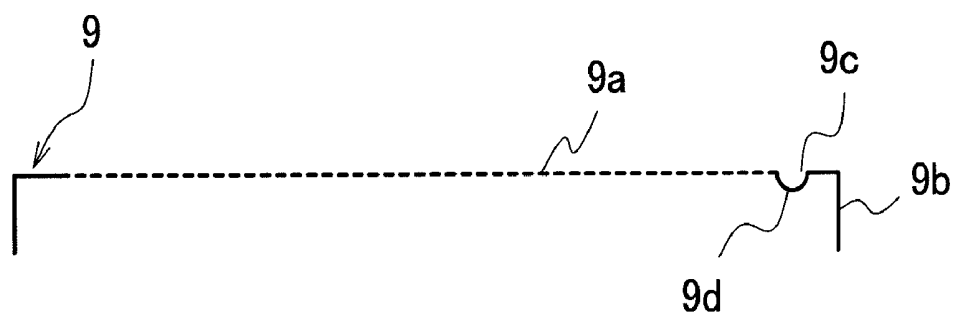


FIG. 4A

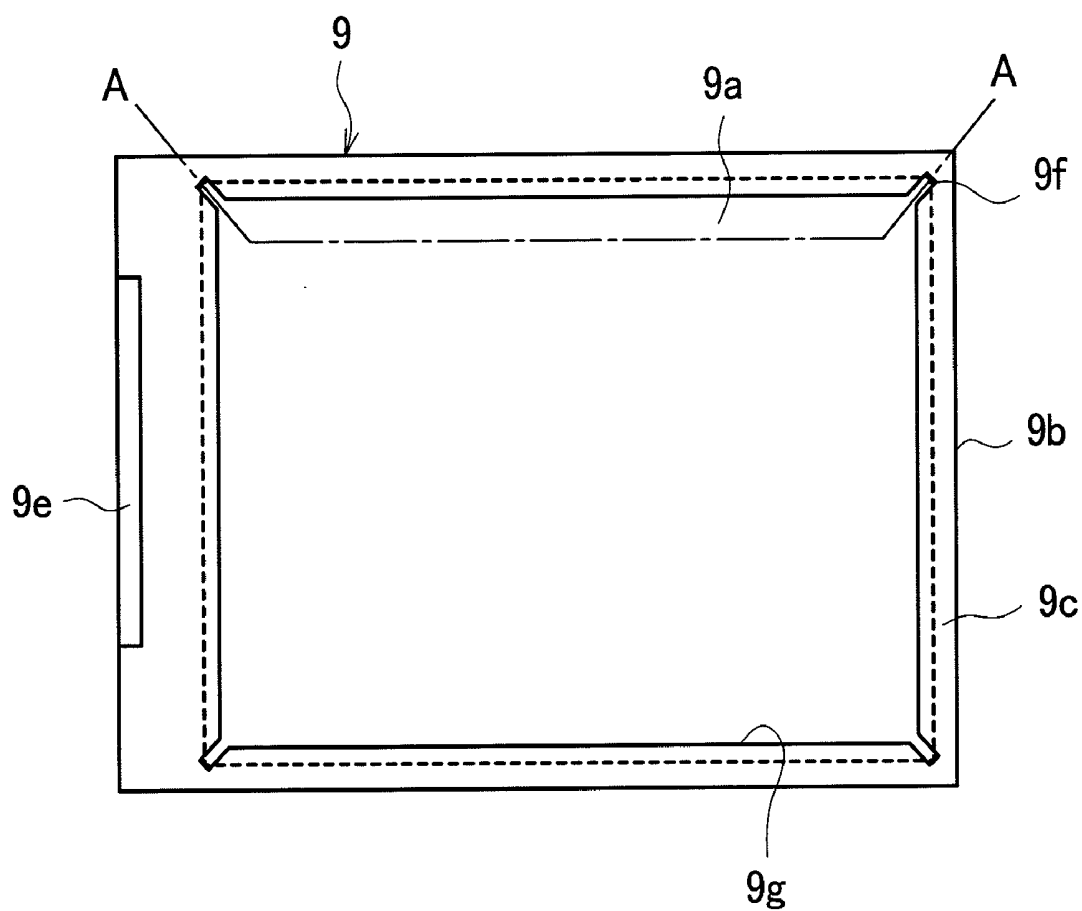
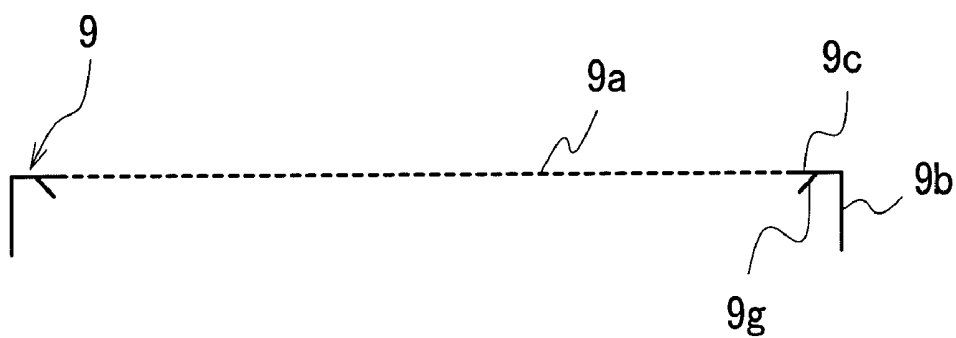


FIG. 4B



LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

[0001] The present application claims priority from Japanese application JP2008-32670 filed on Feb. 14, 2007, the content of which is hereby incorporated by reference into this application.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] 1. Field of the Invention

[0003] The present invention relates to a liquid crystal display device, particularly, to a liquid crystal display device of a horizontal electric field type so-called IPS (In-Plane Switching) type, and more specifically to an antistatic structure for a liquid crystal display panel housed in a panel frame.

[0004] 2. Description of Related Art

[0005] Active matrix type liquid crystal display devices which use an active element represented by a thin film transistor (TFT) come in to widespread use as various display devices because of features that they are thin and light in weight and in view of high image quality. The display type of the liquid crystal display device is mainly classified into the following two types.

[0006] One of them is the type of displaying an image by interposing liquid crystal between two substrates each formed with transparent electrodes, operating the liquid crystal with voltage applied to the transparent electrodes, and modulating light having passed through the transparent electrodes and incident on a liquid crystal layer. Many products that are currently widespread adopt this vertical electric field type.

[0007] The other is the type which is referred to as a "horizontal electric field type" or "In-Plane Switching (IPS) type". A liquid crystal display panel of the IPS type displays an image by generating an electric field parallel to a substrate surface at least a portion between a pixel electrode and a counter electrode, driving liquid crystal with the electric field, and modulating light passing through a liquid crystal layer. This type has a feature that its view angle is remarkably wide. The feature of an active matrix type liquid crystal display device adopting the IPS type has been described in JP-T-5-505247, JP-B-63-21907, and JP-A-6-160878.

[0008] This kind of liquid crystal display device generates an electric field parallel to a substrate surface in order to drive liquid crystal between a color filter substrate and an active matrix substrate which are arranged so as to face to each other. Therefore, in order to stabilize the potential of a surface of the color filter substrate, a transparent conductive film such as of ITO is formed on the entire surface of the color filter substrate on a display surface side, a conductive tape or conductive paste is bonded to a part of the transparent conductive film at the periphery part of the color filter substrate on the display surface side, and a conductive frame is covered, thereby establishing an electrical connection (conduction). As a result, the conductive frame is grounded via another conductive frame or by conducting to a final product.

[0009] However, since the thus configured liquid crystal display device uses the conductive tape or conductive paste for the conduction between the conductive frame and the color filter substrate, the number of constituent members and

the number of mounting steps (operations) therefor increase, resulting in a problem that the manufacturing cost is high.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0010] Accordingly, the invention has been made to solve the above-described conventional problem, and it is an object of the invention to provide a liquid crystal display device which can reduce the manufacturing cost by reducing the number of parts and simplifying the fabrication and the assembling operation, for the conduction between a conductive frame and a color filter substrate.

[0011] In order to attain the object, a liquid crystal display device according to the invention includes: a liquid crystal display panel including a first substrate formed with a thin film transistor and a pixel electrode, a second substrate formed with a color filter, and a liquid crystal layer disposed between the first substrate and the second substrate; a panel frame housing the liquid crystal display panel; and a backlight supplying the liquid crystal display panel with light, in which the liquid crystal display panel has a conductive layer on a front surface of the second substrate, the panel frame has a side wall part extending along a side wall of the liquid crystal display panel and an upper surface part extending from the side wall part toward an image display area of the liquid crystal display panel, the upper surface part is in contact with the conductive layer of the liquid crystal display panel, and a constant potential is applied to the panel frame. Therefore, the potential of the second substrate is stabilized, making it possible to solve the problem in the related art.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0012] FIG. 1 is a principal part cross-sectional view showing a configuration example of Embodiment 1 of a liquid crystal display device according to the invention;

[0013] FIG. 2 is a development perspective view of the liquid crystal display device shown in FIG. 1;

[0014] FIG. 3A is a principal part plan view as viewed from above, showing a configuration of a panel frame shown in FIGS. 1 and 2;

[0015] FIG. 3B is a principal part cross-sectional view taken along the line A-A in FIG. 3A;

[0016] FIG. 4A is a principal part plan view as viewed from above, showing a configuration example of a panel frame of Embodiment 2 of the liquid crystal display device according to the invention; and

[0017] FIG. 4B is a principal part cross-sectional view taken along the line A-A in FIG. 4A.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0018] The gist of the invention has been described above. Hereinafter, a configuration of the invention will be described in detail.

[0019] A liquid crystal panel used in a display device of the invention includes a liquid crystal layer between a first substrate and a second substrate. The first substrate has a pixel electrode and a thin film transistor controlling the on and off of the pixel electrode. The second substrate has a color filter on a liquid crystal layer side thereof and a conductive layer on a front surface side thereof. The display device includes the liquid crystal display panel, a panel frame housing the liquid crystal display panel, and a backlight supplying the liquid crystal display panel with light. The panel frame has a side

wall part extending along a side wall of the liquid crystal display panel and an upper surface part extending from the side wall part toward an image display area of the liquid crystal display panel, and the upper surface part is in contact with the conductive layer of the liquid crystal display panel. A constant potential is applied to the panel frame, whereby the potential of the second substrate is stabilized, making it possible to solve the problem described in the related art.

[0020] According to another liquid crystal display device of the invention, preferably, the conductive layer is an ITO film disposed on the second substrate in the above configuration.

[0021] According to still another liquid crystal display device of the invention, preferably, the conductive layer is a polarizer in the above configuration.

[0022] According to still another liquid crystal display device of the invention, preferably, the upper surface part of the panel frame covers a periphery part of the liquid crystal display panel from a front surface side and has a protruding part extending to the liquid crystal display panel in the above configuration.

[0023] According to still another liquid crystal display device of the invention, preferably, an edge part of the upper surface part of the panel frame is located closer to the liquid crystal display panel than a root part of the side wall part and the upper surface part is in the above configuration.

[0024] According to still another liquid crystal display device of the invention, preferably, the panel frame is a metal frame in the above configuration.

[0025] According to still another liquid crystal display device of the invention, preferably, the liquid crystal display panel is a liquid crystal display panel of a horizontal electric field type in the above configuration.

[0026] According to still another liquid crystal display device of the invention, preferably, the panel frame is formed to have a rectangular shape, and the upper surface part of the panel frame is formed with a slit at a corner part formed by one side of the rectangle and another side adjacent to the one side in the above configuration.

[0027] According to still another liquid crystal display device of the invention, preferably, the upper surface part of the panel frame covers a periphery part of the liquid crystal display panel from a front surface side and has a protruding part in contact with the liquid crystal display panel, and the protruding part is formed on the entire area of the one side in the above configuration.

[0028] The invention is not limited to the above configurations and can be variously modified without departing from the technical idea of the invention.

[0029] According to the invention, the panel frame can be brought into contact with the conductive layer of the liquid crystal display panel by combining the panel frame with the liquid crystal display panel, which eliminates the necessity of the conventional conductive tape or conductive paste. Therefore, the number of parts is reduced, and the fabrication and the assembling operation are no more required, resulting in an extremely excellent effect of, for example, reducing the manufacturing cost of a liquid crystal display device.

[0030] Further, according to the invention, a constant potential is applied to the panel frame, and thus, the potential of the second substrate is stabilized, which prevents the conductive layer on the second substrate from being charged with static electricity. Therefore, disturbance of a horizontal electric field is not generated, and a stable image display can be

obtained, leading to an extremely excellent effect that a liquid crystal display device with high quality and reliability can be realized.

[0031] Hereinafter, specific embodiments of the invention will be described in detail with reference to the drawings thereof.

Embodiment 1

[0032] FIG. 1 is a principal part schematic cross-sectional view for explaining a configuration of an embodiment of a liquid crystal display device according to the invention, while FIG. 2 is a principal part schematic development perspective view of FIG. 1.

[0033] In FIGS. 1 and 2, a liquid crystal display panel 1 of the horizontal electric field type has a liquid crystal layer sealed between two translucent glass substrates each having an electrode for forming pixel (not shown). One side of one glass substrate (generally referred to as an "active matrix substrate" or "thin film transistor substrate") 2 which is a first substrate formed with a thin film transistor, a pixel electrode, and the like extends off the other glass substrate (generally referred to as a "color filter substrate") 3 which is a second substrate formed with a color filter. An electrode terminal part is formed on the portion which extends off the glass substrate 3, and a flexible printed circuit board 5 on which chips 4 such as of a scanning signal line drive circuit and a data signal line drive circuit are mounted and having a grounding pattern 5a formed on a part thereof is connected to the electrode terminal part.

[0034] A translucent plastic substrate may be used for the first substrate 2 and the second substrate 3 instead of a glass substrate, or the combination of a glass substrate and a plastic substrate may be used.

[0035] On a front surface serving as an effective display area of the second glass substrate 3 constituting the liquid crystal display panel 1, a translucent conductive layer 6 made of, for example, an ITO (Indium-Tin-Oxide) film is deposited and formed, and further, an upper polarizer 7a is bonded to the surface of the conductive layer 6. In addition, a lower polarizer 7b is bonded to the back surface of the second glass substrate 3. The thus configured liquid crystal display panel 1 is housed in a frame-like mold frame 8 made of a molded article of a resin material so as to be fixedly supported thereby. Further, a frame-like metal panel frame 9 having a rectangular shape and having an opening 9a formed at a part facing to the image display area of the second glass substrate 3 covers the periphery part of the liquid crystal display panel 1 from the front surface side, and the liquid crystal display panel 1 is housed in the frame-like panel frame 9. In FIG. 2, the mold frame 8 is omitted.

[0036] FIGS. 3A and 3B are explanatory views of the configuration of the metal panel frame, in which FIG. 3A is a principal part plan view as viewed from above, while FIG. 3B is a principal part cross-sectional view taken along the line A-A in FIG. 3A. As shown in FIGS. 3A and 3B, the frame-like panel frame 9 has a side wall part 9b extending along the side wall of the liquid crystal display panel 1 and an upper surface part 9c extending from the side wall part 9b toward the image display area of the liquid crystal display panel 1, integrally joined together. For example, the frame-like panel frame 9 is formed by molding a nickel plate material into a substantially inverted L-shape in cross section by press molding. In the panel frame 9, an edge part of the upper surface part 9c is located closer to the liquid crystal display panel 1 than the

root part of the side wall part **9b** and the upper surface part **9c** is. The panel frame **9** has functions of securing the mechanical strength of the liquid crystal display panel **1** and shielding backlight light.

[0037] Further, each of protruding parts **9d** protruding toward a front surface side direction of the liquid crystal display panel **1** is formed at each corner part of the upper surface part **9c** of the frame-like panel frame **9**. The protruding part **9d** is integrally formed by, for example, press molding. Accordingly, the liquid crystal display panel **1** is housed in the panel frame **9**, whereby the tip of the protruding part **9d** formed inside each corner part of the upper surface part **9c** is brought into contact with the conductive layer **6** formed on the second glass substrate **3**, providing direct conduction between the second glass substrate **3** and the panel frame **9**. In the drawing, reference numeral **9e** denotes an outlet port for leading the flexible printed circuit board **5** connected to the terminal part of the first glass substrate **2** to outside.

[0038] In FIGS. **1** and **2**, in a box-shaped backlight **11** disposed on the back surface side of the liquid crystal display panel **1**, a reflective sheet **13** is installed inside a backlight frame **12**, and a plurality of cold cathode fluorescent lamps **14** are disposed in parallel above the reflective sheet **13**. The backlight frame **12** is formed of a molded article of a resin material or metal plate and has a function of integrating the liquid crystal display panel **1** with an optical compensation sheet laminated body **15** by overlapping them between the backlight frame **12** and the panel frame **9**.

[0039] The length of the cold cathode fluorescent lamp **14** generally increases in a tube axis direction as the size of the liquid crystal display panel **1** increases. The cold cathode fluorescent lamp **14** is a fluorescent lamp including a small-diameter glass tube, which is generally supported by, for example, rubber bushings **16** at both ends.

[0040] Further, in a liquid crystal display device using a direct type backlight as the backlight **11** as shown in the drawing, the optical compensation sheet laminated body **15** including plural kinds of sheets is disposed above the backlight **11** (between the backlight **11** and the liquid crystal display panel **1**). The optical compensation sheet laminated body **15** includes a diffusing plate **15a**, a first diffusing sheet **15b**, two prism sheets **15c** which are disposed so as to cross each other, and a second diffusing sheet **15d**, laminated from the backlight frame **12** side in that order.

[0041] The above-described direct type backlight **11** has a frame-like side-part holding frame **17** made of a molded article of a resin material. The frame-like side-part holding frame **17** is disposed on a side periphery of the backlight frame **12** having a bottom and the side periphery and is referred to as a "side mold". The optical compensation sheet laminated body **15** is fixedly held by the side-part holding frame **17** with the periphery part being held thereby. In FIG. **2**, the side-part holding frame **17** is omitted.

[0042] The backlight frame **12** in which the optical compensation sheet laminated body **15** is fixedly held as shown in the drawing is covered with the panel frame **9** combined with the liquid crystal display **1**. The panel frame **9** and the backlight frame **12** are integrally joined together by a not-shown locking member or the like. A ground wire **18** is connected to a part of the panel frame **9**.

[0043] In the thus configured liquid crystal display device, the conductive layer **6** formed on the front surface of the second glass substrate **3** is conducted to the panel frame **9** via the protruding part **9d**. Therefore, the front surface of the

second glass substrate **3** is not charged with static electricity, thereby making it possible to stabilize the potential of the second glass substrate **3** on the front surface side.

[0044] According to the configuration, means for conducting the second glass substrate **3** to the panel frame **9** does not require a member such as a conductive tape or conductive paste, and the fabrication and the assembling operation are simplified, thereby making it possible to reduce the cost.

[0045] Further, it is possible to stabilize the potential of the second glass substrate **3** on the front surface side also by connecting the panel frame **9** to the grounding pattern **5a** formed on the flexible printed circuit board **5** via a conductive adhesive material such as a silver paste, for example.

[0046] When the backlight frame **12** is formed of a conductive member, the backlight frame **12** is conducted to the panel frame **9**. Therefore, it is possible to stabilize the potential of the second glass substrate **3** on the front surface side by connecting the backlight frame **12** to a ground line.

Embodiment 2

[0047] FIGS. **4A** and **4B** are a principal part plan view and a cross-sectional view, respectively, of a panel frame for explaining another embodiment of the liquid crystal display device according to the invention, in which the same reference numerals are assigned to the same parts as those in the above-described drawings, and the explanations thereof will be omitted. FIGS. **4A** and **4B** differ from FIGS. **3A** and **3B** in that each of slit parts **9f** extending in a screen center direction is formed on the upper surface part **9c** of the panel frame **9** formed to have a rectangular shape at a corner part formed by one side of the rectangle and another side adjacent to the one side. Further, the panel frame of Embodiment 2 is formed with protruding parts **9g** each covering the periphery part of the liquid crystal display panel **1** from the front surface side and drawn in a curved shape toward a front surface direction of the liquid crystal display panel **1**. The protruding part **9g** is formed on the entire area of the one side and conducted to the surface of the conductive layer **6** due to line contact.

[0048] According to the configuration, the liquid crystal display panel **1** is housed in the panel frame **9**, whereby each of the protruding parts **9g** formed at the inner periphery of the opening **9a** is pressed against and linearly brought into contact with the conductive layer **6** formed on the second glass substrate **3** due to elastic force, providing direct conduction between the second glass substrate **3** and the panel frame **9**. Accordingly, the conduction due to line contact, which is more reliable compared with the conduction due to point contact, can be provided, making it possible to realize a highly reliable conduction structure.

[0049] When a polarizer having conductivity is used as the upper polarizer **7a** formed on the second glass substrate **3**, the conductive layer **6** formed on the second glass substrate **3** is no more required. The protruding part **9d** in Embodiment 1 or the protruding part **9g** in Embodiment 2 of the panel frame **9** is directly brought into contact with the upper polarizer **7a**, thereby making it possible to realize the conduction between the second glass substrate **3** and the panel frame **9**.

What is claimed is:

1. A liquid crystal display device comprising:
 - a liquid crystal display panel including a first substrate formed with a thin film transistor and a pixel electrode, a second substrate formed with a color filter, and a liquid crystal layer disposed between the first substrate and the second substrate;

a panel frame housing the liquid crystal display panel; and a backlight supplying the liquid crystal display panel with light, wherein

the liquid crystal display panel has a conductive layer on a front surface of the second substrate, the panel frame has a side wall part extending along a side wall of the liquid crystal display panel and an upper surface part extending from the side wall part toward an image display area of the liquid crystal display panel, the upper surface part is in contact with the conductive layer of the liquid crystal display panel, and a constant potential is applied to the panel frame.

2. The liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, wherein the conductive layer is an ITO film disposed on the second substrate.

3. The liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, wherein the conductive layer is a polarizer.

4. The liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, wherein the upper surface part of the panel frame covers a periphery part of the liquid crystal display panel from a front surface side and has a protruding part extending to the liquid crystal display panel.

5. The liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, wherein an edge part of the upper surface part of the panel frame is located closer to the liquid crystal display panel than a root part of the side wall part and the upper surface part is.

6. The liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, wherein the panel frame is a metal frame.

7. The liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, wherein the liquid crystal display panel is a liquid crystal display panel of a horizontal electric field type.

8. The liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, wherein the panel frame is formed to have a rectangular shape, and the upper surface part of the panel frame is formed with a slit at a corner part formed by one side of the rectangle and another side adjacent to the one side.

9. The liquid crystal display device according to claim 8, wherein the upper surface part of the panel frame covers a periphery part of the liquid crystal display panel from a front surface side and has a protruding part in contact with the liquid crystal display panel, and the protruding part is formed on the entire area of the one side.

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[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.		
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发明人	ARISATO, KOZO ICHIO, MASAKI		
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摘要(译)

本发明提供一种液晶显示装置，通过减少部件数量并简化制造和组装操作，可以降低制造成本，用于金属框架和滤色器基板之间的导电。液晶显示面板在第二玻璃基板的前表面上具有导电层。面板框架具有沿着液晶显示面板的侧壁延伸的侧壁部分和从侧壁部分朝向液晶显示面板的前表面方向延伸的上表面部分，它们一体地形成在一起。上表面部分与液晶显示面板的导电层接触。将恒定电位施加到面板框架。

